

VICTORIAN
YEAR BOOK
1978



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VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1978

Number 92

C.2016/77.

30

(Frontispiece) Water from a forest catchment held by a weir across a mountain stream at Erica, Gippsland.

Forests Commission of Victoria

(Front endpaper) Knotts River in the head waters of the La Trobe River near Powelltown.

Forests Commission of Victoria

(Back endpaper) The Poverty Point Bridge on the Thompson River, 6 km west of Waltham. Completed in 1900 and renovated in 1976 as part of the Alpine Walking Track.

Forests Commission of Victoria



VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1978

N. BOWDEN, B.Ec.

DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

NUMBER 92

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
VICTORIAN OFFICE

This edition first published 1978 by the Victorian Office of the
Australian Bureau of Statistics,
Commonwealth Banks Building,
cnr Elizabeth and Flinders Streets, Melbourne.

Registered at the General Post Office, Melbourne,
for transmission through the post as a book.

This book is in International B5 format,
the text is set in 9 on 10 point Times Roman and
printed on Imitation Bible printing paper,
the illustrations are printed on Wiggins Teape Numatt
art paper from plates made by Scanatronics Victoria Pty. Ltd.,
and the book is bound in Brella book cloth.

National Library of Australia card number and
ISSN 0067-1223

Australian Bureau of Statistics catalogue number
1301.2

Printed and bound in Australia by
F. D. ATKINSON, Government Printer, Melbourne.

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PREFACE

Although the circumstances of life are now changing in many directions which are not as yet clear, the task of the Year Book remains very much the same as it has been in the past. It is to present an accurate, comprehensive, and balanced account of Victoria as a whole and in this ninety-second edition, the book seeks to give readers not only a continuing account of life in the State, but also an insight into areas of special significance.

The present economic difficulties have drawn attention to the need for conserving resources and in this edition the number of pages has been slightly reduced, but careful referencing will show the reader where material has had to be omitted. Future editions will enable such material to reappear in a revised form as and when appropriate, and the references to past entries will be retained. Special articles which appear infrequently are indexed in Appendix D.

Now that the layout of the chapters has become permanent, the Editor continues to make every effort to maintain a structural continuity of text and figures. Thus the basic editorial aim of each edition should be attained: to produce a volume self contained in its own right as well as being a part of an ongoing series.

This volume contains the third major article in the series on Victoria's Environment and Man, on the subject of Victoria's Forests and Man. The topic is treated in Chapter 1 and in other chapters where it is particularly relevant. Thus the effects of forestry on government administration are explained on pages 152-4, on roads on pages 569-72, on agriculture on pages 358-66, and the timber industry on pages 434-7.

The changing times which cast a reflection on every chapter of this book are chronicled in text and tables. Among topics of contemporary significance are the articles on arbitration and wage indexation (pages 237-41), married women in the work force (pages 268-70), and the changes in the direction of tertiary (as well as other forms of) education. The Social Welfare Chapter (Chapter 27) reflects the quick pace of changes in community benefits and the Health Chapter (Chapter 26) has now been brought back to normal size after the special extended treatment accorded to it last year.

Since 1976 the book has featured an annual summary of the Victorian Budget. It is proposed to continue this series which will trace and illuminate the economic and social changes now under way. Similar summaries on manufacturing and banking have appeared regularly for several years and seek to fulfil a similar role.

Select bibliographies at the end of each chapter are now a regular feature of the Year Book. They are intended to complement the retrospective references published each year, with the exception of the 1973 centenary edition, in the new series of Year Book which began in 1961, and thus provide a background for virtually every topic in the series.

The material in the Year Book has been carefully checked throughout but I shall be grateful to hear from readers who wish to offer suggestions or have noticed defects. The preparation of this Year Book would not have been possible but for the willing co-operation of many individuals and institutions. First, I wish to thank the staff in the Victorian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics who, under the overall direction of the Assistant Deputy Commonwealth Statisticians, Mr J. F. Clark, B. Com., and Mr I. M. Cowie, B. Com., have again brought to the preparation of the Year Book a sense of responsibility and concern to ensure that the Year Book continues to reflect accurately conditions in Victoria. I would also like to thank Mr J. M. Ryder, F.I.A., F.S.S., A.S.A., the Government Statist and Actuary, who also holds an appointment as Assistant Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, for the consultant advice he is always ready to give. My special thanks are again due to the Editor, Mr H. L. Speagle, M.A., B. Ed., and to his staff in the Publications Section. I wish also to thank the Victorian Government Printer and his staff for their fine work in printing the Year Book, the Surveyor General of Victoria and his staff for their help in revising the maps in the Year Book, and Mr. Norman Quaintance for his typographical advice.

Those who have assisted in the preparation of the articles are listed in the next two pages.

N. BOWDEN

29 September 1978

Deputy Commonwealth Statistician

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The following persons and institutions assisted in the preparation of the articles :

Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria
Association of Independent Schools of
Victoria
Australia and New Zealand Banking
Group Ltd
Australian Ballet
Australian Broadcasting Commission
Australian Broadcasting Tribunal
Australian Coastal Shipping Commission
Australian Conciliation and Arbitration
Commission
Australian Dairy Corporation
Australian Electoral Officer for Victoria
Australian Insurance Commissioner
Australian Legal Aid Office
Australian Meat Board
Australian National Line
Australian Postal Commission
Australian Red Cross Society (Victoria)
Australian Taxation Office (Melbourne)
Australian Telecommunications Com-
mission
Australian Wheat Board
Australian Wool Corporation

Bureau of Customs
Bureau of Meteorology

Cancer Institute
Catholic Education Commission
Chief Electoral Officer
Chief Justice's Law Reform Committee
Chief Parliamentary Counsel
Chief Secretary's Department
Children's Court
Clerk of the Papers
Clerk of the Parliaments
Commonwealth Banking Corporation
Commonwealth Department of Educa-
tion
Commonwealth Department of Health
Commonwealth Department of Trans-
port (Air Transport Group)
Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial
Research Organization
Commonwealth Serum Laboratories
Commission
Community Services Centre
Consumer Affairs Council
Coroner's Court

Corporate Affairs Office
Council of Adult Education
Council of Law Reporting in Victoria
Council of Legal Education
Council of Public Education
Country Fire Authority
Country Roads Board
County Court
Crimes Compensation Tribunal
Crown Solicitor's Office

Deakin University
Defence Service Homes Corporation
Department of Aboriginal Affairs
Department of Agriculture
Department of Crown Lands and Survey
Department of Employment and Indus-
trial Relations
Department of Environment, Housing,
and Community Development
Department of Health
Department of Immigration and Ethnic
Affairs
Department of Industry and Commerce
Department of Labour and Industry
Department of Minerals and Energy
Department of Social Security
Department of State Development and
Decentralization
Department of Trade and Resources
Department of Transport
Department of Veterans' Affairs
Department of Youth, Sport and Recrea-
tion

Education Department
Environment Protection Authority

Fisheries and Wildlife Division
Forests Commission, Victoria

Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners
Geological Survey of Victoria
Grain Elevators Board

High Court of Australia
Holmes Commercial Colleges Ltd.
Home Finance Trust

Hospitals and Charities Commission
Housing Commission, Victoria
Housing Loans Insurance Corporation

Industrial Design Council of Australia
Industrial Training Commission
Industries Assistance Commission
Institute of Applied Economics and
Social Research
Institute of Mental Health Research

La Trobe Librarian
La Trobe University
Land Conservation Council
Lands Department
Law Department
Law Institute of Victoria
Law Reform Commissioner
Legal Aid Committee
Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing
Legal Education
Library Council of Victoria
Life Insurance Commissioner
Liquor Control Commission
Local Government Department
Lord Mayor's Fund

Magistrates' Court
Marcus Oldham Farm Management
College
Sir Louis Matheson, K.B.E., C.M.G.,
M.B.E.
Medical Board of Victoria
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of
Works
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways
Board
Melbourne City Council
Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners
Melbourne Suburban Newspapers' Asso-
ciation Pty. Ltd.
Melbourne Underground Rail Loop
Authority
Mental Health Authority
Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board
Mines Department
Ministry for Conservation
Ministry for Planning
Ministry for the Arts
Ministry of Consumer Affairs
Ministry of Housing
Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic
Affairs
Ministry of Transport
Ministry of Water Resources and Water
Supply
Monash University
Motor Accidents Board
Motor Registration Branch

National Association of Testing
Authorities
National Gallery of Victoria
National Health and Medical Research
Council
National Parks Service
National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

Official Secretary to His Excellency the
Governor of Victoria
Ombudsman
Mr L. O'Neill
Overseas Telecommunications Commis-
sion (Australia)

Port Phillip Authority
Port Phillip Sea Pilots Service
Portland Harbor Trust Commissioners
Post-Secondary Education Committee
Premier's Department
Professor W. Prest, C.B.E.
Prices Justification Tribunal
Probate and Gift Duties Office
Public Record Office
Public Service Board of Victoria
Public Solicitor
Public Trustee
Public Works Department

Regional Galleries Association of Aus-
tralia
Registrar-General
Registrar of Co-operative Housing
Societies
Registrar of Friendly Societies
Registrar of Titles
Reserve Bank of Australia
Road Safety and Traffic Authority
Rural Finance and Settlement Com-
mission

Small Business Development Corporation
Small Claims Tribunal
Social Welfare Department
Soil Conservation Authority
Stamp Duties Office
Standards Association of Australia
State Bank
State College of Victoria
State Electricity Commission
State Insurance Office
State Library of Victoria
State Rivers and Water Supply Commis-
sion
State Superannuation Board
State Taxation Office
Stock Exchange of Melbourne
Supreme Court
Surveyor-General

Tattersall Sweep Consultations
Tertiary Education Commission
The Age
Timber Promotion Council
Town and Country Planning Board
Trade Commissioner Service
Transport Regulation Board
Treasury of Victoria
Trotting Control Board
Trustee Companies Association

University of Melbourne

Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction
Board
Victoria Institute of Colleges
Victoria Law Foundation
Victoria Police
Victorian Arts Centre Building Com-
mittee
Victorian Bar
Victorian Bush Nursing Association
Victorian Institute of Secondary Educa-
tion
Victorian Nursing Council
Victorian Parliament
Victorian Racing Club
Victorian Railways Board

Victorian School of Forestry
Victorian Universities Admissions Com-
mittee
Victorian Universities and Schools Exam-
inations Board

West Gate Bridge Authority
Western Port Regional Planning Autho-
rity
Wine and Brandy Producers Association
of Victoria

Zoological Board of Victoria

SYMBOLS AND OTHER FORMS OF USAGE

The following symbols mean :

- n.a. not available
- n.e.i. not elsewhere included
- n.e.s. not elsewhere stated
- n.y.a. not yet available
- p preliminary—figure or series subject to revision
- r figure or series revised since previous edition
- .. nil or less than half the final digit shown, or not applicable
- break in continuity of series (where drawn across a column between two consecutive figures)

M males; F females

The following abbreviations are used for the titles of the Australian States and Territories and Australia: N.S.W. (New South Wales), Vic. (Victoria), Qld (Queensland), S.A. (South Australia), W.A. (Western Australia), Tas. (Tasmania), N.T. (Northern Territory), A.C.T. (Australian Capital Territory), and Aust. (Australia).

Yearly periods shown as, e.g., 1976 refer to the year ended 31 December 1976, those shown as, e.g., 1975-76 refer to the year ended 30 June 1976. Other yearly periods are specifically indicated.

Values are shown in Australian dollars (\$) or \$A) or cents (c) unless another currency is specified.

All data is presented in metric terms.

Where figures have been rounded discrepancies may occur between totals and sums of components.

VICTORIA'S FORESTS AND MAN

INTRODUCTION

The forests of Victoria cover one third of the State. They offer a wide variety of ecosystems for man to study and enjoy. They protect water catchments upon which cities and towns, farmland, and industries depend; they provide a supply of wood and other products; and they provide diverse habitats which are a haven for native animals. Mountain forests occupy about 800,000 hectares of the cool, high rainfall areas of the mountain country. On the highest ranges and high plains (above 1,300 metres elevation), sub-alpine woodlands are interspersed with grassland, herbfield and marsh. On less exposed slopes adjoining woodland, extending down to 1,100 metres and as low as 730 metres on southerly aspects, tall pure stands, mainly of alpine ash, occur. Mountain ash grows at lower elevations on deep fertile soils and sheltered sites. Mixed species forests, comprising stringybarks, peppermints, silvertop, and various gums, cover about 5,000,000 hectares of coastal plains and foothills north and south of the Great Dividing Range up to elevations of 900 metres. Red gum forests, covering about 300,000 hectares, occur along the flood plains of the Murray River and other rivers and watercourses throughout the State. Ironbark and box forests occupy about 400,000 hectares mainly north of the Great Dividing Range, on poor soil types in regions with low rainfall and hot dry summers. Low woodlands, mallee woodlands, and mallee heathlands cover about 500,000 hectares of the arid Murray Basin plains in north-western Victoria.

The present forests of Victoria are the result of complex interactions between the physical environment and historical factors such as the activities of man. Before the arrival of European settlers, the main influence of man was probably the use of fire by the Aborigines for hunting. The European settlers had access to foods and technology which made them less dependent on the natural environment than were the Aborigines but their activities and those of their followers and descendants became a dominant influence on the forest ecosystems.

Modern man is greatly affected by the balance which he strikes between present forest use and provision for future needs; between use of the forests for raw materials for industry and use for aesthetic purposes; and between intensive use and maintenance in the natural condition for passive uses. These problems develop as the intensity of the various uses increases and they come into competition with each other. Such problems are being resolved principally by recognition of the different primary capabilities of sectors of the forests, by constraining some uses to prevent them from coming into conflict with others, and by managing compatible uses together wherever possible.

This chapter begins with an historical account of the use of Victorian forests since early European settlement, with special reference to the changing needs



of man from the time of settlement until the present day. It then describes the present forest resource available to man and the way this resource can be managed to ensure that forests may satisfy man's present needs and provide for his future.

HISTORICAL OUTLINE

Early settlers

To the early European settlers the bush was the enemy, brooding sombrely over their brave attempts to master an alien environment. The bush crowded in on them in times of drought and flood, and mocked their weaknesses by its own ability to withstand the extremes of nature. This apparent antagonism of the forest, combined with their longing for the "old country", blinded many of the pioneers to the peculiar enchantment and beauty of the Australian bush. They found the colours and shapes of the trees very strange and had difficulty in using them in their houses and farm buildings.

The earliest descriptions of the forests are poor and fragmentary, often being expressed in terms of an evaluation of their potential for pastoral use. The early literature makes frequent reference to the park-like condition of the forests. Journals of explorers indicate that they were able to travel through much of the forest, either on foot or with horses and drays, without the need to clear tracks. There were exceptions to this pattern. For example, the eucalypt forests between Port Albert and the Erica-Walhalla district were wet and dense, being termed "the big scrub" by those who traversed them. Records indicate that the undergrowth in these forests was of a density almost unmatched elsewhere in Australia.

The original vegetation of Victoria is described in an article written by the Victorian Government botanist, Ferdinand von Mueller, in 1861, titled "The

Vegetation of the Colony—especially in reference to its resources”. Although not detailed, his description gives an idea of the extent and richness of the forests before the period of settlement after the gold rushes. In brief he refers to many sub-tropical forms of vegetation existing from the extreme south-east of the State to Lake King in the Gippsland Lakes. East of Orbost the dominant eucalypt species gave way to rainforest vegetation characterised by umbrageous, dense, horizontal foliage, adorned with vines and masses of parasitic plants. Eucalypt dominated the forests at the higher altitudes although trees were smaller above 1,300 metres and above 1,600 metres only existed in sheltered pockets. The rainforests of the east were again present in south Gippsland, spreading eastward from Westernport Bay, covering most of the Strzelecki Ranges. The south-western portion of the Australian Alps (Otway Ranges) was dominated by myrtle beech and dense gullies of tree-ferns. These tree-fern gullies extended from the Hopkins River in the west through to Gippsland. The “desert” country to the north and west of the State contained various shrubs and pasture grasses, and a great variety of salt bushes. Large tracts were covered with Mallee eucalypts, interspersed with areas of *Callitris* pine and *exocarpus*. Red gum grew along the dry creek beds. Between the desert and alpine areas lay gentle mountain tracts and lowlands, dominated by eucalypt forests often interrupted by heathland and swampy depressions. Von Mueller saw the potential of these forests:

“by those hills and vallies lie the golden treasures on which the continued rapid development of our industry so materially depends.”

The pattern of the original vegetation was related to climate, soil, and fire. It is certain that lightning was a natural cause of fires, then as now, and that lowland forests were frequently burned by the Aborigines. It is also certain that the entry of Europeans into the Victorian forest environment has had far reaching effects, with the extent and condition of the forests undergoing a massive change since colonisation began. An indication of this change can be gained by comparing the maps facing pages 4 and 6 which show, respectively, the forest area of Victoria during the early days of settlement and at the present time.

The major impact of European settlement on Victorian forest began in 1836 when Victoria was part of New South Wales. The Government of New South Wales passed an Act which allowed squatters to occupy land for payment of a fee of £10 per year. Pastoralists moved south from the more settled regions of New South Wales and, by 1844, almost three quarters of what is now Victoria was held by the squatters. Naturally, the areas that first attracted the settlers were the grassy plains and open woodlands of the central, northern, and western areas of the State.

This migration of pastoralists marked the beginning of an era of destructive exploitation in Victoria's forests. Trees were regarded as a nuisance and a hindrance. The majority of settlers were pastoralists who showed little feeling for the bush; their sole ambition was to “make a do” on the land, running as many sheep to the acre as possible. As a result, trees were extensively ring-barked in the expectation that more grass would grow, and in many areas a dreary, treeless landscape was produced.

On 1 July 1851, Victoria was proclaimed a separate Colony, being at that time a pastoral settlement with a population of 77,345 persons* recorded at the 1851 Census. At about the time of proclamation, gold was discovered and this marked the beginning of a period of rapid population growth. By the Census of 1854, the population had reached 236,798 persons,* and by the Census of 1857 it was 408,998 persons.* The Victorian Government was conditioned to the needs of the mining industry, and as timber was a necessity to enable that activity to function, virtually no restrictions were placed in the way of its

* Excluding Aborigines.

easy and cheap procurement. The forests adjacent to mining operations were soon denuded of merchantable timber, and it was only because of the necessity of going further afield for pit props, laths, and other wood necessities for the mines, that any thought was given to the reservation or protection of forests.

The spirit of forest destruction engendered by the early pastoralists and the mining community subsequently became a characteristic of the settlement period after the gold rushes. As the gold began to peter out, forest areas were leased to settlers who destroyed them with axe and fire (clearing of the forest was often included as a condition of the lease). Between 1867 and 1894, 8,546 of the 10,733 hectare Dandenong State Forest were opened up by selectors. A report dated 1887, referring to the valuable Cape Otway Forest, stated:

" owing to the pressure brought to bear on the Minister (for Lands), the whole of this fine forest, with exception of Otway parish, was recently thrown open The majority of the selectors have not seen the land ".

The results of this action were soon apparent, for in 1910 it was noted that:

" A marked feature of this district (Cape Otway) is the wilderness of inferior growth and scrub, the result of partial clearing by fire, which is taking the place of the great forest of blue gum and ash which once occupied it ".

Similarly, what was once the Great Forest of South Gippsland, roughly 5,180 square kilometres of dense, valuable mountain ash and blue gum forest, extending eastward almost from Westernport, and covering most of the Strzelecki Ranges, was cleared by axe and fire for conversion to dairy farms. The hill farms on precipitous slopes at the eastern end of the range were abandoned to revert to bracken and scrub. A comparison of the maps facing pages 4 and 6, respectively, clearly shows that the instances of destruction described above were not isolated cases. The clearing of the forest was State-wide.

Extensive use was made of fire for clearing selections, and it was often left to burn out of control in the forests and scrub of the back country. Early in 1851 the country was "dry almost to whiteness", but selectors took advantage of the abnormally dry conditions to "get a good burn". Fires roamed the countryside, while five weeks of thirsty winds and high temperatures made the bush tinder dry. Apprehension grew sharply as the fires became threatening and on Thursday, 6 February 1851:

" there was terror in the very dawn temperature 117°F. in the shade at 11 am. in Melbourne blistering winds the whole territory may be said to have been on fire, from the north-eastern border to Mt Gambier, and from the coastline to the River Murray ".

Bushfires were a scourge of the young State, causing widespread damage in 1886, 1898, 1901, 1906, 1913, and in 1919, when 48,600 hectares of forest were devastated. It was a reflection of the general attitude of the community toward forest values that the majority of fires which caused so much damage were deliberately lit.

In these early years the exploitation of forests was not confined to the squatters and selectors; it was also common among the timber splitters and sawmillers who derived their livelihood from timber harvesting. During the early period of settlement the resources of timber in the Colony must have appeared almost unlimited in relation to the demands being placed on them. As is often the case when natural resources occur in apparent abundance, this led to virtually uncontrolled exploitation of the resource. For many years timber was cut under a system of licences at fixed rates per quarter, there being no restriction on quantity, kind, or size. Subsequently, the licensing system

DISTRIBUTION OF FOREST TREES

REFERENCE

Stringy Bark <i>Eucalyptus</i>	Box <i>Eucalyptus</i> <i>Melliodora</i>	Messmate	Honeysuckle <i>Banksia</i> <i>Australis</i>	Lightwood <i>Agave</i> <i>Melaleucon</i>	She Oak <i>Empag</i> - <i>laenaria</i> <i>Quadrifida</i>
Gums <i>Red Gum</i> - <i>White Gums</i> or various <i>Eucalyptus</i>	Wattle <i>Acacia</i> <i>gymnocarpa</i> <i>leucodermis</i>	Murray Pine <i>Callitris</i> <i>torulosa</i>	Iron Bark <i>Eucalyptus</i> <i>terrestris</i> or <i>Eucalyptus</i> <i>laevis</i>	Malice and other shrubs	The white spines represent timbers of many treeless Plains

NOTES BY DR. F. VON MUELLER, C.M.O., GOVERNMENT BOTANIST.

[illegible][illegible]

was put on an annual basis that enabled persons to cut timber without restriction for the sum of £5, later reduced to £2. From 1870 to 1873 there was a brief period during which a royalty system involving payment by volume was implemented, but this failed under pressure and the former licensing system was reintroduced.

The lack of control over timber harvesting led to incomplete use of the wood resource. Under the licensing system it was customary to take only the prime parts of felled trees. In particular, when splitting was being carried out, up to three quarters of the trunk was left untouched. If a tree did not split easily it was left to rot and another felled, often to share the same fate as the first. In the case of sawmillers, it was a common occurrence for licences to be issued to several rival sawmillers whose areas for wood extraction were grouped within a few kilometres of each other. The millers attempted to secure a monopoly of the area in which their plants were erected. To achieve this, trees were felled in quantities far in excess of the licensees' own requirements, and felled across tracks and gullies to block access to the hauling teams of the rival mills. This wasteful exploitation, so evident in the Wombat and Mt Cole forests, resulted in the loss of much valuable timber, which when it became dry, added fuel to the bush fires.

Legislative developments to 1939

The general indifference of the early settlers to their forest environment was reflected in the attitudes and actions of early Victorian Governments. The first meeting of the Victorian Parliament took place in November 1856, and at that time the control of forests was placed with the Department of Lands and Survey. The responsibility for forests was considered to be of minor importance, not meriting the establishment of a separate department. Under the auspices of the Department of Lands and Survey, local Forest Boards were formed, but these were abolished in 1879. In 1883 a State Forests and Nurseries Branch was established. During the period until 1907, this branch was shifted around between the Departments of Lands and Survey, Agriculture, and Mines. Each of these departments had an interest in exploitation of the forest resource and little interest was shown in its long term conservation and management.

During the latter part of the nineteenth century, pressure began to mount on the Government to implement more effective controls over the alienation and use of forests. Several far-sighted persons strove for the permanent reservation of forest areas, and for effective legislation to control the timber splitters, sawmillers, and the graziers. On several occasions forest Bills were prepared for presentation to Parliament in attempts to improve the situation. Forest Bills were read in Parliament in 1879 and 1881 but they lapsed, and a Bill which was prepared in 1887 was not even laid before Parliament. Another attempt in 1892 shared the same fate. It was a short Bill dealing with licences, permits, offences, and penalties as the previous Bills had done and it sought to set aside thirteen valuable forest areas as permanent reserves. It was quietly laid aside.

These early efforts at introducing legislation to control the use of forests failed because they opposed the interests and profits of those who could exert influence on the legislation. Trees had no votes, but the sawmill owners, the splitters, the miners, and the selectors did. Hence, when attempts were made to conserve the forests and protect them, these groups organised deputations, questions were asked in Parliament, and concessions were made.

The tide against legislation to control forests was eventually turned in 1907 when a Forests Bill successfully passed through Parliament. As a result the State Forests Department of Victoria was constituted on 4 February 1908. The *Forests Act* 1907 resulted from a gradual realisation by the Government that the welfare of the community would suffer if protection and management of the forest resource continued to be virtually disregarded. This Forests Act laid

the foundations of a system of sound practical forestry, but, these foundations could not be built on, because insufficient resources were provided to permit the implementation of a sound forest policy.

The legacy inherited by the new department comprised forests that were impoverished to varying degrees. From the point of view of both finance and manpower, the Department was impotent to reverse the situation at that time. Alienation of land from forest reserves continued well in excess of the additional areas "permanently" reserved. Extensive areas of high value forest remained as unreserved Crown land, particularly in the high ranges of the north-eastern and Gippsland regions. These tracts, which included valuable stands of blue gum, alpine ash, and mountain ash, were let annually for small sums by the Department of Crown Lands and Survey for cattle grazing and were frequently burnt by graziers to promote grass growth. The widespread practice of ring-barking all timber on Crown lands occupied under lease, was accepted as a permanent improvement of the land, and the State Forests Department was again impotent to control the practice. The general attitude working against the Department was that only land unsuitable for agriculture should be reserved for State Forest purposes; hence, efforts directed towards forest conservation continued to be hampered by the ignorance and apathy of the public.

Perhaps the most significant event that occurred during the term of this early State Forests Department was the opening in January 1910 of the School of Forestry at Creswick, near Ballarat. The School was opened to train students in the management and protection of forests. From relatively inauspicious beginnings, the school developed into a respected learning institution and has been responsible for training most professional foresters engaged in the management of Victoria's forests.

The impotence of forest legislation was eventually reversed on 1 October 1919, when the Forests Commission, Victoria, was constituted under the *Forests Act* 1918. The legacy passed on to the Commission was no better than that which had been given to its predecessor, but the establishment of a separate Forestry Fund (and later other sources of finance) for the improvement and re-forestation of denuded areas, as well as for the overall development of forestry in Victoria, meant that the Forests Commission now had the financial capability at least to begin implementing the powers vested in it under the Act. Although there were indications of an increasing public awareness that the forests were a necessity rather than a nuisance, there still remained a constant pressure on the Government to excise land from, or to refuse additions to, the forest reserves. Forest fire protection remained a serious problem, mainly because of graziers and land holders who deliberately raised bush fires, and thereby reduced the timber value of any neighbouring forest reserve. Such land was then more likely to become available for selection.

In the face of these problems the Forest Commission's initial stated policy was (1) the protection of, and the introduction of systematic management into, the natural forests; and (2) the establishment by planting or sowing of sufficient areas of softwoods.

In spite of early difficulties the constitution of the Forests Commission marked the beginning of a new era in the management of Victoria's forests. The State now had the nucleus of an organisation that could manage and protect the forest resource for the benefit of the whole community. This new era was reflected in the following statement from the 1936-37 Annual Report of the Commission:

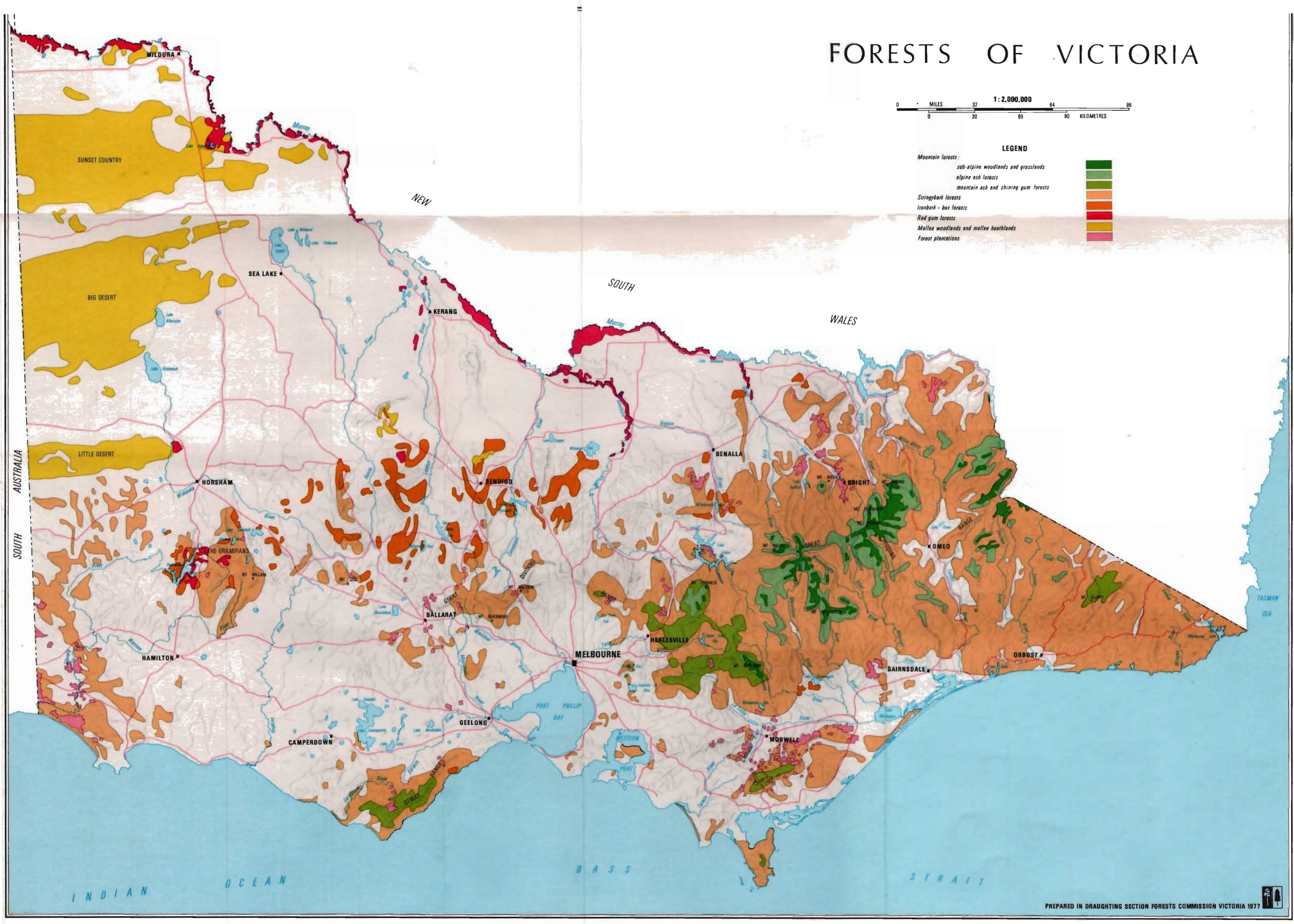
" Although its forest policy is directed chiefly by considerations of timber production, soil conservation, and stream regulation, the Commission is of the opinion that wherever possible and desirable . . . recreational use of the forest domain should be catered for and encouraged The possibility of further fostering a forest conscience within the community is of considerable importance, and it is

FORESTS OF VICTORIA

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0 32 64 96
MILES KILOMETRES

LEGEND

Mountain forests:
sub-alpine woodlands and grasslands
alpine ash forests
mountain ash and shining gum forests
Stringybark forests
Ironbark - box forests
Red gum forests
Mallee woodlands and mallee heathlands
Forest plantations



considered that a great deal can be achieved in this direction by stimulating public interest through the development of the recreational use of the forest estate."

The establishment of the Forests Commission led to many valuable forest areas being surveyed and dedicated as reserved forest. These included major areas of the durable hardwoods of box, ironbark, and red gum. In addition, large areas of mountain ash forests were dedicated. Forest works and the output from the forests increased rapidly, and the first government loan, of £500,000, was granted in 1925 for the development, conservation, and establishment of forests. These works in the native forests and plantations of softwoods progressed steadily, but the problems of fire, exploitation of uncommitted Crown land, and erosion remained. The Commission continuously sought dedication of additional mountain forests, together with improved control of grazing in the mountains, to combat these troubles.

The Commission made useful progress in forest management and silviculture in the late 1920s. Working plans were prepared for some larger areas of forest. The development of power winches and forest tramways had made available lightweight timber from eucalypts, such as mountain and alpine ash, in Victoria's mountain regions. A major development in the use of this timber was the application in the 1920s of the kiln drying and reconditioning process. This process was further developed by the Division of Forest Products of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), established in 1928. This division made a notable contribution to the Australian timber industry, assisting the sawmilling industry in improving production, recovery, and quality of sawn timber. In 1931 the Commonwealth Government introduced tariffs on imported timbers, thus increasing the use and development of techniques to replace imported timber with lightweight, high quality, Victorian hardwoods.

During the depression in the 1930s, the Government provided rural relief funds to employ labour to establish softwood plantations and tend hardwood forest. The plantations established during this period are now of great value, but much



of the benefit of work undertaken to improve the hardwood forests was lost during the 1939 fires. During the 1930s the first economic pulping process and paper-making process for short fibre (eucalypt) wood was developed and in 1937 a mill was established at Maryvale.

Although an awareness of the danger of forest fire was developing and road building and other fire protection works were in hand, the community was not prepared for the conflagration which developed in one catastrophic week in January 1939, when fire in all districts of the State caused disastrous losses of life and property and destroyed 1,364,140 hectares of forest lands. The destruction wrought by these fires is summarised by Judge Stretton in the introduction to the report of the Royal Commission into the fires:

"And so it was that, when millions of acres of the forest were invaded by bushfires which were almost State-wide, there happened, because of great loss of life and property, the most disastrous forest calamity the State of Victoria has known."

"Seventy-one lives were lost. Sixty-nine mills were burned. Millions of acres of fine forest, of almost incalculable value, were destroyed or badly damaged. Townships were obliterated in a few minutes. Mills, houses, bridges, tramways, machinery, were burned to the ground; men, cattle, horses, sheep, were devoured by the fires or asphyxiated by the scorching debilitated air. Generally, the numerous fires which during December, in many parts of Victoria, had been burning separately, as they do in any summer, either "under control" as it is falsely and dangerously called, or entirely untended, reached the climax of their intensity and joined forces in a devastating confluence of flame on the 13th of January."

"On that day it appeared that the whole State was alight. At midday, in many places, it was dark as night. Men carrying hurricane lamps, worked to make safe their families and belongings. Travellers on the highways were trapped by fires or blazing fallen trees, and perished. Throughout the land there was daytime darkness. At one mill, desperate but futile efforts were made to clear of inflammable scrub the borders of the mill and mill settlement. All but one person, at that mill, were burned to death, many of them while trying to burrow to imagined safety in the sawdust heap. Horses were found, still harnessed, in their stalls, dead, their limbs fantastically contorted. The full story of the killing of this small community is one of unpreparedness, because of apathy and ignorance and perhaps of something worse."

"The speed of the fires was appalling. They leaped from mountain peak to mountain peak, or far out into the lower country, lighting the forests 6 or 7 miles in advance of the main fires. Blown by a wind of great force, they roared as they travelled. Balls of crackling fire sped at a great pace in advance of the fires, consuming with a roaring, explosive noise, all that they touched. Houses of brick were seen and heard to leap into a roar of flames before the fires had reached them. Some men of science hold the view that the fires generated and were preceded by inflammable gases which became alight. Great pieces of burning bark were carried by the wind to set in raging flame regions not yet reached by the fires. Such was the force of the wind that, in many places, hundreds of trees of great size were blown clear of the earth, tons of soil with embedded masses of rock, still adhering to the roots; for mile upon mile the former forest monarchs were laid in confusion, burnt, torn from the earth, and piled one upon another as matches strewn by a giant hand."

The Royal Commission report attributed most of the fires to deliberate burning by graziers, settlers, and miners. It attributed the extent of disaster to the combination of abnormal seasonal conditions; the increased forest undergrowth due to past burning; the lack of a permanent fire authority in the country area;

the lack of co-ordination of interests and duties of government departments and forest users; the general apathy of many people in relation to the fire protection of rural communities; and the practice of applying a prohibition on the use of fire throughout the State by means of a single proclamation for a specific period with little or no regard to varying fire danger in different areas, thereby bringing the law into disrepute and open abuse. The Royal Commission's report prompted the revision of existing fire protection legislation and the Forests Commission's responsibility for protection of State forests was clarified and extended. Grazing was to be strictly controlled and burning by graziers limited or curtailed. The finance and resources available for fire protection and suppression were increased considerably and a vigorous programme to construct access undertaken. A most important change was the adoption of a policy to remove sawmills from forest areas and to improve the safety of any which remained by requiring increased protective measures and the provision of dugout shelters at every site.

Developments after 1939

The period during and after the Second World War saw a tremendous demand by the community for wood products to satisfy war requirements and the post-war housing boom. This demand, combined with the effect of the 1939 fires, resulted in a gradual shift in the harvesting of native hardwood forests, from the central region, to the east and north-east of the State. In addition it provided a further motivation for extension of the softwood resource.

After the 1939 fires a major project was initiated to salvage wood from the fire-killed ash forests. During the decade up until 1950, a total of 4,500,000 cubic metres of sawlogs and large quantities of pulpwood were harvested. As the supplies of fire-killed timber began to dwindle, the construction of major trunk roads into the mountain regions of the north-east, and north-central Gippsland was undertaken. These regions subsequently became the main source of high quality timber. Since the mid-1960s the forests of east Gippsland also have been providing large volumes of wood. Although the main centres of wood production have shifted eastward during the post-war period, many of Victoria's smaller and more intensively managed forests, such as the Wombat State Forest in the Daylesford-Trentham area, have continued to provide a steady supply of wood to the community.

The lack of native softwoods suitable for commercial production; the high import cost of softwood timber; and the presence of extensive areas suitable for culture of exotic softwood, including areas of abandoned and neglected farmland, have led to the development of large softwood plantations in Victoria. Plantations were developed on an experimental basis at Macedon, Creswick, and the You Yangs in the late nineteenth century. It was soon realised that radiata pine had a remarkable potential and this species was widely planted, especially during the 1930s. From the Second World War until 1961 the establishment of State owned plantations continued at a fairly low level. Following this an expansion programme was implemented and by 1966 the rate of establishment had risen to about 2,100 hectares per annum. In 1964, the Australian Forestry Council was formed to act as an overall co-ordinating body for forestry affairs. One of the Council's first decisions was to instigate a planting programme which aimed to make Australia self sufficient in softwoods by the year 2000. In July 1966, loan funds from the Commonwealth Government began to flow to the State for plantation development. A substantial increase in the planting rate followed and at June 1976, there were 68,326 hectares of State owned plantations. Approximately 90 per cent of these plantations are pine.

State owned plantations are now being concentrated within eight major development zones, each of which will eventually contain sufficient plantation to support large integrated wood using industries. The development zones are located in the Central, Benalla-Mansfield, Ovens, Upper Murray, Latrobe,

Portland, Ballarat, and Otway regions. Substantial areas of plantation have been established on marginal agricultural land. In the 10 years preceding June 1976, a total of 11,497 hectares was purchased for plantation development. This area represents approximately one third of that planted during the period.

Large areas of privately owned plantations have been established in Victoria. The majority of these plantations have been developed in the south-west of the State, and in the La Trobe valley where APM Forests Pty Ltd began planting on a major scale in 1951. Private planting has been encouraged by the provision of long term leases of unoccupied Crown land, and farm forestry loans for small scale development by private landholders. At January 1976, the total area of privately owned softwood plantations was 66,202 hectares.

Perhaps the most significant post-war development has been the telling change in the attitudes and interest of the public to the management of natural resources, including forests. The demand for forest benefits, especially those related to recreation and the environment, has increased considerably as has the demand for efficient management techniques to ensure long-term conservation of the resources. Concern for the quality of Victoria's forest environment has always existed among a few dedicated and far sighted individuals, but this concern expanded throughout the community in the later 1960s, culminating in the Little Desert controversy of 1969. This controversy led directly to the formation in 1971 of the Land Conservation Council, a government authority that was constituted to make recommendations on the balanced use of public lands in Victoria. The majority of public lands are forested, and hence the importance of this authority to forest management in Victoria.

The formation of the Council was the start of a new era of decision making about land-use in Victoria. The Council comprises an independent chairman, the heads of the government departments concerned with soil conservation, agriculture, forests, lands, rivers and water supply, mines, fisheries and wildlife, and national parks, and three members appointed by the Governor in Council. Of these, one has experience in conservation techniques used in primary production and two have special knowledge and experience in the conservation of natural resources. Direct public involvement in the decision making process is encouraged.

The function of the Council is to make detailed investigations of the basic resources of public lands and to receive submissions on land-use from private individuals, organisations, industry, and government departments. Proposed recommendations are formulated and made available for comment before submission of the final recommendations to the Government through the Minister for Conservation.

The pattern of increased public involvement in decisions relating to forest management is also evident in the recent public inquiries by the Commonwealth Government into the woodchip industry and the plantation extension programme. In addition, the Forests Commission has sought public involvement in the development and revision of management policies for particular forest areas such as the Grampians State Forest.

Other important developments in forest land management that have resulted from increased public concern with the quality of the environment are the formation of the Ministry for Conservation, the rapid expansion of the National Parks Service, and the increased emphasis, within the Forests Commission, on recreational usage and the protection of the forest environment. The Ministry for Conservation was formed in January 1973 with the objective of co-ordinating those aspects of government concerned with conservation and environmental protection. It brought together the experience and knowledge of the Environment Protection Authority, Fisheries and Wildlife Division, Land Conservation Council, National Parks Service, Port Phillip Authority, and Soil Conservation Authority. The National Parks Service was originally constituted as an Authority in 1956

to provide co-ordinated management of a number of areas that had already been reserved under the Lands Act. Its development continued slowly until 1970, when the Act was amended and the Authority renamed the National Parks Service. It came under the control of the Ministry for Conservation in 1973. With the changes in administrative structure and adoption of the Land Conservation Council's recommendations, the National Parks Service began to expand more rapidly.

The major responsibility for the management of forested public lands lies with the Forests Commission. The Commission controls all uses of reserved forests, and the use of timber and other forest products on protected forests. It is responsible for the protection of all State forests from damage by fire and destructive biological agencies, and for fire protection of National Parks, Crown lands which have been declared to be protected public lands, unused roads, and water frontages. The Commission establishes and regenerates forests, regulates their use for timber, and provides facilities for forest use for recreation. Where forests form water catchments, scenic landscapes, and natural systems of special value, the Commission protects them for these purposes.

Several other departments and agencies are involved in the management of forests, mostly in connection with forest uses other than wood production. Forests on the catchments of the metropolitan water supply reservoirs, and on land adjoining the waterworks installations, comprise 130,950 hectares and are managed by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. The forests are devoted almost exclusively to protection of the water catchments; public access and use of timber and other products are excluded or strictly controlled. Small areas adjoining the major storages are developed for visitors' use, and over 1.5 million persons take advantage of the facilities each year. The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission manages several small softwood plantations comprising 76 hectares on lands adjoining storages and water works, and several small forested water supply catchments in conjunction with local water supply authorities. The Forests Commission advises and assists with the management of these areas.

Many of the national parks in Victoria are forested, ranging from dense mountain forest to arid mallee woodland. The forested area in the parks is about 268,000 hectares and is managed by the National Parks Service primarily for purposes of conservation and the enjoyment and education of the public. The Fisheries and Wildlife Division of the Ministry for Conservation manages 18,700 hectares of forest within State Faunal Reserves and Game Reserves for use as wildlife and game habitats. Principally it protects the forest against damage and misuse, and undertakes some silvicultural works for the control or modifications of the structure of the vegetation. This Division also advises the Forests Commission on wildlife habitat requirements in connection with the management of State Forests.

There are 10,000 hectares of forest associated with the Kiewa hydro-electric stations, which are managed by the State Electricity Commission (SEC) of Victoria in consultation with other authorities. These alpine forests protect the catchment for the hydro-electric stations. The SEC also manages small areas of pine plantations and native forest at Yallourn.

Many hundreds of permanent reserves of Crown lands for water frontages and other public purposes are forested. They are mostly small in area, but they comprise a substantial total area. The forests are protected for public use by the Department of Crown Lands and Survey and by local committees appointed for the purpose.

The Commonwealth exercises its functions in relation to forestry through the Forestry and Timber Bureau of the Department of Primary Industry, the Australian National University, and the CSIRO. The Bureau collects and distributes forestry information and carries out investigations relating to

supply, production and distribution of timber. The Department of Forestry of the Australian National University trains students in forestry and forest research. A Division of Forest Research of CSIRO was formed in 1975 to undertake studies of problems in hydrology, genetics, diseases, fire, and harvesting of forests. Other divisions of the CSIRO are engaged on research of forest products and some other fundamental studies related to forests.

CHARACTERISTICS OF VICTORIAN FORESTS

Victoria now has 8.27 million hectares of forests. The major belt of forest is located in the eastern half of the State extending from the north of Melbourne, eastwards to the New South Wales border. This area forms the southern end of the vast and continuous forest zone that straddles the Great Dividing Range along the full length of the east coast of Australia. Other extensive areas of forest are found in the Daylesford-Trentham area to the north-east of Melbourne, the South Gippsland Ranges, the Otway Ranges, the South-western Region, the Grampians, the Mallee, and in the northern and central parts of the State where forests of red gum, ironbark, and box are present.

Although much of the forested land affords pleasant surroundings in which people may live and work in comfort, there are distinct differences between the various types of forests as human habitats. Differences may be due to variations in structure or density of the forests, or to the climate or terrain in which they grow. Patterns of human habitation and activity have been influenced since prehistoric times by such variations in forest conditions.

The forests of the mountains in central and eastern Victoria, and in South Gippsland and the Otway ranges, are dominated by tall dense uniform stands of mountain ash. These stands thrive in the deep soils of the high rainfall areas. Alpine ash and shining gum predominate at the higher altitudes where winter snows are frequent, and give way on the highest ranges to woodlands of snow gum.

Mountain ash, alpine ash, and shining gum are Victoria's prime timber trees. They produce light timbers of great value for housing components and industrial products. These timbers have influenced house design and methods of building and they have enabled the development of a local paper-making industry. Wood removed as waste after logging or during thinnings is now the basic raw material for paper manufacture. Equally important is the role of the mountain forests in the protection of water catchments. The metropolitan water supply and the major supplies for irrigation and dry-land farms in northern Victoria are dependent on these forests.

Though the explorers and early settlers found the mountain forests almost impenetrable due to the heavy undergrowth and the tangle of fallen branches, these forests now attract thousands of visitors throughout the year. Along highways and tourist roads the forests form spectacular avenues of tall straight trees with walls of deep green foliage below and soft ferns at the roadsides. Areas of mountain forest close to the main population centres are reserved for recreation and for conservation of native flora and fauna. These areas receive special protection to prevent damage by trampling and other forms of over-use.

Pioneer settlements of timber workers and farmers which were established in the mountain forests rarely persisted. Settlers were in constant battle against the regrowth of trees and shrubs. Roads, protected by tall trees from sun and wind, became muddy and impassable. The dense walls of undergrowth engendered many fears; harmless animals were named devils, tigers, wolves, and bunyips in an expression of these fears. In more recent times public opinion has prevented much increase in dwellings in these areas. There is a strong demand to conserve the remnants of mountain forest on freehold land. Though wildfires are rare in



these forests, they are extremely destructive. Fire destroyed many of the early farming and timber settlements.

The uses of alpine ash forests and snowgum woodlands are constrained by both the danger of fire and exposure to cold. Cattlemen who use the woodlands for grazing and timbermen who harvest mill-logs and pulpwood from the forests restrict their activities to summer and autumn. Recreational activities are also seasonal, some visitors making use of the snow and others waiting for the thaw. The alpine forests and woodlands afford little shelter against the cold, and huts have been built for the refuge of skiers and cattlemen. There have been few attempts at settlement, except in the best snowfields and the most favoured grazing areas.

The mixed species forests on the foothills and coastal plains offer a favourable environment for work, travel, and recreation. Stringybark, peppermint, and gums are the main species, and silvertop is predominant in East Gippsland stands. Although wildfires are frequent and may sometimes be severe, these species have various growth mechanisms which enable them to recover from fire damage, and the danger of fire is a less serious environmental problem than in the mountain forests. The trees produce large quantities of litter which accumulate on the ground, and clearings and controlled burning are used for protection against wildfire. The open forest and easy terrain have enabled many roads and tracks to be built for protection purposes.

Many farmlands and townships were developed by clearing these forests, and the mixed species forests now form the background of the typical Victorian country landscape. They cover many water catchments and are in continuous light use for a variety of purposes. These forests produce a greater volume of timber each year than any other forest type in Victoria. This timber is the main material used for house frames and general construction. In the past many hundreds of forest workers lived and worked in the central Victorian forests

cutting logs for sawmills, and timber and fuel wood for mines, other industries, and homes. The number of forest workers has declined in recent years as have the uses for timber and fuel wood.

Ease of access to the mixed forests and the pleasant surroundings in them make possible many activities. There are sites for youth camps and recreation areas, reserves for wildflowers, koalas, and other wildlife, places of geographical, historical, and cultural interest. Some areas have sufficient grass and herb cover to be used for cattle grazing.

In the ironbark and box forests, on the dry northern slopes, the small trees are widely spaced with light undergrowth and sparse ground cover. Tree canopies give only slight shading against the strong sunlight except for the occasional dense crown of an older tree. There are few streams and the shallow stony soils are usually dry. The many roads and tracks in these forests have been in constant use since the earliest days, when trees on thousands of hectares of these goldfield forests were felled for mining timber, buildings, and fuel. The dense regrowth of small trees which followed that first heavy cutting was carefully thinned during the 1920s, leaving only the best trees with ample growing space. These forests are still under intensive use. Timbers from trees felled during current thinnings are in strong demand because of their durability for fence posts and railway sleepers, and their high calorific value as firewood. When the box and ironbark trees are in flower, bees from thousands of hives are used to harvest the large quantities of valuable honey and wax. Flowers on the trees and shrubs attract a large population of birds. These forests are popular with naturalists and sightseers, especially in late winter and spring when the weather is finer and warmer than in southern Victoria.

Woodlands of white box in mixture with cypress pine grow in parts of the Deddick River and Snowy River valley in eastern Gippsland, forming an unusual and attractive landscape.

Forests of river red gum on the flood plains of the northern rivers are occupied by large numbers of water birds, amphibians, and fish when flooded during winter and spring and by reptiles and marsupials as the plains become dry and hot in summer. Strong durable red gum timbers have been harvested during dry periods for almost a century. Beekeepers use the forests when the red gums are flowering, domestic cattle graze the grasses which flourish when the floods recede, and many hundreds of visitors arrive in summer and autumn to picnic or camp among the huge shady gums by the river in order to fish, hunt, swim, and generally appreciate the scenery and wildlife. This environment provides good shelter, water, and ample food, and was inhabited by the Aborigines for thousands of years.

On the expanses of arid sands in the north-west of the State which have not been used for wheat farming, stunted clumps of mallee eucalypts afford little shelter from sun and wind, water is scarce, and travel is hazardous because of loose sands and the risks of fire and exposure. Such conditions have restricted use of the mallees, though recently the challenge and beauty of the strange landscape has attracted increasing numbers of visitors. The vegetation, however, can sustain only limited use of this kind.

Forests of exotic pine established for commercial production of softwood timber are located in the vicinity of mixed species forests of low productivity on land formerly used for farming or on land cleared of native forest. As the pines grow they form tall stands with dense canopy and deep shade below. Mature plantations are more open with fewer larger trees and a ground cover of pine needles and some native shrub vegetation. These stands form attractive surroundings for picnics and walks.

Forest fires

Australia's forests of eucalypts present a unique fire-control problem. Victorian species especially shed bark, leaves, and branchlets at rates of up to 6 tonnes per hectare per annum with the result that deep layers of inflammable litter accumulate on the ground, the potential fuel for severe fires. This fuel, combined with a summer climate characterised by periodic drought, high temperatures, and strong winds, puts Victoria's forests amongst the most fire hazardous in the world.

The activities involved in working and living in forests, or just visiting for recreation, cause numerous outbreaks of fire. In hot, dry, windy conditions the outbreaks intensify and become destructive wildfires. Although laws and regulations prescribe penalties for the use of fire in dangerous circumstances, and require the provision of equipment and removal of hazard, most outbreaks still are caused by man's activities (see table below). Lightning, a natural agent, is also a major source of fires and although it is often accompanied by rain and cooler weather, it occasionally starts numbers of fires and causes widespread damage.

Evidence in the form of charcoal deposits and physiological characteristics of the eucalypts and associated species indicates that the present forests have evolved in an environment in which fire was a major factor. Many eucalypts have a thick heat-resistant bark and dormant buds within the trunk and branches which produce epicormic shoots when the crown is destroyed. Many acacias and other legumes produce seeds with hard resistant coats capable of surviving fire and then germinating prolifically after the fire.

Fire affects the character of a forest. Short-term effects such as the removal of vegetative cover, the mortality of some plants and animals, changes in soil nutrition and surface run-off, depend largely on fire intensity. Long-term effects, such as changes in the composition and species of plant and animal communities, are related to the time taken for a particular species to reproduce or recolonise the site, and depend on the season, frequency, and intensity of fires. Wildfires seriously affect the value of the forests as an environment for man's habitation. Forest products are destroyed and wood production arrested. Forest landscapes and scenery are damaged, animal populations temporarily depleted, and streams affected by rapid run-off, sedimentation and discolouration until the area is recolonised.

The following table lists the known and suspected causes of fires from the years 1971-72 to 1975-76:

VICTORIA—FOREST WILDFIRES: KNOWN OR SUSPECTED CAUSES

Causes—known or suspected	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	Percentage per cause on a 10 year average
Grazing interests	1	5	..	1	1	<1
Landowners or householders	56	148	37	89	58	20
Deliberate lighting	56	75	54	73	68	18
Sportsmen, campers, tourists	34	68	23	43	50	10
Licensees and forest workers	15	13	11	19	14	4
Smokers	12	23	6	25	6	5
Lightning	95	100	24	70	48	16
Tractors, cars, trucks, stationery engines	11	21	12	25	26	6
Children	8	18	8	14	14	3
Sawmills	3	12	6	8	1	2
Miscellaneous known causes	21	40	15	33	28	8
Unknown origin	13	47	15	40	20	8
Totals	325	570	211	440	334	..

The infrequent but extremely intense fires which occur in the cool mountain forests kill trees and all plant material including litter and humus on the soil

surface. These forests recover by germination of seed from capsules in the crowns of trees which have survived the fire. Dense crops of seedlings of eucalypts and acacias develop, and ferns and shrubs regenerate from buried stems and roots. In other forest types where fires are more frequent but usually less severe, eucalypts recover by shooting from major branches, the bole, or the stump. The most severe fires may kill mature trees in these forests, however, or damage them so that they will die after some years.

Prevention and suppression of wildfires is a major objective of the Victorian Forests Commission. All development, management, and operations in the forests are strongly influenced by considerations of fire protection. The Commission maintains a network of fire lookout towers supplemented during periods of high fire danger by aircraft patrols, which, together with a well trained mobile work force equipped with bulldozers, tankers, pumps, hoses, hand tools, and an effective communications system, form the essential organisation for the suppression of fires. Chemical fire retardants are stored at strategic locations and used for aerial attack on remote or difficult spot fires. Helicopters are used for patrol, to transfer crews along fire lines, and to ignite unburnt areas within the control lines.

Approximately 70 per cent of all forest fires in Victoria are confined to areas of less than four hectares. The largest fires occur under severe weather conditions when they spread so rapidly as to be uncontrollable by any known means of suppression. The major fires in Victoria since 1851 are listed in the following table :

VICTORIA—MAJOR FOREST FIRES

Date	Location and damage
6 February 1851	"Black Thursday." The greater part of the colony affected.
4 January 1886	Otway and Heytesbury Forest.
13 January 1898	Trentham, Avoca, Beaufort, Benalla, Colac, Gippsland. Three deaths, great losses of property.
12 February 1901	Wangaratta, Casterton, Yea, Neerim North. Serious outbreaks, four lives lost.
26 January 1906	Gippsland. Large fires burnt until March.
13 January 1913	Gippsland. Serious bush fires in mountains—36,760 hectares.
18 January 1919	Maffra, Bendigo, Swan Hill, Upper Murray, Dandenongs, Ararat.
16 February 1919	Otway Ranges, three deaths, seven sawmills, 150 houses.
February 1923	Large areas of forest. 48,480 hectares
27–28 January 1926	East Gippsland, Otways, Grampians, Wombat, North-east Dandenong forest. 213,700 hectares.
13–14 February 1926	Healesville, Warburton, Kinglake, Powelltown.
	Dandenongs, Erica, East Gippsland, North-east. 31 deaths. Large losses of property and stock. Township of Noojee destroyed. 394,300 hectares.
4 February 1932	Noojee, Gilderoy, Erica, Grampians. 15 deaths. Large losses. 206,040 hectares.
17 October 1938	Ballarat, Daylesford. Thousands of hectares burnt.
8 January 1939	Gisborne, 10,360 hectares.
10 January 1939	Erica, Yallourn, Toombullup. 12 deaths, many sawmills and houses.
13 January 1939	Healesville, Narbethong, Black Spur, Alexandra. Seven deaths, towns destroyed.
23 December 1943	Throughout the State, 52 deaths, hundreds of homes, sawmills, etc. Total area burnt 1,364,140 hectares.
14 and 21 January 1944	Wangaratta District. 10 deaths. Thousands of hectares of grass. Central and Western District. 19 deaths. 500 homes.
7 and 14 February 1944	Gippsland. 13 deaths. 200 houses. 158,940 hectares.
January 1946	Anglesea fire. 12,140 hectares.
February–March 1951	Kennedys Creek fire. 45,320 hectares.
November 1952	East Gippsland fires. 154,590 hectares.
January 1953	Upper Murray fires. 65,850 hectares.

VICTORIA—MAJOR FOREST FIRES—*continued*

Date	Location and damage
December 1957	Sunset and Little Desert fires. 45,850 hectares.
January 1959	Orbost and Cann River fires. 80,800 hectares.
November 1959	Big Desert, Dimboola fire. 441,770 hectares.
16 January 1961	Daylesford fire. 5,650 hectares.
March 1964	Macalister fire. 72,000 hectares.
February 1965	Glenmaggie, Dargo. 317,000 hectares.
	Omeo. 60,700 hectares.
23 November 1966	Anglesea fire. 6,870 hectares.
22 February 1967	Lal Lal fire. 8,480 hectares.
1 February 1968	Myrtleford fire. 19,990 hectares.
January 1969	Yea fire.
December 1972	Mt Buffalo fire. 12,880 hectares.

Effects and uses of forests

Man benefits from forests in many ways. They store large quantities of solar energy and in the process release oxygen into the atmosphere; they play a protective role, building up organic matter, regulating water supply, and preventing erosion; they provide environments suitable for man's recreation and education; and they provide wood, fossil fuels, extractive materials, and other vegetative materials.

Effects on the biosphere

Plant growth in the forests of the world forms a major part of the primary resource of materials which are consumed in the food chains of the natural animal communities. Forests occupy almost one third of the land surface and their rates of production of starches, celluloses, and other plant materials are substantially higher than those of other major ecosystems.

In the process of photosynthesis by which the basic plant substances are made, forests store large quantities of solar energy. They also utilise carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and release oxygen in great quantities. The balance of these gases in the atmosphere is believed to have been a regulating factor in the evolution and multiplication of animal life on earth, and is now seen as a critical factor of the human environment as the world population expands.

Forests play a direct role in food production for some societies by providing edible plants and forage for animals. In our society, where agriculture is highly developed, forests are of little importance for food production for animals and the energy transformed by photosynthesis is utilised through commodities such as wood and fossil fuels. Forest activity contributed to the formation of the brown coal deposits of the La Trobe valley. These deposits are huge by world standards and they form the largest known resource of fossil fuel in Victoria.

Forests also have significant effects on the biosphere through the process of evapo-transpiration. This process uses large quantities of energy to transfer water from the soil and vegetation to the atmosphere. The cooling and humidifying effect of a forest is roughly equivalent to the same area of ocean. Forests play an important protective role in the biosphere by building up organic matter, regulating water supply, preventing erosion, and acting as a temporary storage to limit high surface run-offs that may cause flooding of land developed for agriculture or urban purposes.

Recreation

Victoria's forests offer excellent opportunities for activities that provide inspiration, education, and physical recreation. These opportunities are of tremendous importance to our urban community, where the pace and complexity of modern living create tensions and anxieties that limit the enjoyment of life.

At the present time, Victorian forests are used for activities such as pleasure driving, picnics, bushwalking, camping, observation of flora and fauna, fishing, hunting, skiing, and motor car rallying. Activities that are increasing in popularity include orienteering, climbing, caving, cross country skiing, trail riding, and canoeing. Educational uses include those by schools, scientific societies, clubs, and naturalists. Studies cover fields such as native flora and fauna, geography, geology, and the ecology of plant and animal communities. The demand for forest recreation has risen steeply in line with increasing community interest in the conservation of natural resources.

The influence of forest recreation on the community is twofold. It includes the subjective benefits of the recreational experience, and the economic effect of recreation activities. The benefits of the actual recreational experience are difficult to evaluate because they are usually of a personal, intangible nature, but their importance to the community as a whole can be gauged from the wide use of Victorian forests for recreation. In 1975 it was estimated that 5,000,000 day-visits were made to the State forests of Victoria (see below). Economic effects include those from the manufacture of equipment (e.g., camping equipment, trail bikes, etc.), and the provision of accommodation, food, fuel, and other needs of visitors to the forest. In 1975-76, visitors to State forests were estimated to have spent approximately \$30m on transport, accommodation, and incidentals directly connected with their visits.

The following table shows the estimated number of day-visits :

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED DAY-VISITS MADE BY
VISITORS SEEKING FOREST RECREATION
ACTIVITIES DURING 1975

Activity	Estimated day-visits
Picnicking	575,000
Walking on tracks	137,000
Camping	47,800
Youth camps	51,000
Pleasure driving	3,477,600
Rally driving	60,500
Trail bikes and four wheel drive vehicles (Club activities)	26,600
Swimming	60,000
Boating	68,000
Canoeing	5,300
Fishing	115,000
Hunting and shooting	65,000
Bush hiking	58,200
Skiing	228,000
Total	4,975,000

Over several years the demands on forests for recreational purposes have increased rapidly. It is now estimated that the number of visitors to State forests is increasing at the rate of 10 to 15 per cent per annum. Thus, it is likely that visitor numbers will double approximately every five years. The rising demand is the result of an increasing public awareness of forests, combined with increases in available leisure time, income, and mobility.

The recreation resources of Victoria's forests are considerable, although most use is concentrated near population centres. This leads to over-use of some areas, such as the You Yangs and Sherbrooke Forest Park, and careful management is needed in order to control visitors and minimise damage to the plants and the soils.

A number of methods are available to help minimise these adverse effects. In many instances it is possible to enhance the recreation experience of visitors and at the same time to channel them from the more sensitive unstable environments into areas which can withstand greater recreation pressures. Picnic grounds, parking areas, walking tracks, and other facilities for the visitors are best located where the soils can withstand compaction and alteration of the drainage is acceptable.

Recreation areas, in which the natural surroundings are retained and featured and natural materials are appropriately used in the construction of facilities, appear to contribute most to the pleasures of forest recreation and, being appreciated by the visitors, are least subject to damage and deterioration. Counter measures are necessary where undesirable impact has already occurred, perhaps because there have been rapid increases in the use of well known sites. Some picnic areas have been closed to the public to allow rehabilitation; roads may be closed permanently or temporarily to prevent damage or erosion; and the number of camp sites may be restricted in some areas.

Water

The forests of Victoria produce most of the surface run-off in the State and probably make significant contributions to groundwater supplies. They occupy almost all of the high rainfall areas and cover about 35 per cent of the total land surface.

The basic role of forests on water catchments is to protect the soils and favourably to influence water conservation. Forest cover prevents erosion by protecting the soil surface from the impact of rain and hail, and thus retarding the surface movement of water; it also shades the soil from the sun's radiation, thus reducing desiccation, oxidation, and decomposition of the soil structure. In mountain areas, forest cover also delays cooling in winter and prevents soil breakdown and erosion due to frosts. The depth of forest cover is important for shading and protection of soils. At the lowest levels herbs, grasses, mosses, litter, and humus form the immediate protective layer. Native fauna aid the process of incorporating litter into the soil structure, thus increasing resistance to movement by water.

Forests absorb a large proportion of rainfall. Water percolates readily into the absorbent soil surface and moves to lower levels, where it is held and released gradually to streams. Greater quantities of water can be conserved and used because of the gradual flows, and watercourses are protected against erosion. Forested catchments can lose an appreciable amount of water through the growing trees. Transpiration is most rapid in early summer when growth is vigorous and there is ample soil moisture. Mountain forests use the greatest quantities of water. Forests in drier locations are capable of restricting transpiration from leaves when soils are dry, but use water freely when available.

The consumption of water for domestic and irrigation purposes has risen steadily during past decades, with a consequent increase in the importance of forests as water catchments. Of particular note is the rapidly increasing consumption in the area under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. It has been estimated that consumption within this area will double between now and the end of this century and thus the need for a similar increase in the area of forested catchment. However, this projected increase could be offset to some extent by an improvement in the efficiency of water usage.

Wood

Wood is a natural and versatile material. Its parallel interlocked fibres give strength characteristics which can be matched by very few other materials. It can be disassembled and reassembled to develop particular properties, such as

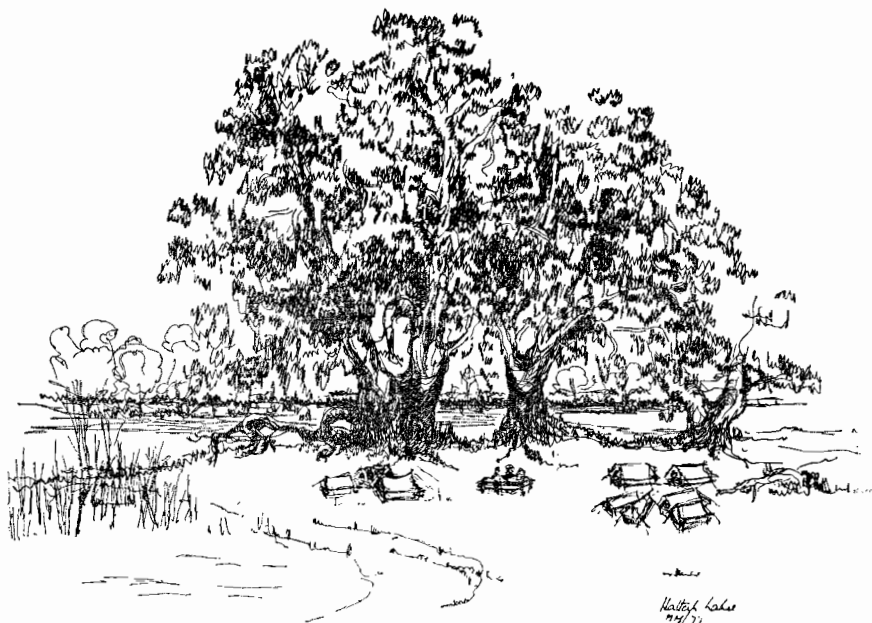
those found in plywood. It can be separated into fibres and reconstituted in various sheet forms such as paper and board. The fibres can be broken down into cellulose to make rayon and cellulose plastics. The cellulose can in turn be further broken down into sugars, alcohol, and a host of other organic chemicals with a wide variety of uses.

Wood has a twofold influence on society. Timbers, boards, and papers are vital commodities in everyday use, and the industries and commerce of growing, harvesting, and processing wood as a raw material are important elements of the economy. Wood products are used for a wide variety of purposes. Because of their strength, durability, easy working characteristics, and relatively low cost they are used in the construction of many buildings, as well as of wharves, transmission lines, railways, bridges, fencing, and playground equipment. The warmth and natural appeal of wood make it popular for furniture and the interior fittings of many homes. Wood provides the raw material for the manufacture of paper and paperboard products, and it is a storehouse of energy that can be used as fuel for domestic and industrial purposes. In addition, wood has many other highly specialised uses including the building of boats and the manufacturing of sporting equipment and musical instruments.

The impact of wood products on the community is reflected in the table on page 21 which shows the estimated output of wood produce by various product classes from 1971-72 to 1975-76.

The economic activity generated by the use of wood as a raw material is considerable. In 1973-74 the wood, wood products, furniture, paper, paper products and printing industries of Victoria had a turnover of \$1,118m. This amounted to 10 per cent of the manufacturing industry turnover in the State. These industries employed a total of 56,391 men and women, which represented 12 per cent of the workforce employed in manufacturing industries. Wood is a basic raw material and hence its contribution to the national economy extends much further than these figures would indicate. Many service and other tertiary industries are dependent on the wood-based sector for their livelihood.

The consumption of wood has increased steadily during past years and this increase is expected to continue approximately in proportion to future population



growth. Although the total consumption has been rising only gradually, significant changes have been taking place in the proportional consumption of individual products. The share of the market enjoyed by paper and panel board products has increased, while that for sawn timber has decreased. The market for sawn timber is extremely competitive and consumption is strongly influenced by price levels of substitute materials (e.g., steel, aluminium, panel, and paperboard products). The panel products are extremely versatile being available in large sheets, and their consumption has increased as wood suitable for their manufacture has become available from softwood plantations. The market for paper and paperboard products has grown at the average rate of 6.5 per cent per annum in recent times. This rapid growth rate could continue, although more efficient use of paper products through recycling and limitations on disposable packaging could lower the rate of growth. Consumption of fuel wood reached a peak during the Second World War and has since declined steadily as fossil fuels became widely used. However, limitations on availability of fossil fuels, or drastically reduced income levels, could create a greater demand for fuel wood, and it could again become a major product of Victorian forests.

VICTORIA—STATE FORESTS' OUTPUT OF PRODUCE

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Sawlogs, hardwood (cubic metres—m ³)	1,287,586	1,226,404	1,212,430	1,224,570	1,200,498
Sawlogs, softwood (m ³)	157,927	184,445	149,933	190,473	197,333
Veneer logs, hardwood (m ³)	2,138	742	1,472	1,503	1,530
Veneer logs, softwood (m ³)	8,261	7,756	6,575	3,738	2,554
Fencing timbers—					
No. posts, strainers and stays, hardwood	1,029,532	993,769	919,602	926,120	677,610
No. posts, strainers and stays, softwood	492,918	594,543	552,562	473,100	575,186
No. droppers, pickets, split palings	15,579	16,312	9,206	10,749	10,958
No. rails	8,248	9,493	20,596	19,673	29,051
Heavy timbers—					
Beams and bridge timbers (m ³)	419	530	702	(a)3,669	(a)8,808
No. sleepers	327,439	309,761	198,691	226,633	204,256
Piles (lineal metres—m)	22,166	21,390	10,680	2,774	3,689
Poles and Spars—					
Transmission poles, hardwood (m)	174,690	128,564	180,147	151,407	138,367
Transmission poles, softwood (m)		2,372	822	3,269	
Miscellaneous poles, hardwood (m)	125,900	177,240	245,375	298,210	195,185
Miscellaneous poles, softwood (m)	67,578	64,682	64,901	91,599	36,562
Mining Timbers—					
Round (m)	6,945	9,342	8,016	5,138	110
Split (m ³)	107	184	179	(a)9,234	(a)2,748
Pulpwood—					
For paper, hardwood (m ³)	294,953	206,199	209,612	256,718	274,785
For paper, softwood (m ³)	49,056	35,431	23,180	18,089	19,673
For panel products, hardwood (tonnes—t)	55,498	50,259	36,616	34,934	23,172
For panel products, softwood (m ³)	31,559	45,226	59,140	41,343	48,724
Firewood—					
Stacked and longwood (m ³)	232,902	170,190	149,434	115,115	105,547
Milled wood (t)	555	913	498	7,840	10,301
Miscellaneous timbers—					
No. stakes and props	355,786	201,477	130,855	216,945	115,547
No. chopping logs	12,081	11,102	11,936	12,213	12,091
No. sleeper off-cuts	23,482	15,506	28,169	34,646	64,082
No. bed logs	5,023	5,052	6,631	2,365	1,018
No. house stumps	6,304	878	..	..	..

(a) Unit of measurement changed to lineal metre.

Wood plays an important role in decentralisation. The majority of activities related to growing, harvesting, and conversion of wood products are carried out in rural areas, and beside agriculture, the forest based industries are the main employers of rural labour. The extensive softwood plantations now being established are expected to be a major factor in increasing rural employment. Major plantation based industries have already been developed at Ballarat, Myrtleford, the La Trobe valley, and the Portland area. An excellent example of the decentralising effect of plantation development can be seen in the Mt Gambier region of South Australia.

The management of forests for timber production by means of periodic harvesting operations leads to the development of a variety of vigorous stands of trees of different ages and sizes. The least valuable and least vigorous trees are harvested and the best trees left ample growing space. As knowledge of environmental factors has increased there have been modifications of management of timber harvesting. Very old trees are retained if they are considered valuable food sources or habitats for certain birds or mammals. Strips of undisturbed vegetation are retained between harvesting areas and adjacent streams so that wildlife habitat and streams are protected. In some forests trees are selected for felling in small patches rather than singly in order to increase the proportion of desired species in the mixture of seedlings which develop in the openings. In harvested areas in the mountain forests all trees are felled so that the litter and ground cover can be cleared or burned as a bare soil surface is needed for germination and growth of a new crop. As harvesting operations only affect a number of small separate areas, landscapes are not impaired and only small areas of flammable debris are created. Residues of hardwood logging operations are used for the manufacture of paper and hardboards. Forests are then left undisturbed until another harvesting operation is undertaken.

Other plant products

In addition to wood, the forests of Victoria provide a range of plant products. Most of the honey produced by Victorian beekeepers is harvested from the forests. The industry has achieved a high degree of mobility. Apiarists hold 750 licensed sites in the forests which they use in rotation as the different species come into flower. Box and ironbark forests are the most important source, although the beekeepers also use the alpine forests, river red gums, messmate, red stringybark, and the mallees. Many sites yield up to 20,000 kilograms of honey and 25 kilograms of wax during one flowering period.

Oils are distilled from the leaves of eucalypts for use in the medicinal and pharmaceutical industries, and to a minor extent in other industries. Foliage of the mallee eucalypts is preferred. The industry which is very small is centred mainly in mallee scrub areas located near St Arnaud and Bendigo.

Cattle are grazed in the red gum, ironbark, and box forests of northern and western Victoria and, to a lesser extent, in Gippsland and the north-east. Cattle are taken in limited numbers to the alpine woodlands for summer grazing. In all cases the grazing is restricted to levels which will minimise conflict with recreation, conservation of native plant species, protection of catchments, honey and pollen production, wildlife conservation, and other uses.

Very minor products are charcoal, produced by cutting timber as fuel wood and firing it in a closed kiln; moss, gathered from cool moist forest areas for use in horticulture; small pines for Christmas trees; and occasionally a few pine cones and gum tips.

Management of State Forests

Modern management aims at maintaining the forests in use as viable ecosystems complete in their natural plant and animal communities and productive of the materials and amenities needed by the community.

The objective of timber production depends upon the maintenance of the forests in well-stocked condition and the Commission aims to regenerate and rehabilitate all forests used for timber production. In the management of native forests an underlying objective is to preserve and protect the variety of native plant and animal associations and control forest uses so that adequate habitat for birds and mammals is maintained. The scenic qualities of forests are preserved by controlled utilisation and the reservation of areas of special significance. Forests are managed also to ensure that they adequately protect water catchments,

and uses are controlled to ensure the prevention of discolouration of streams. The Commission endeavours to achieve continuous improvement in all aspects of forest management and undertakes extensive research of silvicultural, biological, nutritional, ecological, and hydrological factors. The Commission also provides and maintains facilities in the forests to enable the community to enjoy the aesthetic qualities and engage in various recreational activities.

Immediate field responsibility for the management of the forest rests with 46 District Foresters whose offices are located throughout the State. The districts are grouped into seven regional divisions each headed by a Divisional Forester. A central administration unit, situated in Melbourne, comprises six divisions, each with distinct functional responsibilities. Secretarial, accounting, personnel, and financial services are provided by the Administrative Division. The Division of Forest Management plans the development and management of the forest resource, and the promotion of community interest and understanding of forests. The Division of Forest Operations controls the work programmes for the establishment and treatment of forests, road construction, and building; it also provides advice and assistance on treeplanting and farm forestry. The Division of Economics and Marketing administers the marketing of timber pulpwood and other forest products, and undertakes economic studies related to this function. The Division of Forest Protection directs fire protection activities and deals with the protection of the forest against insects and fungi. The Division of Education and Research is responsible for professional and technical forestry education for the Commission and other land management authorities, and for research into the growth and management of native and exotic forests.

Overall the Commission controls a large and diverse organisation employing people in a wide variety of occupations. In 1975-76 when the total work force was 1,779, the annual expenditure was approximately \$23m.

The following table shows the number of staff employed in various capacities for the years 1971-72 to 1975-76:

VICTORIA—FOREST COMMISSION: STAFF

Particulars	1971-72(a)	1972-73(b)	1973-74	1974-75(c)	1975-76(d)
Administrative officers	91	91	96	97	100
Draughtsmen	14	14	14	12	15
Engineers	5	5	5	6	7
Foresters	222	224	227	222	226
Research officers	12	12	11	16	18
Surveyors	3	4	6	6	6
Other professionals	2	2	2	3	7
Workshop personnel	41	41	37	45	47
Forest overseers	167	164	167	172	169
Technical personnel	30	29	30	30	35
Clerical staff	160	156	157	159	170
Casual work force	1,188	1,268	936	1,597	979
Totals	1,935	2,010	1,688	2,365	1,779

a) Casual work force figures include 420 employed under the Rural Relief Scheme.

b) Casual work force figures include 503 employed under the Rural and Urban Development Scheme and 54 employed under the Drought Relief Scheme.

c) Casual work force figures include 694 employed under the Regional Employment Development Scheme and 73 employed under the Commonwealth Employment Service Trust Account.

d) Casual work force figures include 78 employed under the Dairy Farmers Employment Scheme.

Management of forests for the variety of different uses required by the community is achieved by recognising sectors of the forests, known as management zones, which have suitable characteristics for different sets of uses. Inappropriate uses which would be detrimental to particular zones or would come into conflict with other uses are discouraged or excluded. In some zones

a number of compatible uses may be encouraged. In planning the uses of management zones, intensive surveys are made to ascertain forest values and use compatibilities of different zones. Three examples of management of zones for multiple uses are described below.

EXAMPLES OF STATE FOREST MANAGEMENT

The Grampians

The Grampians State Forest covers an area of approximately 210,000 hectares. The ranges rise to a height of 1,164 metres above sea level and dominate the landscape of much of western Victoria. The differential erosion of the folded sandstones, plus the intrusion of sills, dykes, and granite batholiths, produce the unique and spectacular scenery for which the Grampians are renowned. The topography produces a diverse pattern of vegetation and a wide range of habitats for wildlife. The plant communities are of particular interest to naturalists, as they contain many endemic species, including several rare varieties. The Grampians are also of considerable archaeological interest as they contain many relics of Aboriginal culture, including paintings, middens, campsites, and some canoe trees.

Over 75 per cent of the Grampians are used as a catchment for dams that provide water for urban, stock, domestic, and irrigation purposes. They form the sole water catchment for a very large portion of the State and continued effective management for this purpose is vital to towns and rural communities as far away as the northern Mallee.

The Grampians State Forest provides an outstanding environment for recreation, and is used extensively for pleasure driving, hiking, scenic viewing, rock climbing, camping, and field studies.

Timber harvesting has been conducted in the Grampians for at least 130 years. At present some 20,000 cubic metres of sawlogs are allocated on an annual basis to six sawmills located in townships adjacent to the forest. In addition, significant quantities of railway sleepers, poles, and posts are produced and two small areas of pine plantation yield sawlogs plus posts, poles, and rails for timber preservation.

Honey production also is important and the value of honey drawn from the forest is estimated to be about \$600,000 annually. There are over 200 apiary sites within the forest. Grazing by domestic stock is authorised over some 24,000 hectares of grassy woodland of red gum and yellow box surrounding the ranges. Management for these various uses is carried out in accordance with a specific plan which recognises the following zones (see Figure 1 on page 26) :

(1) *Primitive*. The primary objective is to preserve opportunities for recreational experience in a natural environment without developed public access. Forest produce is reserved from utilisation.

(2) *Special feature*. Conservation of natural and historical features for recreational, aesthetic, educational, and natural history purposes is the primary objective with development of public access and facilities where appropriate. Forest produce is reserved from utilisation.

(3) *Natural*. The primary objective is to conserve natural and historical features for recreational, aesthetic, educational, and natural history purposes. Other uses, including low intensity timber harvesting and silvicultural operations, are permitted to the extent that they are consistent with the primary objective.

(4) *Recreation sites*. Limited areas are intensively developed for recreational purposes.

(5) *Hardwood timber production*. The primary objective is the sustained production of native timber in accordance with prescriptions to harvest and regenerate the forest and to protect soil, water catchment, ecological, historical, and recreational values.



(6) *Softwood timber production.* Approximately 1,000 hectares of established softwood plantations are managed primarily for the sustained production of softwood timber. Forest based recreation is a significant secondary use.

In addition to the above zones, the whole of the area yields water, and a general set of prescriptions is laid down to cover water catchment management.

The protection of the Grampians from wildfire is a critical aspect of management. The inflammable vegetation, rugged topography, and climate combine to produce a situation where forest wildfires can sweep large areas with appalling effects. These natural factors along with the increasing risks associated with heavy visitor usage, make effective fire control essential to the safety of the area. Toward this end a complex fire management and control system has been developed including a sophisticated detection and communications system, access based on ground vehicles and helicopters, specially trained fire fighters, air drops of fire retardant, and co-operation with rural fire brigades. In addition, prescribed burning is used to reduce the accumulation of fuel that builds up on the forest floor. Prescribed burning as a technique for wildfire control and vegetation management is of considerable importance in the Grampians where fire is a natural factor of the environment.

Toolangi-Black Range Forest

The climate is cooler in Toolangi-Black Range Forest than in the Grampians and the rainfall is higher. It is situated on the Great Dividing Range and its northern slopes, mainly on the Kinglake-Black Range plateau at elevations between 450 and 900 metres. The highest points are Mt Tanglefoot (1,009 metres), Mt St Leonard (1,008 metres), and Mt Mitchell (935 metres). The forests occupy 68,000 hectares.

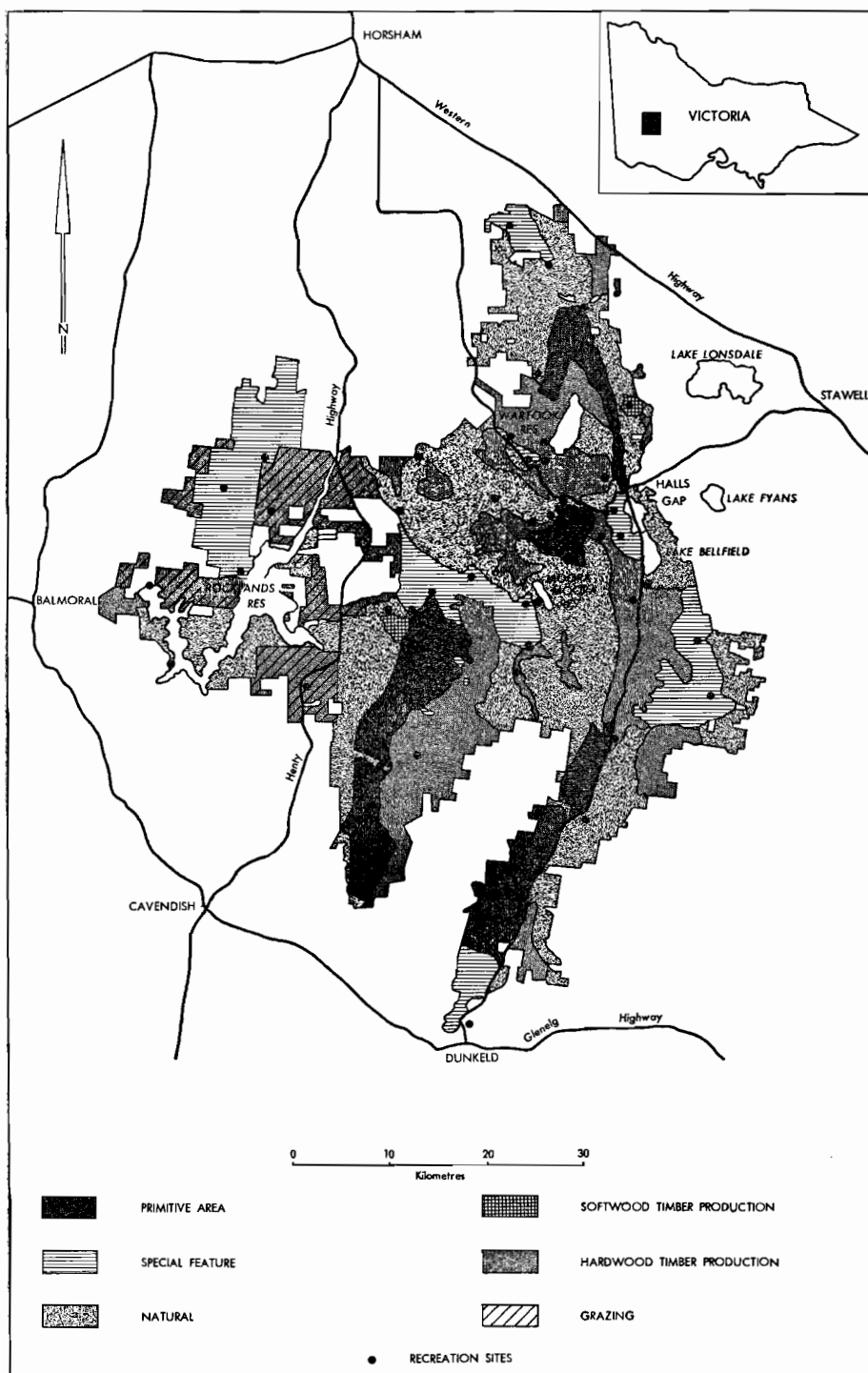


FIGURE 1. Victoria—Grampians State Forest management zones

Fertile soils have developed on the Upper Devonian granodiorite of these highlands. The soils of the northern foothills are derived mainly from Lower Devonian sandstones, mudstones, siltstones, and shales.

The vegetation varies from the dense mountain type occupying the high rainfall areas, to the stunted and relatively sparse foothill forests of the drier and more exposed sites. The mountain forests are dominated by regrowth stands of mountain ash that range in height from 45 to 70 metres. The bulk of these stands originated from the 1939 fires with smaller areas arising from fires in 1901, 1905, 1911, 1919, 1926, and 1945. Shining gum, mountain grey gum, and messmate also occur in the mountain forest type. Understorey vegetation includes tree ferns, musk daisy bush, blanket leaf, silver wattle, mountain hickory wattle, blackwood, sassafras, and myrtle beech. The foothill forests occupy a wide range of sites. They contain a variety of species, including messmate, manna gum, mountain grey gum, and narrow-leaf peppermint. Red and brown stringybark are found on drier and more exposed areas. In these forests the high quality sites carry a dense and tall understorey, whilst on the drier sites the understorey is generally sparse and may consist only of grasses and low shrubs.

Utilisation of the Toolangi forest began with clearing for agricultural purposes in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Milling of timber was carried out on a small scale until the advent of rail transport. The milling of messmate then pushed deeper into the forest and before 1920 wagons hauled timber to the railhead at Yarra Glen from mills to the north of the Victoria Range. During the early part of this century the paling splitters were also active. They penetrated deep into the ash forests and felled those trees which split easily. Their produce was hauled to the railhead at Healesville. During the 1920s, techniques were



developed for milling, drying, and reconditioning of mountain ash timber. Large scale harvesting of the species followed, with tramlines extending into the forest from the south near Toolangi, and from Murrindindi in the north. Following the 1939 fires, roads were developed to permit extraction of fire-killed timber. Wartime and post-war requirements accelerated the development of the roading system, and provided the impetus for harvesting in the more remote stands of lower quality. Since this time, the milling industry has gradually declined and is now on a relatively small scale. However, with the extensive regrowth forests approaching maturity, timber production will once again become a major activity in the Toolangi forest. The regrowth mountain ash forests are already important for the production of small sawlogs together with pulpwood for the manufacture of packaging paper and cardboard.

The Toolangi-Black Range Forest protects the catchments of streams which flow both north and south from the Divide, and it provides opportunities for many and varied recreational and educational pursuits, and the study of natural history. To facilitate management in a way which makes provision for the various demands, the forest is being divided into zones along the following lines :

(1) *Hardwood production.* This is eucalypt forest managed primarily for the sustained production of wood products. Harvesting and regeneration are conducted in accordance with prescriptions designed to conserve other forest values. Wood production by these forests in 1975-76 was 71,200 cubic metres, most of which was obtained from this zone. For the purposes of management the zone is subdivided into three sub-zones.

The mountain forest sub-zone carries stands of mountain ash, shining gum, and messmate, and has a very high potential for wood production. The forest is managed as an even aged crop. The foothill forest intensive silviculture sub-zone also has high potential for wood production, with the main commercial species being messmate, manna gum, and mountain grey gum. The forest is normally managed as an even aged crop. The foothill forest low intensity silviculture sub-zone is managed as an uneven aged forest with periodic harvesting of selected trees. The productive potential is relatively low. Messmate is the main commercial species.

(2) *Conservation.* This zone embraces native forest managed primarily for the conservation of landscape, flora, fauna, or other special features. Other uses are permitted only where they are compatible with the primary objective. Included are special features such as the Murrindindi Falls, Myers Creek scenic reserve, flora and fauna reserves, sensitive landscape areas, certain native forest areas that have been set aside within plantation areas, and some areas which are to be retained more or less in their present condition pending future land-use decisions.

(3) *Softwood production.* The primary objective is the production of softwood timber under intensive management. Establishment of the plantations commenced in 1937 and at the end of 1976 a net area of 445 hectares had been planted.

(4) *Education.* These areas are managed primarily for educational purposes. This zone covers 300 hectares and includes the extremely popular forest camp at Kinglake West. During 1975 approximately 3,300 persons used the facilities of the camp and surrounding areas.

(5) *Recreation sites.* These are limited areas under, or selected for, intensive development as recreation sites, e.g., picnic grounds and camping areas.

(6) *Utilities and services.* Small areas being used for such purposes as easements (e.g., SEC transmission lines), gravel pits, and rubbish tips.

The whole area is managed under special water catchment prescriptions and areas of strategic importance for fire protection are identified for special management.

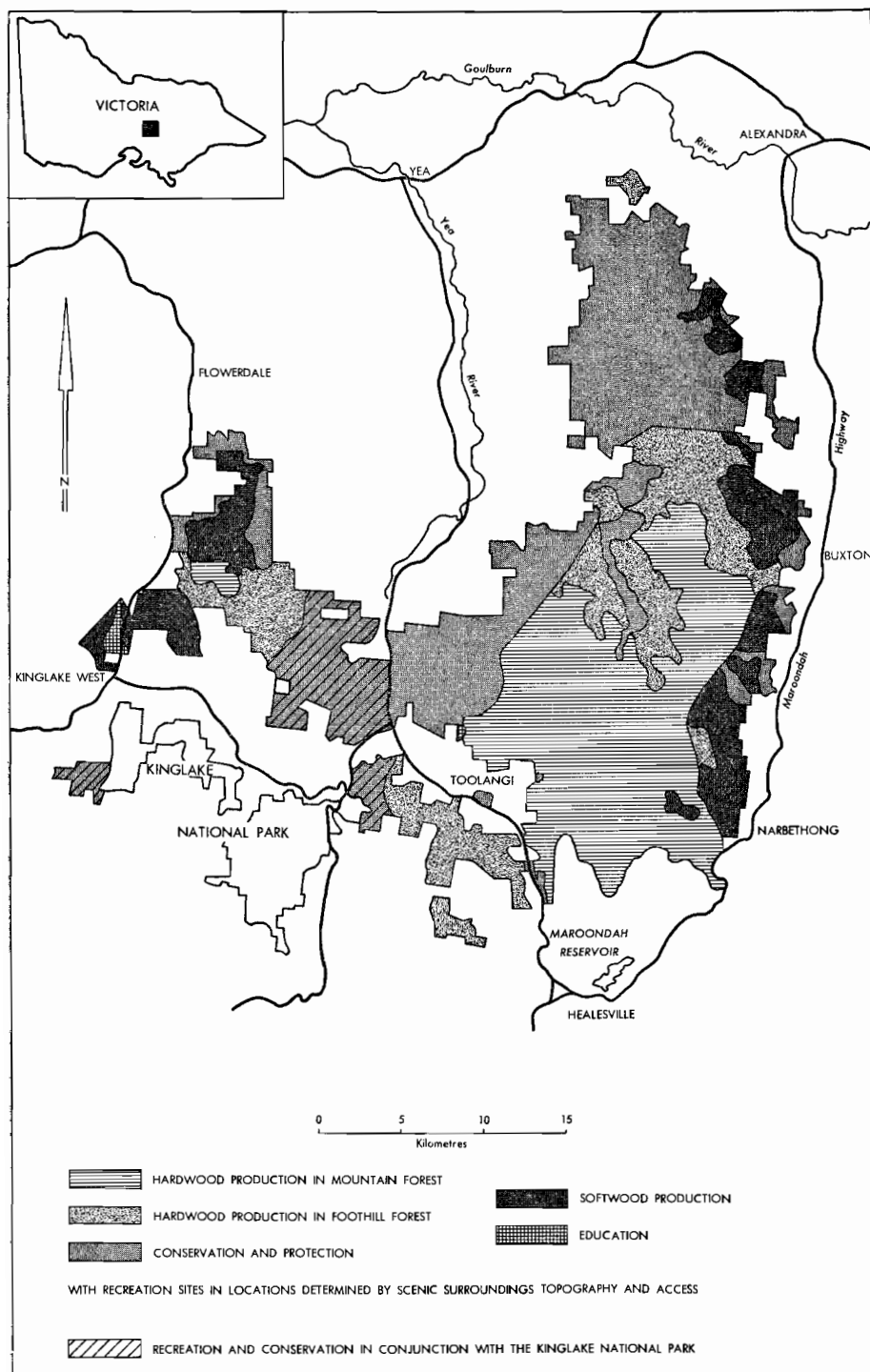


FIGURE 2. Victoria—Toolangi-Black Forest proposed management

Mount Macedon Forest Park

The Mount Macedon Forest Park comprises 1,295 hectares of reserved forest on the Macedon Range approximately 60 kilometres north-west of Melbourne. The range rises steeply to 600 metres above the surrounding plains. It dominates the rural landscape and attracts numerous visitors from the country and the metropolis.

The range has a marked effect on the local climate, receiving an annual precipitation of 1,000 mm of rain and snow, compared with 500–600 mm on the plains. The streams are important sources of water for domestic use in the nearby townships. In the dense forests on the range there is a variety of plant associations and wildlife habitats. The forests were heavily exploited in the early years of settlement for building timbers and firewood. Denuded sections of the range were reforested with plantations of pines and other conifers which now yield a steady output of softwood timber for local industry.

This small area of forest has very high values for five essential uses—nature conservation, forest recreation, water production, timber production, and landscape. Management of the Forest Park is concerned predominantly with co-ordination of these uses.

(1) *Nature conservation.* As the Macedon Range is isolated from similar forests by expanses of grassland 50 kilometres wide to the east and 150 kilometres to the south, the area is especially valuable for conservation of native vegetation and as a natural habitat for native birds and animals. Many of the species of native plants, birds, and animals that are typical of such forests are present in the Forest Park, and some rare species of smaller plants and shrubs have been recorded.

In addition to the 30 bird species which reside on the range throughout the year, about 70 species frequent the range in spring and early summer to use the luxuriant forest habitat for nesting and feeding young. Many species use the shelter of the small areas of dense pine forest for roosting and foraging, and some nest in the plantations. Conservation of the bird habitat within the Park thus contributes to conservation of the bird populations in widespread areas of the country.

Composition and structure of the forest vary rapidly with elevation and aspect. Although the range does not rise to the same elevations as the eastern highlands, the highest points are forested with snow gum and alpine ash, and there is tall mountain ash forest on the most sheltered slopes. There are short forests of messmate, peppermint, and manna gum on the lower slopes and drier aspects, with a short open forest of long leaved box on exposed shallow soils west of Mt Towrong, and swamp gum in low moist situations.

The primary management concern is protection against wildfire. Roads and tracks are located and maintained as access for fire suppression crews, and forest fuel levels are controlled in strategic locations wherever burning can be carried out with only minimal disturbance of the habitat. Facilities in recreation areas are maintained and the areas are controlled during the summer to prevent outbreaks of fire from picnics and barbecues. Large areas of the forest are kept inaccessible to the majority of visitors and forest operations in the eucalypt forests are confined to works which are needed to maintain the forest in healthy condition.

(2) *Forest recreation.* The Macedon Range has attracted visitors from Melbourne since the 1850s when the first of a number of luxurious holiday homes was built at Mt Macedon.

About 150,000 persons visit the Park each year, but their use of the forest is concentrated almost completely on Cameron Drive, the main tourist road which leads to the two best vantage points on the range at the Camel's Hump and the Memorial Cross, together with several small picnic grounds among the pine plantations and native forests adjoining Cameron Drive. Most visitors stay

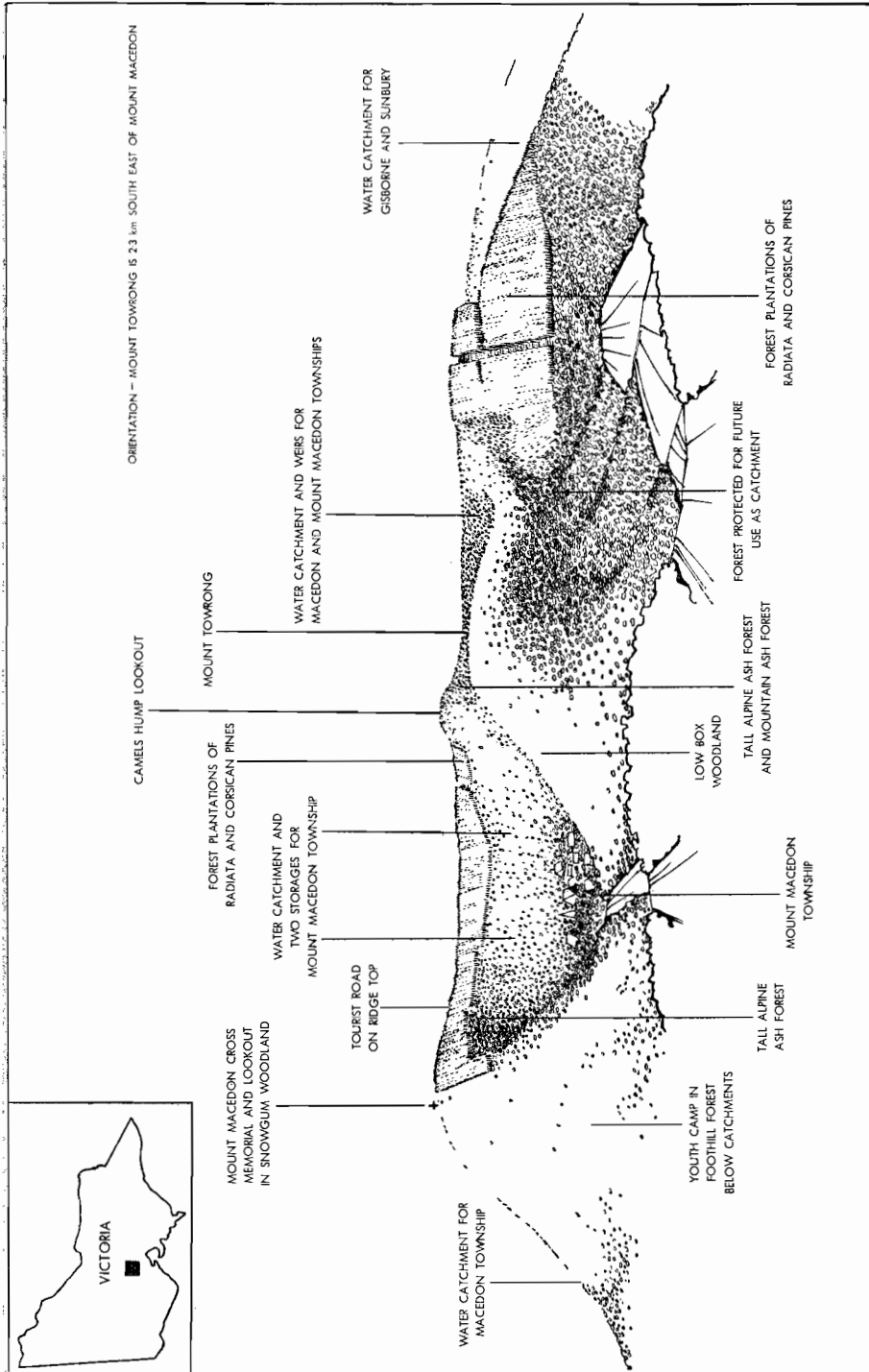


FIGURE 3. Victoria—Mount Macedon Forest Park location of forest uses

less than two hours in the area. The intensive recreation zone is thus restricted to a small area which has little impact on the water catchment and nature conservation functions of the Park.

Development of an intensive recreation zone is planned for an area of forest outside the Forest Park, below the water catchments in an area of pine plantations adjacent to the Calder Highway. Picnic facilities and walking tracks with views of the mountain will meet the requirements of many additional visitors to the area.

(3) *Water production.* Small sections of the southern extremities of the Park are the only parts which are not in direct use as water supply catchments. Nine catchments for domestic water supply purposes are in different sections of the Park, and small parts of the catchments of the major water storages, Lake Eppalock and Rosslyne Reservoir, are also in the Park. There are five small reservoirs and several diversion points on streams within the Park boundaries and several just outside the boundary.

Forest operations in all catchments are conducted under strict controls. Harvesting, reforestation, and road works are restricted during winter and early spring, and when conditions are wet after heavy rains. The operations are planned and controlled to prevent damage to soils or movement of sediment out of works areas. Strips of vegetation along streams are left undisturbed, steep slopes are avoided, and the sites of concentrated activities such as log landings are carefully selected. Potential sources of pollution associated with the works are also under strict controls. Road works are planned and controlled to ensure that the roads do not promote erosion and that they do not discharge sediment to streams.

Buffer areas around the small reservoirs are managed exclusively for water production purposes and two reservoirs are enclosed by fences to exclude visitors.

(4) *Timber production.* Plantations of exotic conifers occupy 18 per cent of the area of the Park. They are located in twenty separate stands scattered through the Park, and they comprise a great variety of species and ages, ranging from extremely dense stands of some of the finest Douglas fir in the State to picturesque small plots of cypress and redwood. There are 222 hectares of radiata pine, pine, and Douglas fir, which are prime commercial species.

Mill logs and small timbers suitable for preservative treatment and pulpwood are harvested by thinnings and clear fellings. The clear fellings are limited to small areas and all operations are controlled for protection of the catchments. The output of timber is currently approximately 2,500 cubic metres per year.

(5) *Landscape.* Steep forested slopes rising to Mount Macedon and the Camel's Hump are the main features of the Forest Park landscape.

Protection against wildfire and control of works for timber harvesting prevent major changes in forest cover and maintain the landscapes seen from nearby townships and surrounding farmlands. Vegetation along roadsides within the Park is also managed primarily for its scenic value. Forests on the foothills of the range form the foreground of views of the range as seen from most of the roads.

Management of the Macedon Forest Park is co-ordinated with management of adjoining State forests and freehold land. Fire protection in particular involves regional prevention work, communication between forest and rural fire fighting organisations, and complementary fire laws and regulations. Conservation of native vegetation, landscape, and habitat within the Park is co-ordinated with planning for uses of other lands. Municipal planning schemes now in preparation propose that freehold land adjoining the Park should be used only for purposes which are complementary to protection and conservation objectives. The schemes envisage controls to ensure that native forest within certain zones will be conserved, and that developments which would increase the risk of fire or cause damage to water catchments are prevented.

FORESTS IN THE ENVIRONMENT

Deep shade and shrub understorey in a forest plantation of radiata pine in north-east Victoria.





Young children in a forest setting in the You Yangs Forest Park.

Timber feller at work harvesting sawlogs of radiata pine in a plantation at Macedon.



Growing seedlings of radiata pine in a forest nursery.



A road through a mountain forest of mixed eucalyptus species used for timber harvesting, fire protection, and sightseeing.

Mallee vegetation of short multi-stemmed eucalypts and light ground cover of grasses and low shrubs.





Low clouds and fog over sub-alpine forest on snow covered mountain sides near Omeo.

Ironbark forest, a favourite setting for picnics and walks, especially in the former goldfields of northern Victoria, in use at Angahook Forest Park.





Alpine landscape visible for many miles from an opening in the snow gums.

An old red gum stump in use by ibis during a flood for nesting in the shelter of tall red gum saplings.





Forested landscape forming the background of rich farmland and the catchment of Toorourrong Reservoir, part of Melbourne's metropolitan water supply system.

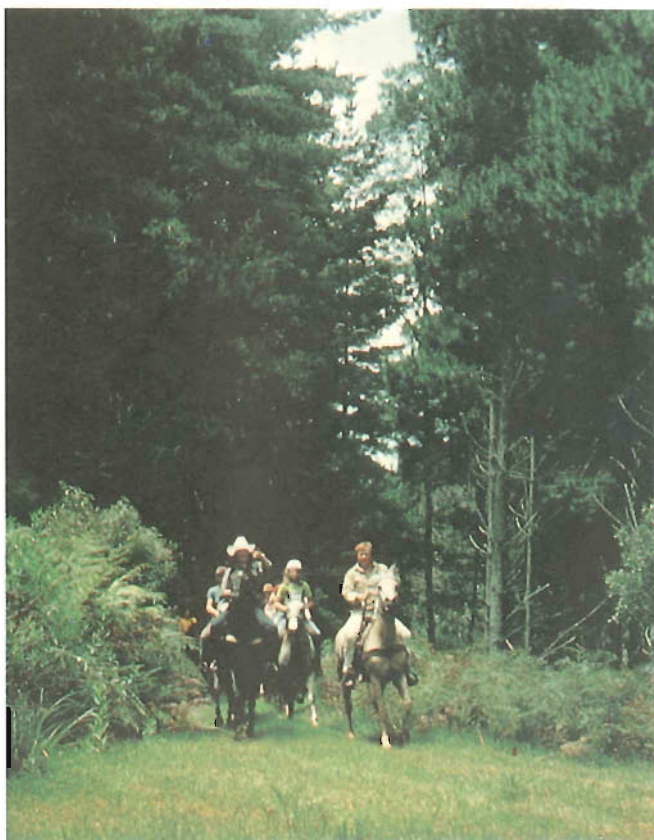
A dense forest of mixed eucalyptus species on the hills surrounding a farm near Whittlesea.





Tall mature forest of alpine ash with dense shrub understorey in north-east Victoria.

Visitors on a pony trail through radiata pine forest.





Tall dense re-growth forest of mountain ash near Powelltown.

CONCLUSION

Magnificent expanses of forest lie within easy driving distance of most cities and towns in Victoria. They line much of the Murray River, the coast and other State borders, and cover the central ranges and the whole of the eastern segment of the State. The variety of forest types, ranging from spectacular alpine ash stands to arid expanses of stunted mallee, and the vigorous conditions of trees and shrubs within them, offer diverse environments for the multiplicity of uses the community demands.

Since European settlement the community attitudes towards the forest resource followed a pattern that is commonly found in the development and use of natural resources. During the early days of settlement, community attitudes were dominated by the need for agricultural land, mining timber, fuel and construction wood. This led to virtually uncontrolled exploitation of what to the early settlers would have appeared to be an almost limitless resource. Very few persons were interested in forest conservation and management, and they were given little encouragement by the governments of the day. The need for wood and agricultural land continued into the present century, and with the development of towns and cities, water became an important factor. Following the efforts of a few enlightened individuals, an effective forest authority in the form of the Forests Commission was eventually formed in 1919. In the face of considerable resistance it began to implement controls and introduce more constructive forms of management. The interest of the community in forests slowly increased until the mid 1960s, when the rising pressure of urban life and the environmental movement led to a rapid expansion in recreational and environmental demands. This was accompanied by an upsurge of interest in forest management practices, and present community awareness of the need for positive forest management is rapidly increasing.

There are now more visitors to State forests; timber production continues to rise; and the demand for water increases. In the community greater emphasis is being given to the role of forests as the major heritage of native plants and animals, and it is recognised that the management of each complex forest association in stable healthy conditions for use by future generations is a fundamental requirement. Continuous research and advances in forest management should enable forest uses to keep pace with demand. The Forests Commission is applying its experience in the control of traditional uses to new forms of use in recreational and leisure activities.

The Commission is studying the capabilities of forests for new uses; surveying landscape and recreational values; and monitoring ecological effects of uses. Its research programmes investigate growth rates, population characteristics, regeneration methods, competition factors, density effects, site qualities, genetic resources, and tree diseases and disorders. All these projects aim at the best possible management of forests in use.

In future management skills will determine the level of use that the forest ecosystems can sustain, but the fundamental need to protect the forests from fire damage will be paramount. Protection from fire is essential for all forest uses, whether the objectives be commercial, scientific, or aesthetic. Fire protection will remain a crucial consideration in planning of developments, roads, uses, management zones, conservation strategies, and all aspects of management of Victorian forests. Fire prevention works, maintenance of fire fighting equipment, and training of fire fighters will always have the highest priority; protection from disease and misuse will also be important responsibilities.

The growing appreciation by the community of the values of the forest environment necessitates that forest management skills continue to develop in line with the increasing demands and uses so that the forests may best serve the present and the future.

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GEOGRAPHY

PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Ministry for Conservation

Introduction

The broad aims of the Ministry are to protect and preserve the environment, and to facilitate the proper management and utilisation of natural resources. Various government departments and branches have been dealing with environmental and conservation matters for many years, and to facilitate the co-ordination of effort of these bodies, the Ministry for Conservation was created in January 1973. The Ministry originally covered the six agencies, Soil Conservation Authority, Fisheries and Wildlife Division, National Parks Service, Environment Protection Authority, Port Phillip Authority, and the Land Conservation Council. In 1975, the Victoria Archaeological Survey was added to the Ministry.

Within the Ministry itself the Environmental Studies Section co-ordinates the collection of scientific data and the Environment Assessment Group uses these and other data to assess likely environmental effects of proposed works. The Conservation Planning Group assists municipal councils, regional planning authorities, and government departments in their efforts to ensure that necessary environmental considerations are taken into account in the planning of projects, while the Information and Extension Branch is concerned with environmental education in the community. Each of these sections is dealt with in more detail below.

Environmental studies

To achieve proper management of natural resources, accurate information is needed, and it is the Ministry's Environmental Studies Section which has the responsibility of collecting this information. The Section does not have a large staff of scientists. The research work is mostly contracted out to universities and other research organisations. To date, the Section has concentrated on studies covering the regions centred on Port Phillip Bay, Western Port, and the Gippsland Lakes. Having collected the necessary information, the Section then formulates guidelines for the planning, development, and management of the natural resources of each region.

To assist in the implementation of these guidelines in the Western Port region, the Victorian Government has established the Western Port Regional Co-ordinating Group, with representatives of the shire councils, farmers, industry, conservation groups, and government bodies with an interest in the area. The Group has the responsibility of ensuring that the development and management of the Western Port catchment area is carried out in accordance with the Victorian Government's expressed aim of using the natural resources in the best interests of the whole community within the environmental constraints set out in reports from the Environmental Studies Section.

Marine studies

The Marine Pollution Study Group which was formerly part of the Fisheries and Wildlife Division, and the Marine Chemistry Unit, formerly part of the Department of Agriculture, are now both attached directly to the Ministry. They are concerned with the marine aspects of the environmental studies centred on Port Phillip Bay, Western Port, and the Gippsland Lakes. Having laboratory facilities, they are able to perform scientific research work themselves, whereas the Environmental Studies Section arranges for such work to be done by other organisations. The aim of the research is to assist in predicting the effect of developments in the three catchment areas. The Group also provides a marine environment study service for the Environment Protection Authority and the Fisheries and Wildlife Division.

Environment assessment

When any project, which could have a significant or controversial environmental effect, such as the building of a dam, bridge, or freeway, is planned, the Ministry's Environment Assessment Group becomes involved, collaborating with the engineers planning the project. This involvement ensures that all reasonable alternatives are considered, and that the opinion of the general public is obtained before the final decision is made. An Environment Effects Statement is prepared by the proposer of the works, and this is reviewed by the Ministry. The Ministry does not make the final decision, as that power remains with the authority responsible for the project, in consultation with the State Co-ordination Council and the Cabinet. The Ministry's role is to ensure that the decision makers are aware of the environmental consequences of the project.

The Victorian Government has issued a directive that this assessment procedure is to be adopted for all new government works that could have significant environmental consequences. Details of the procedure are given in the Ministry's publication, *Guidelines for Environment Assessment*.

Conservation planning

The Conservation Planning Section works in co-operation with municipal councils, government bodies, and private enterprise to obtain the best environmental solution to planning problems. Like the Environmental Studies Section, the Conservation Planning Section does not itself employ a large staff of technical experts; it relies on the expertise of the Ministry's agencies and others to give advice when needed. Members of the Section are frequently called upon to represent the Ministry in giving evidence at public enquiries and appeals tribunals when environmental issues are involved.

Community education

An important role of the Ministry is carried out by the Information and Extension Branch, in educating the community to realise the importance of careful management of natural resources. Conservation is more likely to be achieved if people are better informed and have a basic understanding of what causes environmental problems and how such problems can be solved.

To this end, the Branch is involved in extension activities with the general public and particularly with school students. Displays at the Royal Agricultural Show in Melbourne and at other exhibitions specialising in environmental matters have been used to engender interest in conservation.

The Branch is expanding its environment education service for the community at a level which is considered to be of most interest and relevance, namely, at a local level. A number of regional extension officers have been appointed in country areas, and it is intended that these officers will become focal points through which individuals and groups in the community will develop contact with

the Ministry and vice versa. It is hoped that this step will result in more involvement of the Ministry with local government, community service organisations, schools, and conservation groups.

Statistics

The total expenditure of the Ministry and its agencies amounted to \$24.7m in the financial year 1976-77. Of this amount, salaries accounted for \$12.4m. Staff of the Ministry and its agencies totalled about 1,350 persons at that time.

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY FOR CONSERVATION AND ITS AGENCIES (\$'000)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Ministry				
General expenses	1,356	2,797	3,164	3,035
Land purchases	..	1,127	4,095	1,361
Environmental studies	742	906	1,181	1,614
Agencies				
National Parks Service	1,153	2,566	4,621	4,666
Environment Protection Authority	2,408	3,167	4,156	4,923
Soil Conservation Authority	1,992	3,184	4,325	4,096
Fisheries and Wildlife Division	2,370	3,266	4,433	4,348
Other (incl. Port Phillip Authority and Land Conservation Council)	338	384	631	698

Further reference, 1977

Environment Protection Authority

The *Environment Protection Act* 1970 set out a comprehensive waste management programme, encompassing the control of air and water pollution, disposal of wastes on land, environmental noise, and litter. The Act is administered by a three-man Authority supported by about 240 support and advisory staff of scientific, technical, and administrative personnel. The Authority is one of several agencies located within the Ministry for Conservation.

The following are some of the significant areas of activity of the Authority.

Reduction of lead in petrol

Regulations were introduced in 1975 designed to result in a phased reduction in lead levels in petrol. By 1979 lead levels, used as an additive to petrol to increase the octane rating, will be 0.45 grams per litre. The Authority's figures show that more than 2,000 tonnes of lead from cars are now being emitted annually into the air in Victoria, of which more than 1,200 tonnes are emitted in Melbourne.

Related projects are being carried out to check faulty exhaust systems in motor vehicles, to monitor Melbourne's air continuously through a network of stations and mobile vans, and to assess these readings through a computerised telemetry system.

Water quality

The Authority is responsible for the protection of water quality of Victoria's beaches, streams, and waterways. Lack of sewerage facilities and control of industrial waste discharges in the past has left a legacy of water quality problems

which are gradually being overcome. Improvement is now evident as the system of licensing wastes under the Environment Protection Act takes effect. All major discharges to coastal waters and the majority of discharges to inland waters have now been licensed. Increasing attention is being paid to the control of wastes which are not appropriate to the licensing system, e.g., stormwater run-off, septic tanks and sullage, ships and boats, and run-off from agricultural operations.

Wastes on land

The Land Waste Management Branch of the Authority works closely with local councils and health officials to ensure that controls are exerted over the huge wastes generated by the community under modern living styles. Encouragement is given to councils to plan together their future garbage disposal needs on a regional rather than local basis.

Planning and policy formulation

Environmental management needs to be based on long-term planning and objectives. State Environment Protection Policies are formulated under the Environment Protection Act. These Policies set out the guidelines under which the licensing system operates. The first Policy was declared by the Government, on the recommendation of the Authority, in 1975, for the waters of Port Phillip Bay. Further Policies have been circulated in draft form for publication and comment for Western Port Bay and its catchment, waters of the Western Metropolitan Region, the Yarra River and its tributaries.

Environmental noise

The *Environment Protection (Noise Control) Act 1975* introduced progressive legislation in the field of noise control, a growing problem in all cities of the world. The legislation controls noise from motor vehicles, motor boats, and domestic equipment used on residential premises. Regulations controlling noise from motor vehicles, including trucks, buses, and motor cycles have been introduced and a preliminary policy on overall noise at construction sites has been developed.

Licence appeals

The Environment Protection Act provides for a system of appeals against licences issued by the Authority to discharge wastes to the environment. An independent body, the Environment Protection Appeal Board, hears appeals by persons who feel aggrieved by the conditions of a licence, or whose application is refused. The Authority itself hears third party appeals from persons who feel that they would be affected by a licence being issued. Appeals can be made to the Supreme Court on points of law.

Further reference, 1977

Land Conservation Council

The Land Conservation Council was established in February 1971 with the proclamation of the *Land Conservation Act 1970*. The Council of twelve members is composed of an independent chairman appointed by the Governor in Council, and the heads of the following Victorian Government departments and agencies: the Soil Conservation Authority, Department of Agriculture, Forests Commission, Department of Crown Lands and Survey, Department of Minerals and Energy, State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, Fisheries and Wildlife Division, and the National Parks Service. The other three members are persons with experience in various aspects of conservation and are appointed by the Governor in Council.

The functions of the Council are:

- (1) To carry out investigations and make recommendations to the Minister on the use of public land in order to provide for the balanced use of land in Victoria (public land being defined as land which is not within a city, town, or borough);

and which is unalienated land; and includes land permanently or temporarily reserved under the Land Act, State Forest, land vested in any public authority other than a municipality or sewerage authority, and land vested in the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works);

(2) to make recommendations to the Governor in Council on the constitution and definition of water supply catchment areas; and

(3) to advise the Soil Conservation Authority concerning policy on the use of all land in any water supply catchment area.

The legislation provides for consideration of land for all purposes, but it specifically requires that uses which tend to have been given less consideration and even a low priority since first settlement, should not be neglected in the future. In making any recommendation the Council must take into account the present and future needs of the people of Victoria in relation to the preservation of areas which are ecologically significant; the conservation of areas of natural interest, beauty, or historical interest; the creation and preservation of areas of reserved forest; the creation and preservation of areas for leisure and recreation, and in particular of areas close to cities and towns for bushland recreation reserves; the creation and preservation of reserves for the conservation of fish and wildlife; the preservation of species of native plants; and land required by government departments and public authorities in order to carry out their functions.

Victoria illustrates the problem of how modern civilisation demands land for various purposes, some compatible, others conflicting or competitive. Where there are conflicting or competitive demands for land, decisions must be made on the basis of significant scientific and other criteria.

The Council has divided the State into seventeen study areas. However, before the Council can make recommendations for a study area it must conduct an investigation and publish a factual report describing the resources and the forms of land-use in the area. Notices of intent to commence an investigation in an area are published in the *Victoria Government Gazette* and in newspapers, including those circulating within the districts concerned.

The report is compiled by the research staff of the Council from information supplied by government departments, universities, various organisations including local groups, and from information arising out of research commissioned by the Council. The report is a factual description of the resources of the area and contains chapters on the physical characteristics of the land such as the geology, physiography, climate, soils, flora and fauna. The report also describes the ways in which land in the study area is used. These uses include nature conservation and recreation, the production of food, fibre and timber, minerals and road making materials, and the provision of transport and power distribution systems. An account is given of these uses in terms of their physical requirements and the demands that each use places on the resources of the Study Area are assessed. The hazards to which the land may be prone such as soil erosion, salting, fire, and pests, and their effects on land-use, are also described.

When investigation of the study area is completed, notices are published indicating the availability of the report and inviting the public to make submissions to the Land Conservation Council on how the public land can best be used to serve the needs of the community. The publication of the report ensures that both the Council and members of the community will have the same information available for their consideration. It also enables all interested parties to participate, in an informed fashion, in the process of considering how public lands should be used. It is hoped that in making submissions, members of the community will use as a basis the information provided by the study. The Council makes its recommendations only after due consideration of all submissions.

The recommendations made by the Council are initially published as Proposed Recommendations, a copy of which is sent to all parties from whom submissions

were received and to all government agencies and local authorities in the study area concerned. Further submissions are then received and considered by the Council prior to publication of the Final Recommendations which are forwarded to the Minister for government consideration.

Of the 17 study areas, the Land Conservation Council has published descriptive reports for South West District 1, South Gippsland District 1, North East District 1, North East District 2, North East Districts 3, 4, and 5, Melbourne, East Gippsland, Mallee, Corangamite, Alpine, South West District 2, and North Central Areas. Of these, Final Recommendations have been published for South West District 1, South Gippsland District 1, North East Districts 1 and 2, Melbourne, North East Districts 3, 4, and 5, Mallee, East Gippsland, and Corangamite. A special investigation was carried out of a block of land known as the Stradbroke Area. This block is situated in the South Gippsland District 1 Area. The report and Final Recommendations have been published for this block.

To date the Land Conservation Council has recommended the creation of national, State, regional, and multi-purpose parks. The Council has also established several new categories of land-use and has recommended that land be set aside for the following purposes :

Reference Areas. Areas of land which are typical or important examples of a particular land type and which should be preserved in their natural state as far as possible, in order to serve as a standard against which altered or manipulated parts of the land type can be compared.

Education Areas. These are areas of land containing major land types to be used for environmental education.

Bushland Reserves. Relatively small and frequently isolated areas of land carrying remnants of native vegetation which provide diversity in predominantly agricultural regions and which should be used for passive recreations such as picnicking and walking.

Uncommitted Land. Areas of land of known or unknown capability which have been set aside to provide for the future needs of the community, both foreseen and unforeseen.

Wilderness Areas. Large areas of land with an environment unaltered by human intervention.

In addition to the above, the Land Conservation Council has reserved areas for the preservation of flora and fauna and set aside many small areas of public land to be used for recreation at a varying intensity according to the condition of the remaining natural vegetation. Areas have also been recommended to be used for timber production, mining, public utilities, and agriculture.

Further reference, 1977

Soil Conservation Authority

Under the *Soil Conservation and Land Utilization Act 1958* and associated legislation, the Soil Conservation Authority has extensive responsibilities involving mitigation and control of erosion; the promotion of soil conservation; the determination of land-uses to achieve these objectives; the provision of advisory and technical services to landholders and other government authorities directed towards the efficient use and development of land and farm water resources; the protection of water catchments; supervisory responsibility over all activities which may disturb the soil at altitudes over 1,220 metres; and the control and prevention of erosion along the Victorian coastline. In meeting these responsibilities, the Authority has to recognise the range of characteristics and capabilities of the widely differing land types involved. These are determined by the interactions of climate, geology, topography, hydrology, soils, and flora and fauna. Systematic classification of the landscape provides a means of coping with the wide range and combinations of physical conditions.

Until relatively recent times, land characteristics and soil conditions in particular have either been taken for granted or ignored during land development for a wide range of purposes. Land developers mostly ranked environmental conditions well down the list of criteria used in determining the various uses to which they intended to put the land.

This led to a wide range of costly problems such as flooding, erosion, siltation, and crop failures, particularly in the development of agricultural land-uses. Trial and error eliminated many of these inappropriate land-uses, but it is still apparent that some activities remain unsuitably located and are not being carried out within the capabilities of the land types involved. Where land-use developments and changes are being considered, it is imperative that the capability of land to support the intended activities be fully considered, to avoid the type of land deterioration which has occurred in the past.

To use land within its capability ensures a wide range of benefits for both the individual user and the community at large. Acceptable levels of production or performance are assured, input and maintenance costs are minimised, and resource deterioration is held to an acceptable level. In these circumstances, environmental quality is maintained.

The concept of recognising land capability as a planning criterion is now being more widely accepted as a major factor in establishing sound land-use. It is recognised that an understanding of land characteristics is a necessary prerequisite for determining land capability. To understand more fully the complex relationship between the variables involved (that is, land characteristics, levels of output or performance, levels of deterioration, and management inputs), it is essential that different land types be recognised and identified, and subsequently classified.

During the 1950s, in response to the need for identifying different land types, the Soil Conservation Authority initiated a programme of systematic mapping of land resources across Victoria. Recurring patterns of land forms, soils, and vegetation were mapped and the areas delineated were called land systems, as described on pages 38–43 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1976. The State-wide land system mapping programme, by categorising different types of land, is proving valuable for determining the location and success of many land based activities.

The advantages of this land system approach lie chiefly in the low survey costs per unit area of land being studied, and in the environmentally integrated nature of the data collected. Information supplied by such studies is essentially broad and consequently is very valuable in making decisions relating to land-uses which are carried out at a comparably broad scale, such as general agriculture.

In recent years, the emphasis relating to the use of this land classification data has to some extent moved from the traditional surveys of rural land for promoting sound agricultural land-use and management towards increasing involvement in land classification for non-rural uses, such as town, industrial, and other developmental planning. The growth in demand for data on land relating to non-rural activities is now influencing established land study procedures. Land characteristics, which were previously not critical within a broad categorisation, are now being considered and, in general, additional data oriented more towards engineering than to agronomic parameters is now being collected.

The original example of land capability ratings is the American Land Capability Classification. It is based on the degree, number, and kind of limitations to safe cultivation and to grazing, forestry, and recreational purposes. There are eight land classes, based on eight degrees of severity of limitation, imposed by various land characteristics. The class to which a particular area of land is allocated is determined by the greatest degree of severity or limitation encountered. The sub-classes are based on the kind and number of the most severe limitations. For example, Class 3WC means that moderate limitations, based on weather (W) and climate (C), restrict the choice of crops.

To make the ratings, there must be a rating system for each kind of land-use. These rating systems each consist of a list of the relevant criteria, plus a statement of their class limits, indicating the degree of limitation for the kind of land-use involved. The main change in rating of land capability is the use of separate ratings for each of several specified kinds of land-use, other than those already described, and also separate rating in respect to hazards of management and production.

The basic systems for mapping and the survey techniques developed by the Authority remain as useful methods for categorising land. However, as the requirements of physical data for specific land based activities become more detailed, the need to carry out special purpose surveys is becoming more apparent. A flexible approach to survey is developing, with the objective of coping with the varied requirements of different users of data. Scale and presentation have to be altered to meet the specific needs of users who now include local government bodies, planning agencies, land developers, contractors, private conservation groups and increasingly, government agencies, including the Authority's own Field Operations Division.

Another aspect of land systems mapping is a realisation that published land resources work has not always been used to its fullest potential. The reasons for this are not clear. It has been suggested that some users are unable to interpret the wide range of physical data presented or else do not fully understand the implications of the land systems approach. Further extension of the principles now being developed will ensure that a wider range of potential users can benefit from the Authority's research activities.

Difficulties may arise when users, who are unfamiliar with the disciplines involved, attempt to interpret complex land systems data. These problems can be largely overcome by having the resource survey groups interpret their own data in terms of particular activities. This approach has led to the development of land capability rating systems in which criteria relevant to a given activity are selected and assessed. The systems ensure that land can be classified into different classes of suitability on the basis of physical attributes. Currently, rating systems are being tested and refined and the range of land-uses under consideration is being extended.

Further reference, 1977 ; Destruction of vermin and noxious weeds, 1963 ; Soil, land-use, and ecological surveys, 1966 ; Farm water supplies, 1968 ; Group conservation, 1969 ; Land Utilization Advisory Council, 1970 ; Land Conservation Council, 1975

Port Phillip Authority

The Port Phillip Authority was established in 1966 to advise the Victorian Government on methods of co-ordinating development within, and preserving and improving the condition of, the Port Phillip area. This area is defined as a belt of public land 200 metres to 800 metres wide and the inshore waters and sea bed approximately 600 metres wide around the coastline of Victoria from Barwon Heads in the west to Cape Schanck in the east, including Port Phillip Bay.

Around this coastline live two-thirds of the population of the State and in very hot weather crowds of up to 300,000 people can be expected to visit its many beaches. Besides its recreational importance the bay provides this population with some of its food, many of its commercial facilities, and the two main ports of Melbourne and Geelong through which the largest proportion of Victoria's sea trade is conducted.

The government agencies nominated as representatives on the Authority are the Town and Country Planning Board, Public Works Department, Soil Conservation Authority, and the Department of Crown Lands and Survey. Attached to the Authority is a Consultative Committee which comprises representatives from the Ministry of Tourism, Municipal Association (four councillors), State

Rivers and Water Supply Commission, Victoria Police, Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, Fisheries and Wildlife Division, and other bodies and organisations.

A number of studies aimed at providing data from which guidelines can be determined for the optimum use and enjoyment of the coastline have been completed or commenced. The subjects covered include existing facilities, beach use, beach population, Swan Bay, flora of Port Phillip Bay, a shoreline unit classification, and a Coastal Vegetation Service. The Authority is also conducting a Coastal Study of Port Phillip Bay.

While these guidelines are being prepared the Authority also exercises an overview of all developments within its area. No structures can be erected or works commenced without its consent. Its approach to granting consent is based on the criteria of permitting those activities which must be located near the shoreline.

The Coastal Study for Port Phillip Bay is based on a concept by the Port Phillip Authority and aims to provide the Minister for Conservation with a set of comprehensive coastal management guidelines. The Authority has been producing a series of coastal feature maps of the Port Phillip Bay area. They are fairly detailed maps depicting the geographical make-up of the foreshore, status of the land, vegetation growth, man-made structures, car parks, sporting areas, etc.

An 80-page Topography and Vegetation Inventory has been completed. Cross sections of all the main areas around the bay have been taken and their topography and vegetation detailed in a legend form. A glasshouse has been constructed in Dromana and will be used to provide suitable plants for foreshore stabilisation around Port Phillip Bay. The Authority has also set up a Coastal Vegetation Service to advise foreshore bodies on vegetation matters.

Further reference, 1977 ; Port Phillip Bay Environmental Study, 1975 ; Western Port Bay Environmental Study, 1975 ; Gippsland Lakes Environmental Study, 1975

National Parks Service

Responsibilities

Until 1975, the National Parks Service was involved in running only traditional national parks. In many of these the day-to-day management was the responsibility of committees of management. The new National Parks Act, which was proclaimed on 1 December 1975, made basic changes to the responsibilities of the Service.

First, it provided for the Service to control not only traditional national parks, but many other types of parks as well. Second, the National Parks Service became directly responsible for the management of all parks, with Committees of Management becoming Advisory Committees; the Service thus retained local and specialised advice.

The new Act, together with the activities of the Land Conservation Council, has greatly increased the responsibilities of the National Parks Service. A re-organisation was undertaken in 1975 with substantial increases in staff and resources. The Service now has five branches at Head Office—Management, Administration, Resources and Planning, Protection, and Interpretation.

The Management Branch is responsible for district and park administration. Five district offices had been established by the end of 1975: South-west based on Portland; Nepean, with headquarters on Arthurs Seat; East Gippsland, based on Bairnsdale; South Gippsland, with headquarters at Yanakie, on the northern boundary of Wilsons Promontory National Park; and North-east with headquarters at Wangaratta. A district superintendent in each district is responsible for the district office and for the parks, park staff, management, and works. District staff was being appointed for three further districts being set up during 1977: North-west, based on Horsham; Geelong; and Melbourne.

As provided in the 1975 Act, the National Park Rangers have become officers of the Victorian Public Service. The National Parks Service has proceeded to recruit and train new field staff in line with its additional responsibility and the additional parks under its control. Beginning in 1975, groups of park Rangers have been sent each year to the Creswick School of Forestry to study for the Certificate of Applied Science (Conservation and Resource Management). Rangers will obtain this certificate on completion of the course, which involves twelve weeks of full-time study annually for three years.

Mt. Buffalo—"Tatra Inn"

In 1975 the Government acquired the interest of the developer in the "Tatra Inn" ski and holiday resort in Mt Buffalo National Park. Subsequently the Service has become heavily involved in the general management of the resort, and in providing and managing skiing facilities at both the Dingo Dell and Cresta ski runs. A resort manager has been appointed to control this aspect of the work at Mt Buffalo, and the accommodation and restaurant facilities of the "Tatra Inn" have been leased. These arrangements operated successfully during the 1976 and 1977 snow seasons when both Dingo Dell and Cresta had record numbers of visitors and the Service obtained substantial revenues from the operation of ski lifts.

Wilsons Promontory-Tidal River

A great deal of effort has been put into improving facilities in various national park camping areas. The largest of these is at Tidal River in Wilsons Promontory National Park. In the Tidal River resort, improvements have been made to the various tourist lodges, the camping ground facilities, and the various public utilities. A resort manager has been appointed to have direct responsibility for the operation of the resort.

State Parks and equivalent reserves

The National Parks Service is now a major resource and recreation manager responsible for protecting a wide variety of resources and enabling people to use and enjoy the parks. The Service's land management responsibilities include :

- (1) The 25 national parks ; and
- (2) a series of other categories of parks, many of which contain significant management difficulties, as well as a wide range of activities and fewer restrictions than are involved in national parks.

A brief outline of the parks in this second category follows.

The Cape Schanck Coastal Park covers an area of 900 hectares, including the popular ocean beaches between Cape Schanck and London Bridge on the Mornington Peninsula. This is a narrow coastal strip which receives high recreational use in the summer months. Numerous car parks have been developed by the former management bodies along the coastal strip and erosion is a problem at a number of points.

Associated with the Cape Schanck Park are the other responsibilities arising from the Victorian Government's conservation and land purchase programme on the Mornington Peninsula. At the end of June 1976 a further 886 hectares of land on the Mornington Peninsula at Cape Schanck, Arthurs Seat, Greens Bush, and the "Seawinds" ornamental gardens on Arthurs Seat, were being managed by the Service.

Warrandyte State Park is situated 24 kilometres from Melbourne and is proposed to cover an area of 390 hectares. This includes a number of bushland reserves both along the Yarra River and in the Warrandyte district. One hundred and thirty-five hectares have been reserved under the National Parks Act and a further 140 hectares are under Service control. Management will aim to accommodate the high intensity recreation pressures as well as to preserve the natural features for future generations. Some problems will be encountered in the sections of the park bordered by residential development.

Burrowa-Pine Mountain. Consequent upon the approval by the Governor in Council of the recommendations of the Land Conservation Council for the study area North East District 1, a national park of 16,720 hectares is to be declared north of Cudgewa and Corryong in the Mt Burrowa-Pine Mountain area for the purposes of protecting and preserving natural ecosystems with particular emphasis on the Pine Mountain flora and to provide opportunities for recreational and educational experiences related to enjoying natural environments. Legislation to declare the national park is being prepared and the Service is meanwhile establishing control over the area and has appointed a Head Ranger.

Discovery Bay Coastal Reserve. As a result of a recommendation of the Land Conservation Council, the Victorian Government has established a Discovery Bay Coastal Reserve of 8,000 hectares near Portland, and placed this reserve under the management of the National Parks Service. The purposes of this reserve are to :

- (1) Provide opportunities for recreation on the coast, lake, and river mouth (including water-skiing on the largest of the Bridgewater Lakes) ;
- (2) provide opportunities for recreation in the sand dunes ;
- (3) conserve floral, geomorphological, and archaeological features of the area for the enjoyment of visitors and scientific study ;
- (4) ensure the management and conservation of wildlife ; and
- (5) permit any necessary stabilisation of the dunes.

The management of this reserve includes provision for continued shooting in a section which was formerly a wildlife reserve, and the zoning of an area in the dunes for motorised recreation vehicles. These are two new activities for the Service.

The Lakes Coastal Reserve. In accordance with a recommendation from the Land Conservation Council, the Government is establishing the Lakes Coastal Reserve. The area of more than 17,000 hectares in the district managed by the National Parks Service includes the Lakes National Park on the Sperm Whale Head Peninsula, with a frontage on Lake Victoria and Lake Reeve ; an ocean frontage of over 90 kilometres along the Ninety Mile Beach, from Seaspray to the entrance to the Lakes ; and Lake Reeve. Special uses will include shooting of game species, including hog deer in the western sector of the coastal reserve. *Haining Park* is an operating dairy farm at Launching Place, with frontages to the Yarra and Don Rivers. It is being managed to provide an environmental study facility for city school children.

Cape Nelson. An area of 176 hectares at Cape Nelson, west of Portland, has been acquired in order to conserve coastal flora and scenery. The park is to incorporate the adjacent coastal strip. The area is managed in conjunction with the nearby Mt Richmond National Park.

Holey Plains. In accordance with a recommendation of the Land Conservation Council approved by the Governor in Council, steps are being taken to declare the Holey Plains State Park of 10,800 hectares. This area, south-west of Sale, has important floral values. The intention is to provide for public enjoyment and education, in a natural environment.

Mt Worth. For a number of years the Service has been working towards the declaration of a Mt Worth State Park in the western Strzelecki Range. Three blocks totalling 164 hectares have been acquired for this purpose. Arrangements are being made for land exchanges involving A.P.M. Forests Pty Ltd and the Forests Commission of Victoria in order to acquire the additional land required.

Warby Range. An area of 2,750 hectares of Crown land in the Warby Range between Wangaratta and Benalla has been placed under the control of the Service. The area has floral and scenic values, and is important for recreation.

Werribee Gorge. The Werribee Gorge Reserve, which was established in the early years of the century, has been placed under the control of the National Parks Service. This area of 207 hectares is of great interest for its geological associations and specialised wildlife aspects.

The land under the management and control of the National Parks Service is set out in the following table :

**VICTORIA—PARKS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE
NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE, JUNE 1977**

Park	Area
<i>A. National parks</i>	<i>Hectares</i>
1. Alfred	2,300
2. Brisbane Ranges	1,132
3. Bulga	36
4. Captain James Cook	2,750
5. Churchill	193
6. Fern Tree Gully	450
7. Fraser	3,100
8. Glenaladale	163
9. Hattah Lakes	17,800
10. Kinglake	5,700
11. The Lakes	2,100
12. Lind	1,166
13. Little Desert	35,300
14. Lower Glenelg	27,300
15. Mallacoota Inlet	5,250
16. Morwell	140
17. Mount Buffalo	11,000
18. Mt Eccles	400
19. Mt Richmond	1,700
20. Organ Pipes	65
21. Port Campbell	700
22. Tarra Valley	140
23. Wilsons Promontory	49,000
24. Wingan Inlet	1,900
25. Wyperfeld	56,500
Total—national parks	226,285
<i>B. Other parks declared under the National Parks Act</i>	
1. Cape Schanck	900
2. Warrandyte	135
Total—other parks	1,035
<i>C. New parks approved by the Government and managed by the National Parks Service pending legislation to bring them under the National Parks Act</i>	
1. Arthurs Seat, Greens Bush, and Seawinds	625
2. Burrowa-Pine Mountain	16,720
3. Cape Nelson	176
4. Discovery Bay Coastal Reserve	8,097
5. Haining	61
6. Holey Plains	10,800
7. The Lakes Coastal Reserve	15,420
8. Mt Worth	164
9. Warby Range	2,750
10. Werribee Gorge	207
Total—new parks	55,020
<i>D. Land Act Reserves (mainly small blocks of purchased land) managed in conjunction with 14 existing parks.</i>	
	931
Total—all parks	283,271
Percentage of total area of Victoria	1.24
Percentage of public lands of Victoria	3.11

A special article on national parks in Victoria, supported by photographs and a map, appears on pages 1–35 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1975.

Further reference, 1977

ROYAL MELBOURNE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

The Melbourne Zoo was the first to be established in Australia. Its history began at a meeting convened on 6 October 1857, in St Patrick's Hall, Melbourne, for the purpose of taking measures for the formation of an Ornithological Society—"having in view chiefly the rearing of the finer kinds of poultry and cage birds".

At the meeting it was suggested by a Dr Thomas Black that "it would be better at once to extend the original view, and consider the propriety of establishing a Zoological Society, since such an institution had long been a desideratum in the Colony, both for the purpose of science and for that of affording the public the advantage of studying the habits of the animal creation, in properly arranged Zoological Gardens".

A Society was formed under the name of the Zoological Society of Victoria. Its first patron was the then Governor of Victoria, Sir Henry Barkly. In 1861 the title was changed to the Acclimatisation Society of Victoria, and in 1872 to the Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria. The prefix "Royal" was added in 1910 after a Royal Charter had been granted. The Royal Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria controlled the Zoological Gardens until 1937, when financial difficulties were encountered. The Zoological Board of Victoria was then established as a statutory body by the Government of Victoria for the purpose of controlling the Melbourne Zoological Gardens, an authority which was extended in 1975 to enable the Board to control other areas, in particular, the Werribee Fauna Park. The Board consists of eleven honorary members.

When the original Zoological Society was formed in 1857, initial finance was provided by members' subscriptions and other donations, although building had to be delayed until the Victorian Government made a grant of £3,000 (\$6,000) and 33 acres (13.35 hectares) of land previously known as Richmond Paddock. This land, situated across the river from the Botanic Gardens, was found to be too cold and swampy; consequently the Government made available the present site of 55 acres (22.26 hectares) in Royal Park. The animals were transferred there in 1862. These included camels, alpacas, deer, sheep, goats, monkeys, koalas, kangaroos, wallabies, mongeese, jackals, squirrels, porcupines, tortoises, some 70 species of birds, and three species of reptiles.

Camels were among the first mammals to be introduced. Some of the Zoo's stock of camels were used for the ill-fated Burke and Wills expedition in 1860. Monkeys were listed by the Society in its 1858 records, having been imported beforehand as pets and then donated or sold to the Society. The first of the great cats—a leopard—appeared in 1871, followed by lions in 1872 and tigers in 1875. The first bear arrived in 1872. The first ape to arrive was an orang-utan in 1882 but chimpanzees were not represented in the collection until 1933.

"Ranee" was the first elephant, arriving in 1883. After being landed from the ship at Sandridge, she was kept at the local police station until the middle of the night to enable her to be taken to the Zoo when the streets were deserted. Giraffes and hippopotamuses made their first appearance in 1913.

Reconstruction of the Melbourne Zoological Gardens commenced in 1966 with the building of a lion park and new hippopotamus enclosures. A feature of the lion park is a viewing bridge which spans the 0.4 hectare park and from which visitors have an enclosed grandstand view of the roaming pride of lions. The hippopotamuses are also viewed from an enclosed gallery which provides close observation of these animals.

The elephant enclosure was reconstructed in 1967. High fences were removed and replaced by a moat to enable total viewing of the elephants. In the same year, an animal nursery was built so that visitors could see young animals. In recent years the building has been used for gorillas, lions, caracals, otters,

armadillos, and a chimpanzee, as well as for orphaned native animals. In 1968 a thickly vegetated island was transformed to a gibbon island for this non-swimming tree-dwelling ape.

The next new exhibit was the reptile house, which took over two years to build and was opened in 1969. Each unit is furnished with plants and natural materials to provide an environment resembling a habitat such as rainforest, desert, etc. A special reptile department was established at the Zoo when the reptile house was opened.

An otter and seal complex was opened in 1971. It consists of a deep pool and shore on each side of a hollow dividing wall from which creepers and grasses are growing.

In 1972 new enclosures were constructed for the great cats, and the following year smaller units were provided for the lesser cats. By 1975 the exhibition of wild cats had increased over a 10 year period from five to fifteen species.

Two fauna parks were also opened in 1972. These permit visitors to stroll among animals in a bushland setting. One park is devoted exclusively to Australian animals such as kangaroos, wallabies, and emus. The adjacent park is similar, but in addition to Australian fauna, some exotic animals (such as deer and rheas) are housed in it.

The first stage of the "World of Primates", a complex to house apes, monkeys, baboons, and other members of the Primate order, was opened on 15 March 1974. It provides new accommodation for the great apes, comprising gorillas, chimpanzees, and orang-utans. These enclosures feature front caves which can be heated, rear caves protected from the weather, and heated night quarters. The open display area in front of the dwellings is separated from spectators by a moat and low vegetation.

The first stage in the construction of new enclosures for mammals and water birds indigenous to Australia was also completed in 1974. An area of approximately 20,000 square metres containing old bird cages was cleared and replaced by moated enclosures for kangaroos and wallabies. These surround an island and lake for the breeding and exhibition of native water birds. Approximately 5,000 native trees and shrubs have been planted between enclosures and on the periphery of the area both for aesthetic effect and to encourage viewing from within. There are also plantings within the enclosures for wind protection.

Two new picnic shelters were constructed in 1975 to replace dilapidated iron sheds that have been used for many years by schools, social groups, and visitors generally. Located in the midst of the carnivore enclosures, the new buildings are designed to create a kraal effect, which is complemented by their proximity to the lion park.

A development plan, which is in fact a master plan for those areas of the Zoo yet to be reconstructed, was started in 1973 and completed in May 1975. It was formally presented to the Premier of Victoria, at a special function on 27 June 1975. The plan covers design of new enclosures, public facilities, reticulation of essential services, graphics, landscaping, and costing.

In 1969 the Zoological Board of Victoria established an education service when it appointed a trainee education officer. With only limited resources the Board converted a pavilion into a reasonably comfortable classroom and provided furniture and some basic audio-visual equipment.

The following year a teacher was seconded to the Zoo on a half-time basis from the Victorian Education Department. That there was a substantial demand for lessons in the Zoo became apparent during the year and, as a result a teaching staff of four full-time and three half-time teachers was seconded from the Education Department. The Zoological Board provided office space and appointed a full-time administrative officer to the Service.

The demand for lessons increased, and difficulties were experienced in trying to cater for the large numbers of children. There was no direct advertising by the

service to teachers; the demand was apparently created by teachers passing on information to other teachers. In 1973 another pavilion was converted into a classroom to help accommodate the ever-increasing numbers of children, and in 1974 two additional classrooms of a portable type were provided through private donations.

The staff in 1977 stood at eleven full-time and two part-time teachers, and a second administrative officer had been appointed. The increases in staff, and the need for more and better facilities have been necessitated by the great demand created by schools.

The Gardens became the Royal Melbourne Zoological Gardens when a Royal Charter was granted in 1977 at the time of the Queen's visit.

Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium, 1977

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Boundaries and areas

Creation of Victoria

The boundaries of the Port Phillip District of New South Wales were defined in *Imperial Act 5 & 6 Victoria* c.76 of 30 July 1842 ("An Act for the Government of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land") as follows:

'... the Boundary of the District of Port Phillip on the North and North-east shall be a straight Line drawn from Cape Howe to the nearest Source of the River Murray, and thence the Course of that River to the Eastern Boundary of the Province of South Australia.'

Previously, by *Imperial Act 4 & 5 William IV* c.95 of 15 August 1834, *Letters Patent* of about 19 February 1836, and *Imperial Act 1 & 2 Victoria* c.60 of 31 July 1838, the eastern boundary of the Province of South Australia was fixed as '... the One hundred and forty-first Degree of East Longitude ...'.

By *Imperial Act 13 & 14 Victoria* c.59 of 5 August 1850 ("An Act for the better Government of Her Majesty's Australian Colonies"), the District of Port Phillip was granted the right to separate from New South Wales.

Boundaries

On 2 May 1851 "The Victoria Electoral Act of 1851" was passed (*New South Wales Act 14 Victoria* No. 47) which provided for the division of the Colony of Victoria into electoral districts. A schedule to the Act set forth the boundaries of the electoral districts, being based on the boundaries of the counties then in existence. Those boundaries of the electoral districts which formed the boundaries of Victoria were described as:

'a line running in a westerly direction from Cape Howe to the source of the nearest tributary of the Murray';

'the River Murray';

'the South Australian frontier';

'the 141st meridian being the line dividing the Colony of New South Wales from South Australia';

'the sea';

'the sea shore';

'the sea coast';

'including the Lawrence and Lady Julia Percy's Islands';

'including all the islands at Port Fairy';

'Port Phillip Bay';

'the shores of Port Phillip Bay';

'the waters of Port Phillip';

'including the small islands near the channels at the mouth of Port Phillip and those of Geelong Bay';

'including French and Phillips Island and the small islands in Western Port Bay'.

Writs for the election of a Legislative Council in Victoria were issued on 1 July 1851, thereby establishing the Colony of Victoria.

Murray River

The separation of Victoria from New South Wales in 1851, and the successful navigation of the Murray by steam vessels, encouraged widespread evasion of New South Wales customs duties on articles taken across from Victoria and South Australia. The question arose as to which Colony had jurisdiction over the waters of the Murray River. The position was finally clarified with the passing of the New South Wales Constitution Statute (*Imperial Act 18 & 19 Victoriae c.54* of 16 July 1855) which decreed that the whole watercourse of the Murray River from its source to the eastern boundary of the Colony of South Australia was thereafter to be within the Territory of New South Wales, thus fixing the left bank as the boundary between Victoria and New South Wales.

Cape Howe to the Murray River

In 1866 following the discovery of gold on the tributaries of the Snowy River near where the boundary was thought to be, it became evident that the remaining portion of the New South Wales-Victoria boundary should be marked on the ground. A definitive point at Cape Howe was agreed upon by the two colonies following an on-site conference between the New South Wales Surveyor General (P. F. Adams) and the Victorian Government Astronomer and Superintendent of Geodetic Survey (R. L. J. Ellery). This point was marked and named Conference Point.

Late in 1869, Alexander Black, a Victorian geodetic surveyor, was directed to determine the headwaters of the Murray River. This he identified as a certain spring near Forest Hill. Black then proceeded to clear and mark the western portion of the boundary while another Victorian geodetic surveyor, Alexander C. Allan, marked the eastern portion. The marking was completed in early 1872 and the line, which extended some 115 kilometres through extremely rugged country, passed within 5.6 metres of the provisionally established Conference Point.

The official technical description of the boundary gave as the initial azimuth $116^{\circ} 58' 09'' .42$ from the spring to Station No. 1 on Forest Hill (452.6 metres away), while from a point on the coast at Cape Howe, $176,492.1$ metres from the spring, the azimuth of the same line extending out to sea was given as $115^{\circ} 53' 41'' .36$ to a point distant one league (5.56 kilometres) from high water-line at Cape Howe.

The total length of the New South Wales boundary including the Murray River is about 2,050 kilometres.

Victoria-South Australia border

The boundary between South Australia and Victoria has had an interesting history, involving heroic work by surveyors and later much litigation between the colonies which culminated in an appeal to the Privy Council.

Prior to the creation of the Province of South Australia, New South Wales covered all of the mainland of Australia as far west as the 135° east meridian. South Australia was established in the 1830s, the boundaries being ' . . . on the North the Twenty-sixth Degree of South Latitude, on the South the Southern Ocean, . . . , and on the East the One hundred and forty-first Degree of East Longitude . . . '. Thus the western boundary of New South Wales between the 26° south parallel and the coast was defined by the 141° east meridian.

By the late 1830s it had become apparent that the south-eastern corner of South Australia would need to be located and marked on the ground, as the Hentys of Portland Bay had extended their pastoral activities over the Glenelg River to Mount Gambier and there were disputes as to which Government (South Australia or New South Wales) had jurisdiction there.

Late in 1846 surveyors Henry Wade from New South Wales and Edward R. White from South Australia commenced the marking of the 141° east meridian. Their starting point was some 2 kilometres west of the Glenelg River which had previously been determined to be the most likely position of the meridian. In July 1847 after completing 198 kilometres of the boundary, the party was forced to discontinue the survey due to sickness. Subsequently both colonies issued proclamations adopting the boundary as marked. Surveyor White was requested to proceed with the survey and in December 1850 reached the Murray River after suffering months of overwhelming privations which contributed to his early death.

Doubts about the accuracy of the determination of the 141° east meridian (upon which Wade's and White's surveys were based) were expressed in the 1840s and grew in the 1850s, but no action was taken until the late 1860s. Although there was no conclusive evidence, the Governments of South Australia and New South Wales were agreed that it was desirable to verify the longitude of the line marked by Wade and White, before proceeding with the marking of the boundary between those two colonies north of the Murray River.

There was reason to believe that a more accurate location of the 141° east meridian could be established. Since the determinations of the position of the 141° east meridian near the coast between 1839 and 1845 there had been increases in scientific knowledge, larger and more accurate instruments were available, and the electric telegraph had been developed. Furthermore, as the result of the appointment of government astronomers in Sydney and Melbourne, there were more accurate values for the longitudes of these cities. In May 1868 a temporary observatory was established at Chowilla and as a result of careful observations, and with the aid of the newly developed electric telegraph, George Smalley, New South Wales Government Astronomer, and Charles Todd, South Australian Superintendent of Telegraphs, determined the 141° east meridian to be approximately 3.60 kilometres east of the boundary marked by White.

After many years of vain efforts asking Victoria to relinquish the land between the marked boundary and the more accurately determined 141° east meridian, the South Australian Government in 1911 appealed to the High Court of Australia. When this appeal failed, it appealed to the Privy Council which ruled in favour of Victoria in 1914. Thus ended the dispute; the boundary as marked, approximating to a longitude of 140° 58' east, was confirmed as the State boundary.

There remains the question of the location of the border in the far north-western corner of Victoria, along the Murray downstream from the 141° meridian (as determined by Smalley and Todd) to Wade and White's line. The length of this section of the river is about 10 kilometres with Victoria to the south and South Australia to the north of the river.

Recent legal opinion suggests that ordinary common law principles would apply; consequently, the boundary is presumably the centre thread of the Murray as at 1842 (as modified by slow and imperceptible natural changes in its course since then).

Offshore boundaries

The *Imperial Act* 13 & 14 Victoria c.59 of 5 August 1850 which separated the Colony of Victoria from New South Wales described only the land boundaries of the new Colony; no southern boundary was defined. However, the northern boundary of Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) was defined in 1825 as the latitude 39° 12' south and this has generally been accepted as the southern limit of Victoria's jurisdiction. It lies about 7 kilometres south of Wilsons Promontory. The lateral offshore boundaries between Victoria and the adjoining mainland States have not been defined.

In 1973 the Commonwealth Government passed the Seas and Submerged Lands Act (No. 161 of 1973), and it received the Royal Assent on 4 December 1973. The Act declares that the sovereignty in respect of the territorial sea of Australia, and in respect of the airspace over it and in respect of its bed and subsoil, is vested in and exercisable by the Crown in right of the Commonwealth. The Act gives the Governor-General power to proclaim the breadth of the territorial sea, and the power to proclaim the baseline from which the territorial sea is to be measured. The Act declares that the sovereignty in respect of the internal waters of Australia (that is to say, any waters of the sea on the landward side of the baseline of the territorial sea) not within the limits of a State, and in respect of the airspace over those waters and in respect of the sea-bed and subsoil beneath those waters, is vested in and exercisable by the Crown in right of the Commonwealth.

Baselines from which the territorial sea is to be measured are delimited according to procedures spelt out by the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone which was signed at Geneva on 29 April 1958, and under which Australia has obligations under international law.

The six Australian States challenged the validity of the Seas and Submerged Lands Act in the High Court of Australia, but in the decision handed down on 17 December 1975, the High Court dismissed all actions thereby confirming that, broadly speaking, the sovereignty of the Crown in right of the States extends only to low-water line. This applies both to the mainland and to islands off the coast which belong to the State, which in the case of Victoria would probably mean all islands between 140° 58' and 149° 58' east longitude (approximately) to the north of 39° 12' south latitude.

Depth

Although no depth limitation for Victoria was given in the Imperial Statutes defining the boundaries of Victoria, it has always been accepted that the Crown has sovereignty to the centre of the earth. The Land Act of 1891 imposed a depth limit in new Crown grants and, since 8 August 1892, 99 per cent of Crown grants issued have been limited to the surface and down to a depth of 50 feet (15.24 metres) below the surface. Since 3 July 1973 the depth limitation for new Crown grants has been 15 metres. A well or spring to obtain water from the ground is not necessarily subject to the depth limitation imposed in the Crown grant.

The exceptions to the 15 metres depth limitation on freehold tenure are:

- (1) In areas close to coal mines, gravel deposits, etc., where the depth limits were fixed in 1909 at 25 feet (7.62 metres), sometimes 20 feet (6.10 metres), or 30 feet (9.14 metres)—e.g., Wonthaggi, Kirrak, Korumburra, Woolamai, and Tarwin. Crown Grants issued since 3 July 1973 in Wonthaggi and Kirrak are to be the same as elsewhere, namely 15 metres.
- (2) On sites for buildings with deep foundations.
- (3) Some land at Morwell and Hazelwood—305 metres.
- (4) Lands vested in the Commonwealth. The depth limitation is usually 76 metres (occasionally 15 metres) but by Sections 8 and 10 of the *Lands Acquisition Act* 1955–1973, the Commonwealth can compulsorily acquire Crown lands to unlimited depth, thus implying that the State of Victoria extends to the centre of the earth.

Height

Although no height limitation for Victorian territory was given in the Imperial Statutes defining the boundaries of Victoria, it has generally been accepted that the Crown has complete and exclusive sovereignty over the air space above its territories.

The Convention on Civil Aviation of 1944 (the Chicago Convention), to which Australia was a party, recognises that every contracting State has complete and exclusive jurisdiction over the air space above its territory. Territory is defined for the purposes of the Convention as being the land areas and territorial waters adjacent thereto under the sovereignty of the contracting State.

The Commonwealth Parliament has the constitutional power to legislate to give effect to the Chicago Convention and in relation to air navigation with respect to trade and commerce with other countries and among the Australian States.

The Victorian Parliament has power to make laws relating to the control and use of the air space above its territory which are not inconsistent with laws made by the Commonwealth Parliament on the matter.

In pursuance of its constitutional powers the Commonwealth Parliament has passed legislation regulating air navigation within the air space over the whole of Australia. The Victorian Parliament has passed the Air Navigation Act of 1958 which provides that the Air Navigation Regulations made under the Commonwealth Air Navigation Act, to the extent that they do not apply to the air space over Victoria of their own force, apply to air navigation within that air space as Victorian law.

Geographic position and area

The most southerly point of Wilsons Promontory, in latitude $39^{\circ} 08' S.$, longitude $146^{\circ} 22\frac{1}{2}' E.$, is the southernmost point of the mainland of Victoria and similarly of the mainland of Australia; the northernmost point is where the western boundary of the State meets the Murray, latitude $33^{\circ} 59' S.$, longitude $140^{\circ} 58' E.$; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in latitude $37^{\circ} 31' S.$, longitude $149^{\circ} 58' E.$ The westerly boundary lies upon the meridian $140^{\circ} 58' E.$, and extends from latitude $33^{\circ} 59' S.$ to latitude $38^{\circ} 04' S.$ —a distance of 451 kilometres.

Victoria covers an area of about 227,600 square kilometres. It is, therefore, slightly smaller than Great Britain which (if inland water is included) contains 229,900 square kilometres.

The following table shows the area of Victoria in relation to that of Australia, the other States, and mainland Territories:

AUSTRALIA—AREA OF STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Area	Percentage of total area
	square kilometres	
Western Australia	2,525,500	32.88
Queensland	1,727,200	22.48
Northern Territory	1,346,200	17.52
South Australia	984,000	12.81
New South Wales	801,600	10.44
Victoria	227,600	2.96
Tasmania	67,800	0.88
Australian Capital Territory	2,400	0.03
Australia	7,682,300	100.00

Mountain areas

A wedge of mountainous country extends across Victoria; it tapers from the high peaks of the north-east and far east of the State to the western limits of the highlands at the lower Dundas Tableland near the South Australian

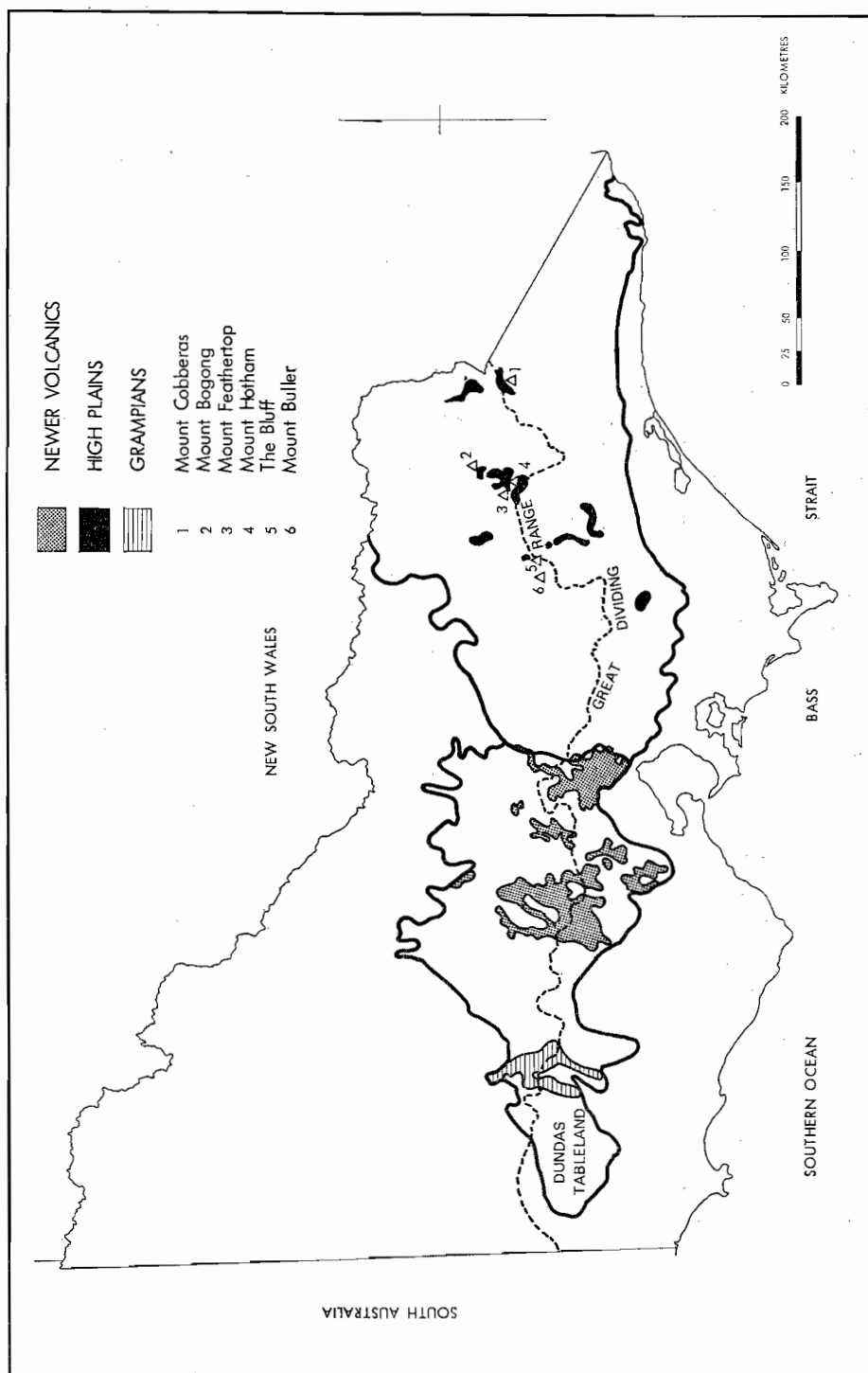


FIGURE 4. Mountain areas of Victoria.

border. This belt of high country, which includes the Great Dividing Range, separates the Northern, Wimmera, and Mallee plains from the plains and uplands of the coastal areas and forms the watershed dividing the northern flowing tributaries of the Murray River from the southern flowing streams.

Considerable physiographic and geological variation occurs in the highlands with granitic intrusives, volcanic complexes, and sedimentary, metamorphic, and tectonic structures all in evidence. Broad plateaux, high plains, and extensive ridge and valley terrain are the chief topographic characteristics with only occasional high peaks and deep gorges occurring. A broad low pass to the north of Melbourne (the Kilmore gap) provides an easy route across the highlands and this is utilised by the major road and rail links to the north. The Kilmore gap provides a convenient reference point at which to divide the highlands into eastern and western sections.

Eastern section

The highlands of eastern Victoria consist of strongly dissected and steeply sloping forested country with narrow ridges and deep V-shaped valleys. The area which includes the highest peaks is contiguous with the Kosciusko massif in New South Wales, but the Victorian mountains lack the clear evidence of past glacial activity that can be found in limited areas of Kosciusko. Frost weathering has been intensive at higher elevations and some spectacular accumulations of weathered rock occur as block streams or rock rivers such as at Mt Wombargo near the headwaters of the Murray River.

The high country is not typically alpine in character: sharpened peaks and precipitous bluffs are rare although the Cobberas, The Bluff, and the Mt Buffalo gorge all have impressive cliffs. One distinctive feature of the generally dissected mountain landscape is the High Plains country. Flat to gently undulating topography at elevations of 1,300 metres and above occurs, for example, as the Nunniong, Bogong, and Dargo High Plains, and the High Plains of the Snowy Range. These plains are remnants or residuals of formerly more extensive upland surfaces and include many different rock types—the basalts of the Bogong and Dargo High Plains being two of the best known.

Although snow capped for the winter season with a snow line at about 1,000 metres, even the highest peaks—Mt Bogong (1,986 metres) and Mt Feather-top (1,922 metres)—become free of snow in summer.

Western section

The highlands here are of much lower relief than the eastern section and in places lack the clearly defined watershed of the eastern ranges. A notable feature is the concentration of volcanic activity (Newer Volcanics) extending from just north of Melbourne to the Ballarat district in the west. Over 200 eruption points have been identified with many of the lava flows now forming ridges which bury the pre-volcanic stream channels and give rise to auriferous deep leads (gold-bearing gravels). Diversion and modification of river courses by lava flows has led to the formation of waterfalls, for example, on the Coliban River at Trentham Falls where the river runs across lava and cascades over 20 metres onto bedrock.

The following table lists some of Victoria's highest mountains:

VICTORIA—HEIGHT OF SELECTED MOUNTAINS
(metres)

Mountain	Height	Mountain	Height
Bogong	1,986	Niggerhead	1,843
Feathertop	1,922	McKay	1,843
Nelse North	1,883	Cobberas No. 1	1,838
Fainter South	1,877	Cope	1,837
Loch	1,874	Spion Kopje	1,836
Hotham	1,861	Buller	1,804

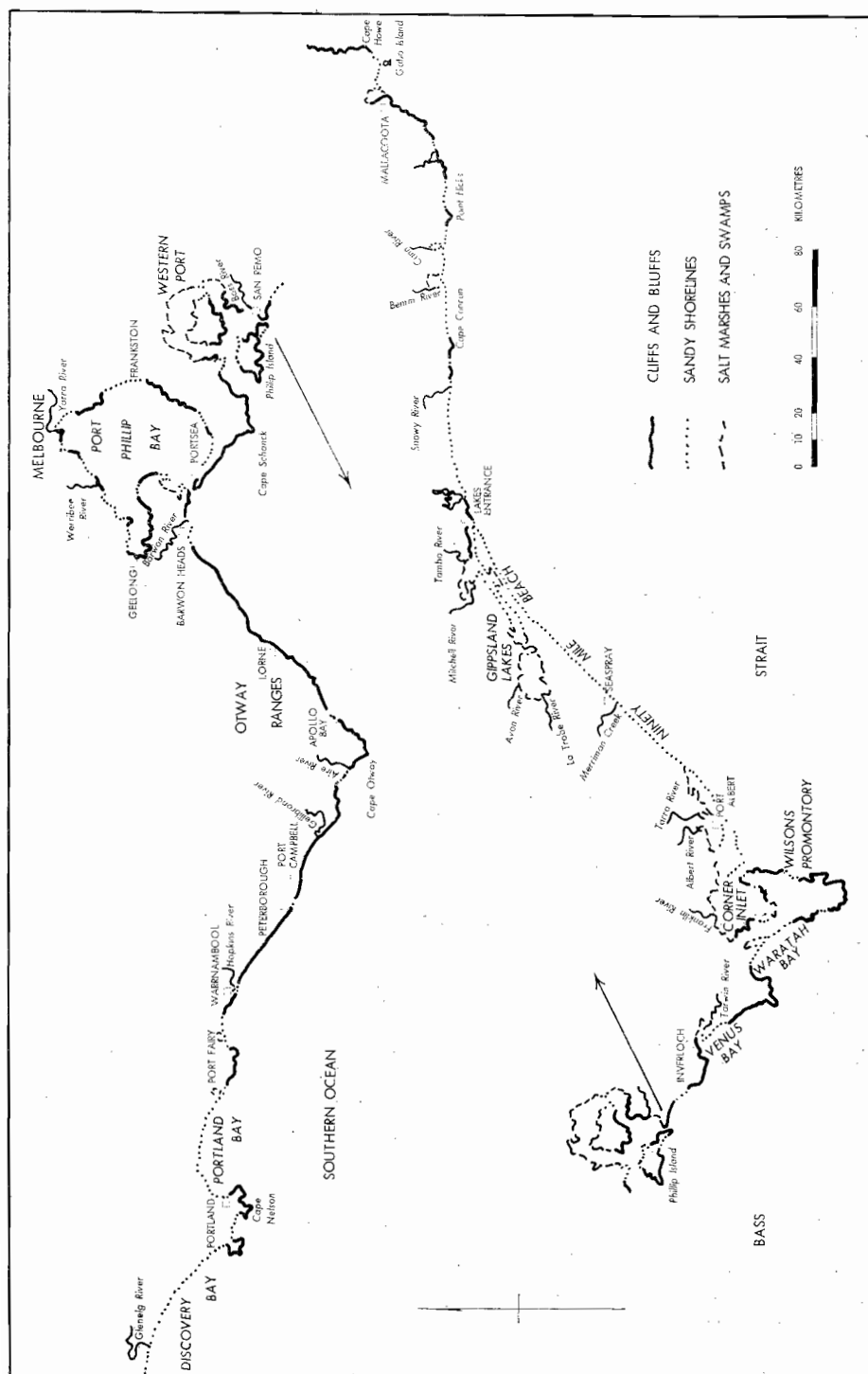


FIGURE 5. Predominant coastal landforms in Victoria.

The most rugged section of highland in western Victoria is The Grampians, a series of resistant sandstone ridges etched out by differential weathering and removal of softer siltstones and shales. The highest peak, Mt William (1,167 metres), has a spectacular easterly facing escarpment and a broad plateau-like summit surface. The Grampians form a major water catchment for the Wimmera and Glenelg systems and provide recreation and wildlife preservation opportunities.

Coastline

The Victorian coastline comprises many types of environments. Broad sandy beaches and impressive cliffed headlands along the ocean coast contrast with mangrove-fringed mudflats and marshland of the sheltered embayments and estuaries. There are approximately 1,200 kilometres of ocean coast between Cape Howe and the South Australian border; in addition three large embayments—Port Phillip Bay (260 kilometres), Western Port (140 kilometres), and Corner Inlet (80 kilometres)—partially enclose protected waters and provide opportunity for port and harbour development.

Much of the ocean coast is exposed to high wave energy from strong and regular ocean swells and storm wave activity generated in the Southern Ocean. In western Victoria, swells arrive predominantly from the west and south-west, while the coastline of eastern Victoria (particularly east of Wilsons Promontory) is subject to swell from the south-east across the Tasman Sea. The shape of the long gently curving Ninety Mile Beach from Corner Inlet to Lakes Entrance is determined by wave action from this swell.

Three general coastal types may be recognised: cliffed coasts, sandy coasts, and salt marsh and swamp coasts. The most extensive cliffed section is west of Port Phillip Bay from Torquay to Warrnambool, including a zone where the Otway Ranges lie adjacent to the coastline. The sandstone rocks of the Otways generally dip seaward and form steep cliffs, commonly with a level rock bench called a shore platform lying between high and low tide marks. Intricate weathering and erosion forms develop, etching out details of rock structures in the cliffs and platforms. Along this sector, sandy beaches are rare, being confined to small embayments or river mouths and often containing a high component of gravel.

West of Cape Otway to Warrnambool and particularly from the Gellibrand River to Peterborough is a spectacular cliffed coastline cut into soft horizontally bedded limestones and clay rocks. Wave action has eroded along fractures and weaknesses in the rock to produce near-vertical cliffs up to 60 metres high and forming blowholes, arches, and isolated rock stacks. Many of these features may be observed in the Port Campbell National Park.

High cliffed sectors are formed in volcanic rocks near Portland where Cape Duquesne and Cape Bridgewater illustrate many of the features associated with volcanic explosions and lava flows. As well, the coast at Cape Schanck and the ocean coast of Phillip Island is cliffed into layers of early Tertiary lava flows. Along the Gippsland coast sandstones form high cliffs at Cape Paterson and Cape Liptrap, while the plunging cliffs of Wilsons Promontory are of granite. Shore platforms occur in both the sandstone and the volcanic rocks but no such feature is found along the granite sectors.

Sandy beaches backed by extensive dune topography extend around Discovery Bay in far western Victoria. In many places these sand ridges are actively eroding and sand is spilling and blowing inland to cover coastal vegetation. Similar erosion is noted along the Ninety Mile Beach and on the sandy beaches and dunes further east between Lakes Entrance and Cape Howe.

Estuary and lagoon systems occur at river mouths or where embayments have been partially or wholly enclosed by sand. Rivers such as the Snowy, the Barwon, and the Glenelg have lagoons occupying their lower reaches and the

river mouth may be constricted by the growth of sandy spits. These may be breached and modified by flood discharge: in the floods of early 1971 the Snowy River shifted its outlet over one kilometre to the west by breaking through the dune-capped barrier that deflects the entrance eastward of Marlo.

The Gippsland Lakes are an extensive lagoon system enclosed behind broad sandy barrier systems. In the sheltered lake waters deposits of silt and mud have accumulated among the reed swamps at the mouths of rivers to form long silt jetties or deltas. The largest of these, the Mitchell delta, and its companion at the mouth of the Tambo River are no longer extending but are subject to erosion by wave action.

In the shallow and sheltered waters of Western Port and Corner Inlet, mangrove swamps and salt marsh form a broad coastal fringe. Creeks and channels cross the soft, sticky mud-flats exposed in front of the mangrove fringe and form intricate patterns of tidal drainage. Smaller areas of mud and mangrove occur in the estuaries of the Barwon River and the Tarwin River; in the latter, the rapid spread of an introduced, salt-tolerant plant (*Spartina anglica*) is of particular interest.

Survey and mapping

The Division of Survey and Mapping of the Department of Crown Lands and Survey is responsible for the development of the National Geodetic Survey within Victoria; the preparation of topographic maps in standard map areas; the survey of Crown lands under the provisions of the *Land Act 1958*; the co-ordination of surveys throughout the State under provisions of the *Survey Co-ordination Act 1958*; surveys for the Housing Commission, the Rural Finance and Settlement Commission, and other departments and authorities; and the documentation of these surveys.

An Australia-wide primary geodetic survey was completed in 1966, and in Victoria this is continuously being extended to provide a framework of accurately fixed points for the control of other surveys and for mapping. A State-wide network of levels was completed in 1971. The datum, based on mean sea level values around the whole coast of Australia, is known as the Australia Height Datum (AHD), and its adoption obviates the multitude of local datums formerly in use throughout the State. Issued lists of level values on the AHD are in metres.

An official map of Victoria showing highways, roads, railways, watercourses, towns, and mountains, together with other natural and physical features, has been published in four sheets at a scale of 1:500,000. A less detailed map of Victoria is also available in one sheet at a scale of 1:1,000,000. Topographic maps at a scale of 1:250,000 providing a complete map coverage of the whole State have been published by the Division of National Mapping of the Department of National Resources and the Royal Australian Survey Corps. A joint Commonwealth-State Government mapping project, commenced in 1966, is proceeding with the production of topographic maps at a scale of 1:100,000 with a 20 metre contour interval. A number of these maps has been published. The Mines Department and the Forests Commission also contribute to State mapping by publishing maps for geological and forestry purposes.

A series of 26 maps at a scale of 1:25,000 showing streets, rivers, creeks, and municipal boundaries in Melbourne and its suburban area, including the Mornington Peninsula, has been produced. A long-term programme for production of general purpose standard topographic maps, at 1:25,000 scale with a 10 metre contour interval, has been planned to extend this map coverage over the greater metropolitan area, and to embrace many of the larger provincial centres. Other maps of urban and suburban areas at 1:10,000 scale, showing full subdivisional information, are being prepared of the Mornington Peninsula area;

similar maps of various rural centres are on programme in conjunction with Commonwealth Government maps at the same scale required for census purposes.

Large scale base maps have been prepared for rapidly developing areas throughout the State, including the outer metropolitan area, Mornington Peninsula, Ballarat, Geelong, Bendigo, Phillip Island, and a number of other rural areas. These maps were originally compiled at a scale of 1:4,800 (400 feet to 1 inch) with a 5 foot contour interval. However, with the introduction of the metric system, all new maps will be prepared at a scale of 1:5,000, generally with a 2 metre contour interval. The publication *Official Map and Plan Systems Victoria* has been issued setting out the standard format size and numbering systems which have been adopted for the production of maps and plans at the standard scales of 1:20,000, 1:16,000, 1:10,000, 1:5,000, 1:2,500, 1:1,000, 1:500, and 1:250. The systems are based on the Australian Map Grid (AMG), which fulfils the basic principles necessary for the complete integration of surveys.

The Division carries out cadastral surveys of Crown lands for the purpose of defining boundaries and for determining dimensions and areas of reservations and of allotments for the subsequent issue of Crown grants. This information forms the basis for the compilation of county, parish, and township plans, which are published at various scales and show details of the original subdivision of Crown lands. Recently further investigations have been made with the object of introducing a fully integrated topographic-cadastral map and plan system. Although cadastral requirements may result in the publication of plans using an additional range of scales, it will be a fundamental principle that the Australian Map Grid will be the basic framework of their compilation.

As part of its mapping activity, the Department provides an aerial photography service and maintains an aerial photography library of approximately 300,000 photographs from which prints and enlargements may be obtained. Maps, plans, and aerial photographs are available for purchase from the Central Plan Office of the Department.

Further reference, 1977 ; Hydrography, Coastline, 1966 ; Coastal physiography, 1967 ; Plant ecology of the coast, 1968 ; Marine animal ecology, 1969 ; Marine algae of the Victorian coast, 1970 ; Erosion and sedimentation on the coastline, 1971 ; Conservation on the Victorian coast, 1972

Physical divisions

This article should be read in conjunction with the sections on geographical features, area, and climate.

The chief physical divisions of Victoria are shown in Figure 6 on page 61. Each of these divisions has certain physical features which distinguish it from the others, as a result of the influence of elevation, geological structure, climate and soils, as is recognised in popular terms such as Mallee, Wimmera, Western District, and so on. The following is a table of these divisions :

1. Murray Basin Plains:
 - (a) The Mallee
 - (b) The Riverine Plains
 - (c) The Wimmera
2. Central Highlands :
 - A. The Eastern Highlands
 - B. The Western Highlands :
 - (a) The Midlands
 - (b) The Grampians
 - (c) The Dundas Tablelands
3. Western District Plains :
 - (a) The Volcanic Plains
 - (b) The Coastal Plains

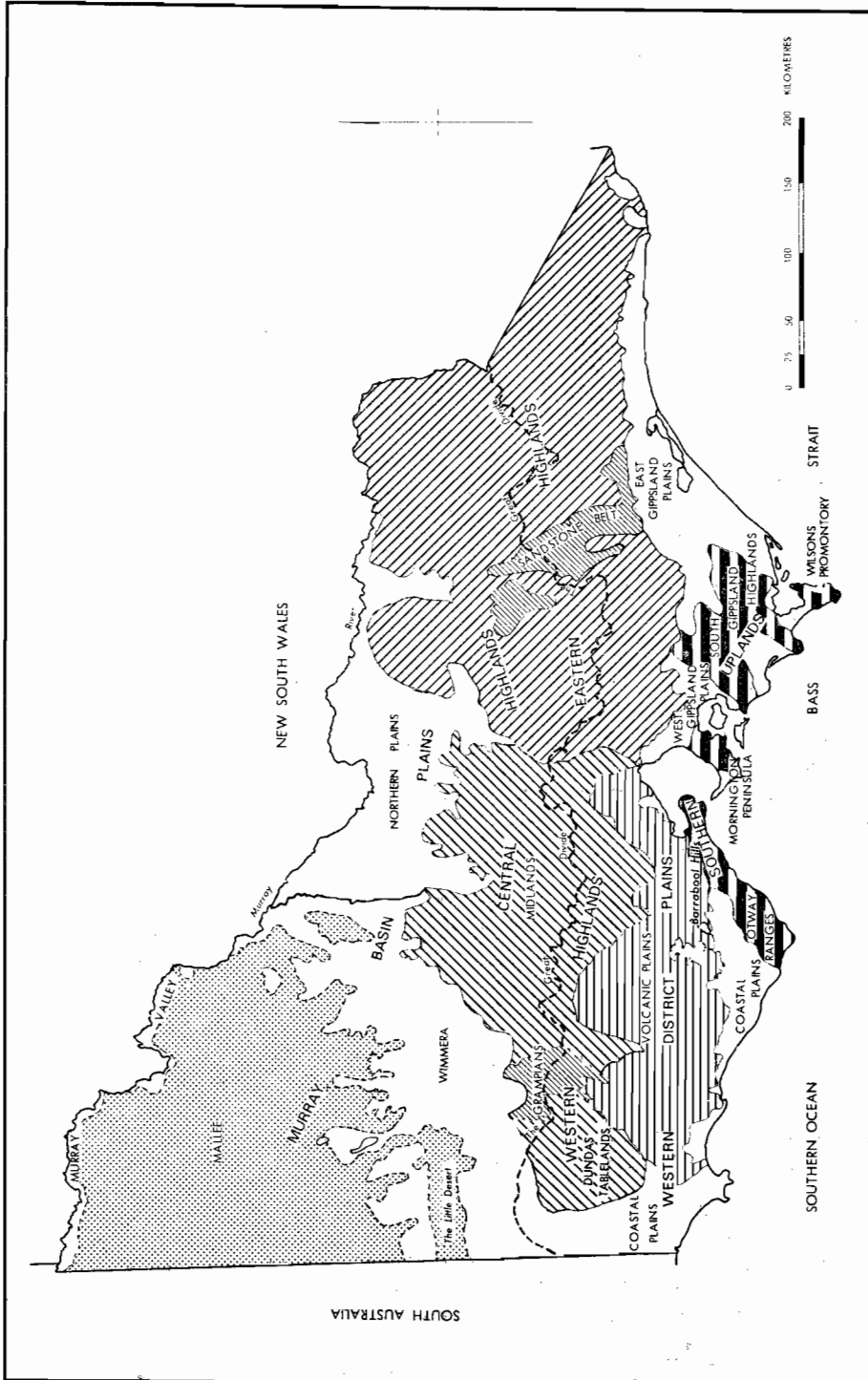


FIGURE 6. Physiographic divisions of Victoria.

4. Gippsland Plains :
 - (a) The East Gippsland Plains
 - (b) The West Gippsland Plains
5. Southern Uplands :
 - (a) The Otway Ranges
 - (b) The Barrabool Hills
 - (c) The Mornington Peninsula
 - (d) The South Gippsland Highlands
 - (e) Wilsons Promontory

Murray Basin Plains

These plains include the areas commonly known as the Mallee, the Wimmera, and the Northern Plains or Riverine Plains. The plains are effectively subdivided by a north-south fracture known as the Leaghur Fault which runs sub-parallel with the Loddon River immediately west of Kerang.

From the Murray River to the Central Highlands, eastwards of the Leaghur Fault, is the remarkably flat landscape of the Riverine Plains, which are coalescing alluvial plains of the Murray, Loddon, and Campaspe Rivers, formed by fluvial sedimentation. Crossing the Riverine Plains is an extensive system of dry former stream courses now choked with sand, and known as prior streams.

West of the Leaghur Fault the landscape and soil are very different. Here the *Mallee* country starts, with its irregular surface of undulating sand ridges, mainly of fine sand, which largely trend north-south and appear to be stranded coastal ridges and dunes left on the margin of a retreating sea. The Mallee is in fact the marine plain from the former Murray Basin, with a mere veneer of wind-blown sands overlying fossiliferous Tertiary marine sands and silts, which reach eastwards to the Gredwin Ridge on the Avoca-Loddon divide near Kerang. Westward of the Loddon River, all the Mallee streams, because of low flow volumes, percolation and high evaporation, fail to reach the Murray River and terminate in brackish or saline shallow lakes commonly bordered with lunette ridges.

The *Wimmera* is essentially the low alluvial fans, alluvial plains, and abandoned river channels lying between the Western Highlands and the Murray Basin or the Mallee, as the sand-strewn surface of this basin is commonly known.

Central Highlands

Extending east to west across Victoria is a mountainous and hilly backbone known as the Central Highlands. In eastern Victoria, it is rugged and mountainous, and with plateau-like features commonly capping elevated mountain areas. Known as the *Eastern Highlands*, these mountains in eastern Victoria attain elevations of above 1,800 metres at the highest points such as Mt Bogong and Mt Hotham, and elevations of at least 1,200 metres are common. The major rivers of Victoria with high flow-rates, with the exception of the Glenelg River, all rise in the Eastern Highlands, and characteristically show steep-sided deep and narrow valleys. Residuals of Lower Tertiary basalts occur in the Eastern Highlands, filling old valleys as at the Dargo High Plains and the Bogong High Plains.

The topography of the Eastern Highlands has been strongly influenced by the variety of rock types and structures present. Thus a flat-topped and step-like landscape is found in the hard almost flat-lying Upper Devonian sandstones and rhyolites between Briagolong and Mansfield; plateaux are preserved in granite at Mt Buffalo and the Baw-Baws; and lower elevations with dendritic drainage are generally seen in areas of folded Lower Palaeozoic mudstones.

The *Western Highlands*, in contrast to the Eastern, are much lower in elevation and generally are subdued hills rather than mountains. Rugged areas are mostly found only near fault scarps. The general elevation reaches a

maximum of about 600 metres at Ballarat, but elevations are usually considerably less. Resistant masses of igneous rocks such as Mt Macedon and Mt Cole rise well above the general level, but fall well short of the main peaks in the Eastern Highlands. Extensive flat and only slightly dissected areas of basalt from the Upper Tertiary cover parts of the Western Highlands, conspicuously in the Ballarat area where they have yielded rich soils, and above the basalt flows rise prominent eruption points such as Mt Warrenheip near Ballarat.

The Grampians, sharp-crested strike ridges of hard sandstone reaching 1,200 metres in height, are prominent mountains rising far above the declining general level of the highlands as they trend westwards. The westerly extremity of the Western Highlands is the Dundas Tablelands, a warped plateau reaching to Dergholm, formed in contorted Lower Palaeozoic rocks capped with laterite and dissected by the Glenelg River System.

Valleys in the Western Highlands are generally broad rather than deep, apart from where rejuvenating movements have occurred along fault scarps to cause, in some cases, gorges.

The Central Highlands owe their elevation—and relief caused by resultant erosion—to varied upward movements and faulting during late Tertiary time.

Western District Plains

The Western District Plains stretch westwards from Werribee to Camperdown, Hamilton, and Portland. They subdivide naturally into volcanic plains and coastal plains.

Volcanic Plains

With an area of 2,300 square kilometres, the Volcanic Plains are the third largest volcanic plains in the world. They begin at an east-west line through Colac and Warrnambool and reach northwards to the foot of the Grampians.

The Volcanic Plains are almost horizontal, with only a slight southward inclination, and are composed of Pliocene to Holocene basalt flows and some basaltic ash. The Camperdown area shows extensive minor irregularities known locally as "Stony Rises", formed by lava collapse during solidification; these are so young that they are unmodified by erosion and soil formation. Volcanic cones, frequently of scoria, rise sharply from the plains as at Mt Elephant (394.4 metres) and Tower Hill (98.4 metres), and to some cones can be traced extensive areas of basalt. Much of the scoriaceous basalt of the "Stony Rises" can thus be linked with Mt Porndon (289.2 metres). Crater lakes in some cones occupy craters formed by explosive vulcanism.

The plains are crossed by some streams such as the Hopkins River with narrow incised valleys, but much drainage is internal, with precipitation finding its way to shallow lakes and underground.

Coastal Plains

Coastal plains, interrupted by the Otway Ranges, extend from Torquay to Warrnambool and northwards to Colac. They are flat or undulating, and are essentially the uplifted surface of Tertiary sedimentary rocks, including limestones, partly dissected by streams and commonly veneered with Quaternary dune limestone and sands. The limestones beneath the plains are cavernous, and are high yielding aquifers for groundwater.

Gippsland Plains

As a planar surface, the Gippsland Plains begin near Yallourn and Port Albert, and spread eastwards to the Bairnsdale area, between the ocean and the Eastern Highlands. Further east, through Orbost to Cann River, they form coastal downs—a dissected coastal plain—rather than a plain.

West of Yallourn, the Gippsland Plains continue, but they are fractured by late Tertiary block faulting to give the Moe Swamp and the Western Port

Sunkland down faulted blocks, and uplifted areas such as the Drouin block and the Haunted Hills which are now maturely dissected. Faulting is responsible for related plains bordering the South Gippsland coast in the Wonthaggi area and landward from Cape Liptrap.

The present plains are the upper surface of a Tertiary and Quaternary basin, in which thick sequences of marine and fresh-water sediments have accumulated, including the major brown coal seams of the Latrobe valley. The plains are generally covered with piedmont-type sands, sandy clays and gravels, which originated from the Eastern Highlands during the final late Tertiary movements which elevated them to their present height, and into these gravels the streams have cut broad alluvium-filled valleys with flights of terraces that can be traced back into the Highlands.

A former coastline can be recognised behind the present coastline in the Bairnsdale-Lakes Entrance area. The conspicuous Ninety Mile Beach is a barrier bar which has cut off some of the Gippsland Lakes from the sea, and both spits and islands inland from the beach betray a complex history of barrier formation and erosion related to changed sea levels. Present-day coastal dunes are prominent along sections of the Ninety Mile Beach, and earlier dunes and beach ridges are found on the barriers; earlier dunes are even found north of Woodside and east of Stratford.

Southern Uplands

South-west of the Gippsland Plains is a steep mountainous region, the Southern Uplands, formed by upwarping and faulting, and separated from the Eastern Highlands by the westerly extension of the Gippsland Plains appropriately named by J. W. Gregory as the "Great Valley of Victoria". These mountains, together with the Barrabool Hills near Geelong and the Otway Ranges, are formed of freshwater Cretaceous sandstones and mudstones, and all display a characteristic rounded topography, due in part to very extensive land-slipping and structural weakness in these rocks.

Areas of weathered basalt from the Lower Tertiary are found on the Uplands in plateau-like form at Thorpdale and Mirboo North in South Gippsland, and many smaller remnants are found elsewhere in these ranges; the basalts yield rich soils.

The Otway Ranges similarly originated by upwarping and faulting during Tertiary time.

A further element in the Southern Uplands is the Mornington Peninsula, which is a raised fault block of Palaeozoic granites and sedimentary rocks separating the downwarped Western Port Sunklands and the Port Phillip Sunklands. A subdued spit of calcareous dune rock extending westwards from the Peninsula to Portsea almost closes Port Phillip Bay.

Land surface of Victoria

The present topography of Victoria is the result of interaction between the rock types present, themselves events in geological history, changes in elevation and deformation recorded in that history, processes such as weathering and erosion—including climatic effects—and the stage of development reached by these processes. Hard resistant rocks, for example, will after prolonged erosion tend to stand out in relief, whereas softer more weathered rocks will be topographically more depressed. Over extensive lengths of geological time without major sea-level changes, erosion will tend to wear down a land mass to a surface of low relief—known as an erosion surface—not far above sea-level. In the highlands of Victoria remnants of several such erosion surfaces can be recognised as plateau-like features raised to elevations of hundreds of metres by uplifts.

Jurassic erosion surface

In the Eastern Highlands, plateau remnants are widespread as, for example, the Cobberas, the Mt Hotham area, Mt Buffalo, the Snowy Plains, Mt Wellington, and the Baw-Baw Plateau: they are all in hard rocks such as granite, rhyolite, and massive sandstone. These plateau remnants, and ridge tops at similar levels, are relics of the most ancient landscape or erosion surface preserved in Victoria. They are the surviving parts of a sub-planar surface which was close to sea-level in Jurassic time, before uplift and warping late in the Jurassic commenced its destruction, and began to form troughs or sedimentary basins in which the sediments represented in the Otways and the South Gippsland Highlands were deposited during Cretaceous time. These upwarps had already begun to define the Central Highlands.

Later evolution

Uplift and downwarping continued intermittently during Tertiary time, with the development of sedimentary basins such as the Murray Basin in north-west Victoria and the Gippsland and Otway Basins in southern Victoria. In the basins was deposited detritus carried down by streams from the rising Highlands, and in swamp conditions great thicknesses of brown coal were laid down in the Gippsland Basin. Deep valleys were cut into the Central Highlands, which were then lower than their present height; in some of these valleys gold-bearing gravels were deposited. Parts of the landscape and some of the valleys were filled with Lower to Mid-Tertiary basalts.

Erosion proceeded to advanced stages during parts of the Tertiary Period, as attested by remains of younger erosion surfaces, preserved at lower levels than the Jurassic erosion surface on the Kinglake Plateau, the hill summits immediately east of Melbourne and around the Dandenong Ranges to Gembrook, and elsewhere in the Central Highlands.

By Miocene time, downwarping movements were at their maximum. Embayments of the sea covered much of Gippsland, the Port Phillip Basin, an extensive area of western Victoria south of Lismore and the Grampians (the Otway Basin), and north of the Grampians the Murray Basin spread as far as Broken Hill, New South Wales. The record of this transgression is left in limestones and other sedimentary deposits. Retreat of the sea towards its present position during the Pliocene was accompanied by further uplift of the Central Highlands, leading to further erosion, valley deepening, and the accumulation of extensive sheets of sands, clays, and gravels both on the lowland plains and as piedmont gravels on the spurs leading down to the lowlands.

The Upper Tertiary and even Quaternary saw vast volcanic activity in central and western Victoria. From Melbourne to Hamilton basalts and tuffs were out-poured and ejected. Flows followed pre-existing valleys in the Western Highlands, burying auriferous gravels as deep leads in the Ballarat district.

Final downwarpings, assisted by the melting of glacial ice at the end of the Pleistocene, led to the drowning which has given Port Phillip Bay and Western Port their present configurations, and concomitant upwarps in the Central Highlands elevated them to their present level.

Changing climate has played a role in this physiographic evolution. Thus the Mid-Tertiary, with the rich flora evident in the brown coals, appears to have been a time of higher rainfall than at present, with the resultant of larger streams with more erosive power, and changing Quaternary climates are recognised in the changing regimes evident in the former lakes and prior streams of the Riverine Plains.

Hydrology*Water resources*

The average annual rainfall over Victoria is about 660 mm. As the area of the State is 227,600 square kilometres, the total precipitation is, therefore, about 148 million megalitres. Only 21 million megalitres appear in the average annual flow of the State's river systems. It is not yet known how much of the remainder soaks underground to recharge groundwater resources, but this will be elucidated by a long-term programme of investigation being carried out by the Victorian Mines Department.

Victoria's surface water resources are unevenly distributed in both space and time. Their distribution in space can be conveniently described by considering the State as being divided into four segments, by an east-west line along the Great Dividing Range and a north-south line through Melbourne. The north-west segment contains 40 per cent of the State's area, and the other three segments 20 per cent each. Surface water resources, represented by average annual river flow, are heavily concentrated in the eastern segments, each accounting for about 40 per cent of the total. The western segments account for only 20 per cent of total flow, with only 3 per cent in the north-west segment.

Quality of stream flow also deteriorates from east to west. Waters of the eastern rivers mostly contain less than 100 parts per million of total dissolved solids. In the western rivers the figure is generally above 500 parts per million, except near their sources, and increases downstream to figures in excess of 1,500 parts per million.

River flows in Victoria exhibit a marked seasonal pattern, and marked variability in annual flow from one year to another and from place to place, affecting the usability of the transitory local surface supplies of fresh water.

Over the State as a whole, about 60 per cent of the average annual flow is accounted for between July and October. In western streams this percentage approaches 75 per cent. Everywhere, flows typically recede in the summer and autumn, at the time of year when water requirements for most uses are at a peak.

*Rivers**Topography*

The topography of Victoria is dominated by the Great Dividing Range, which extends from a triangular mountainous mass in the east, through the narrower and lower central highlands, and terminates at the Grampians in the west. This divide separates the State and its rivers into two distinct regions: those rivers flowing northwards towards the Murray River and those flowing southwards towards the sea. The only other significant high country within Victoria is formed by the Otways in the south-west and the Strzelecki Ranges in South Gippsland.

Geography

Of all the major Victorian rivers, the Snowy River is the only stream not wholly situated within the State, the headwaters of this river being in the Snowy mountains of New South Wales. The Murray River, although an important water supply source for Victoria, is legally wholly in New South Wales as the State boundary coincides with the southern bank of this stream. (See page 51.)

Of the major northern rivers, all except three flow into the Murray River. The three exceptions—the Avoca, Richardson, and Wimmera Rivers—finish their course at inland lakes in the Wimmera-Mallee region, with the Avoca, on rare occasions, overflowing its lakes system, to reach the Murray River.

Of the major southern rivers, the Latrobe, Thomson, Macalister, Avon, Mitchell, and Tambo Rivers all flow into the Gippsland Lakes system, which is linked with the sea by an artificial cut constructed many years ago for navigation purposes. The Woody-Yaloak River in the west flows to the inland Lake Corangamite, while the remaining southern rivers find their way directly into the sea.

Water availability

The eastern rivers of Victoria, both northerly and southerly flowing and those rising in the Otway ranges, have their sources in high rainfall country and provide abundant water resources, while those in the western portion of Victoria, with the exception of the Glenelg, have limited useful yield and many are frequently dry in summer. In fact, approximately 78 per cent of Victoria's available water resources originate in the eastern half of the State and only 22 per cent in the lower ranges to the west.

Physical properties

The actual physical properties of Victorian rivers differ markedly from the east to the west. Rivers in the far east to north-eastern regions of Victoria flow for most of their journey through mountainous terrain in deep gorges, and then into flood plains, before reaching either the Murray River or the sea. Heavy shingle has been scoured from the bed and banks of these fast flowing mountainous streams and finally deposited downstream in the plain area. Water quality of these streams is clear and free from excessive suspended mud and silt.

Rivers in central and western Victoria, on the other hand, have comparatively short mountainous sections, and for the majority of their length wander sluggishly through undulating to flat country. Velocities of flow are far less than for their mountainous counterparts, and material carried by these streams consists of fine silt and clay which causes the muddy turbid waters, distinctive of these central and western rivers.

For those rivers that flow to the sea, there is a tendency at the river mouth to form sand spits and dunes, with the consequent obstruction of the mouth. Some of the smaller streams become blocked entirely and breach only in times of flood.

Salinity

Rivers in the eastern highlands, flowing mainly through heavily timbered mountain tracts, generally have very good quality water suitable for all purposes. In the lower central highlands, salinities vary from stream to stream but generally flows are fresh in the winter and spring and slightly saline in the summer and autumn. In the south-west regions of Victoria, catchments consist mainly of grasslands, with scrub regions in the north-west, and streams here are slightly to moderately saline for most of the year.

Flooding

Rainfall throughout Victoria is erratic during the year and hence the majority of the State's rivers are prone to flooding at any time, with rivers in Gippsland often subject to summer flooding. Flooding problems on a number of major streams have been markedly reduced by the construction of dams which, although designed for the supply of water and not for flood mitigation, provide substantial temporary storage above the full water supply level.

VICTORIA—MAIN STREAM FLOWS

Stream	Length	Drainage area	Annual stream flows in million cubic metres (to 1969)					No. of years gauged	Site of gauging station
			Mean	Max.	Min.				
	kilometres	square kilometres							
NORTHERN RIVERS									
Murray	1,926 (from source to Victorian border)	6,527 (upstream of Jingellie)	2,368	6,123	675	80			Jingellie, N.S.W.
Mitta Mitta	286	5,058	1,411	4,256	250	49			Tallangatta
Kiewa	185	1,145	632	2,071	166	84			Kiewa
Ovens	228	5,827	1,572	4,143	221	29			Wangaratta
Broken	193	1,924	247	1,091	19	84			Goorambat
Goulburn	566	10,772	2,139	7,369	145	88			Murehison
Campaspe	246	3,212	236	820	1	78			Elmore
Loddon	381	4,178	231	740	9	78			Laanecoorie Reservoir
Avoca	270	2,624	76	395	3	80			Coonoor
Wimmera	291	4,066	128	589	..	77			Horsham
SOUTHERN RIVERS									
Snowy	162 (in Victoria)	13,421	1,814	4,002	381	33			Jarrahrmond
Tambora	200	943	58	121	21	5			Swifts Creek
Mitchell	251	3,903	921	2,188	193	32			Glenaladale
Thomson	209	1,088	400	680	175	50			Cowwarr
Macalister	202	1,891	496	1,533	45	51			Lake Glenmaggie
Latrobe	251	4,144	940	3,240	271	55			Rosedale
Bunyip	63	661	153	304	69	47			Bunyip
Yarra	246	2,328	804	1,494	176	52			Warrandyte
Maribyrnong	183	1,303	107	327	4	39			Keilor
Werribee	124	1,155	79	314	7	53			Melton Reservoir
Moorabool	153	1,114	70	221	1	24			Batesford
Barwon	188	1,269 (excluding Leigh and Moorabool Rivers)	58	102	7	4			Inverleigh
Hopkins	282	1,347	32	127	1	38			Wickliffe
Gleneel	457	1,570	144	540	3	60			Balmoral

Lakes

Lakes may be classified into two major groups: those without natural outlets which are called closed lakes, and those with a natural overflow-channel which may be termed open lakes. For closed lakes to form, annual evaporation must exceed the rainfall: this is the case over most of Victoria.

Closed lakes occur mainly in the flat western part of the State. They fluctuate in capacity much more than open lakes and frequently become dry if the aridity is too high. For example, Lake Tyrrell in the north-west is usually dry throughout the summer and can consequently be used for salt harvesting.

The level of water in an open lake is more stable because as the lake rises the outflow increases, thus governing the upper lake level and partially regulating streams emanating from it. This regulation enhances the economic value of the water resources of open lakes, but Victoria does not possess any natural large lake-regulated streams. However, there are small streams of this type in the Western District, such as Darlots Creek partly regulated by Lake Condah and Fiery Creek by Lake Bolac.

Salinity is often a factor which limits the use of lake water; even the use of freshwater lakes is not extensive in Victoria due to the cost of pumping. The average salinity of closed lakes covers a wide range depending upon the geological conditions of the catchments and the water level.

Lake Corangamite is Victoria's largest lake. It can be regarded as a closed lake, although during the wet period in the late 1950s it rose to within 1.2 metres of overflowing. The total salt content of the Lake is about 16.32 million tonnes, giving it a salinity somewhat higher than seawater under average water level conditions.

The Gippsland Lakes are a group of shallow coastal lagoons in eastern Victoria, separated from the sea by broad sandy barriers bearing dune topography, and bordered on the ocean shore by the Ninety Mile Beach. A gap through the coastal dune barrier near Red Bluff, which was opened in 1889, provides an artificial entrance to the lakes from the sea. However, seawater entering this gap has increased the salinity of some lakes, which in turn has destroyed some of the bordering reed swamp and led to erosion. The Gippsland Lakes have been of value for commercial fishing and private angling and also attract many tourists. Coastal lagoons of this type rarely persist for more than a few thousand years and as deposition of sediment proceeds and bordering swamps encroach, the lakes will gradually be transformed into a coastal plain.

A number of Victorian lakes and swamps have been converted to reservoirs. Waranga Reservoir is an example of this, as are Lake Fyans, Batyo Catyo, and Lake Whitton in the Wimmera. A good example of lake utilisation is the Torrumbarry irrigation system on the riverine Murray Plains near Kerang in north-west Victoria.

Groundwater resources

Groundwater resources move slowly through pores and cracks in soil and rock and respond sluggishly to seasonal and annual fluctuations in recharge. For this reason, groundwater can be regarded as a generally more reliable source of water through drought periods. However, mapping of resources in terms of depth, yield, and quality is much more complex than the mapping of visible surface resources.

The present position, very broadly stated, is that there are groundwater resources of reasonable quality and yield for domestic and irrigation purposes over about 4,000,000 hectares or about one sixth of Victoria's area, mainly in the far west and south-west and in alluvial valleys in the north and south-east.

On the other hand, there is about half the State's area, in the central and western sectors, where groundwater is generally not available at qualities better than 3,000 parts per million of total dissolved solids.

Groundwater has played a very important part in providing supplies of water for domestic and stock use in pastoral settlement. It is also used for some isolated town supplies, and is being increasingly used for irrigation, the area irrigated from groundwater now being about 12,000 hectares.

For the future, there are prospects of generally increased use for irrigation, and for the augmentation of town water supplies on the south-west coast, in the Barwon Valley, and in Gippsland. However, these prospects can only be clarified by continuing investigation.

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CLIMATE

CLIMATE IN VICTORIA

General conditions

Victoria is situated between latitudes 35°S and 39°S in the south-east of the Australian continent. The major topographical determinant of the climate is the Great Dividing Range, running east-west across the State, and rising to nearly 2,000 metres in the eastern half. This acts as a barrier to the moist south-east to south-west winds, causing the south of the State to receive more rain than the north.

To the south of Victoria, except for Tasmania and its islands, there is no land for 3,000 kilometres. This vast area of ocean has a moderating influence on Victoria's climate in winter. Snow, which is a common winter occurrence at similar latitudes on the eastern seaboard of the great land masses of the northern hemisphere, is rare in Victoria below elevations of 600 metres. To the north of Victoria, the land mass of Australia becomes very hot in the summer, and on several days at this time of the year the temperature over the State may rise to between 35°C and 40°C, often with a strong northerly wind.

Climatic divisions

Northern plains

The mean annual rainfall varies from below 300 mm in the northern Mallee to 500 mm on the northern slopes of the Dividing Range. Variability of rain from year to year is high and increases northwards. Average monthly rainfall totals range from 20 to 30 mm in the summer to between 30 and 50 mm during the colder six months—May to October.

Cold fronts bring rain to the Wimmera, particularly in winter, but have less effect in the Mallee and the northern country. Rain in these latter districts is usually brought by depressions moving inland from the region of the Great Australian Bight, or from depressions developing over New South Wales or northern Victoria itself.

Summers are hot with many days over 32°C, while winter nights can be very cold with widespread frost.

Highlands

The average annual rainfall depends on elevation, ranging from 500 mm in the foothills in the west to over 1,500 mm on the mountains in the east. The higher mountains are snow covered in the winter months. During the colder part of the year, essentially May to October, monthly rainfall is generally higher than for the remainder of the year. Pasture growth is limited by cold in winter and the main growth occurs in autumn and spring.

The low valleys are subject to hot summer days but mean temperature decreases by about 1°C per 200 metres elevation. Winter nights are very cold and the valleys are particularly prone to frost and fog.

Western districts

Most rain comes with the westerly winds and cold fronts that predominate in winter and the average rainfall shows a winter maximum which is most marked along the west coast. Average annual rainfall ranges from less than 600 mm over the plains from Geelong to Lismore to over 1,400 mm on the higher parts of the Otways. Pasture growth is limited by dryness in summer and cold in winter; the main growth occurs in autumn and spring.

Sea breezes near the coast temper the heat on many summer days and on many occasions the sea breeze develops into a weak cold front which extends over most of the area. There are, however, a number of days when the temperature exceeds 32°C .

Gippsland

In west and south Gippsland most rain comes with the westerly winds and cold fronts that predominate in winter, but some rain also falls in summer from depressions over eastern New South Wales. The difference between winter and summer rainfall is not as marked as in the western districts.

Depressions off the east coast bring most rain to east Gippsland and such rainfall can be very heavy. The frequency of a three day rainfall over 75 mm is much greater in this district than elsewhere in Victoria. Rainfall in the east is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year.

Average annual rainfall is less than 600 mm in the Sale-Maffra area, which lies between the influence of western cold fronts and eastern depressions. Over the higher parts of the south Gippsland hills, the average annual rainfall exceeds 1,400 mm. Along the upper valleys of the Mitchell, Tambo, and Snowy Rivers, rainfall is much less than on the surrounding highlands.

Most of the closely settled areas are within reach of the sea breeze on summer days and the frequency of high temperatures is less than in other parts of Victoria of similar elevation.

On some winter days, however, the coastal areas of east Gippsland have the highest temperatures in the State, due to the Föhn effect of north-westerly winds descending from the mountains.

Circulation patterns

The general weather of southern Australia is determined primarily by the behaviour of high pressure systems, which move from west to east on a more or less latitudinal track. The mean track is centred south of the continent from November to April, but is located between latitudes 30°S and 35°S from May to October. These anticyclones are separated by low pressure areas, which usually contain active frontal surfaces separating air masses of different characteristics. The low pressure areas are often rain bearing systems and their most northerly influence occurs in winter.

Rainfall in most districts is higher in winter and spring than in other seasons. This effect is most marked in the south-west quarter of the State, where the average rainfall in July is three times that of January. East Gippsland, however, receives little rain from cold fronts and depressions approaching from the west. The heaviest rain in that district is produced by intense depressions to the east of Bass Strait which have usually developed to the east of New South Wales or further north, and moved southwards along the coast. Rainfall in East Gippsland is fairly evenly distributed through the year.

On occasions, in late autumn, winter, or spring, an anticyclone develops a ridge of high pressure to southern waters and a depression intensifies east of Tasmania. This causes cold and relatively dry air to be brought rapidly across Victoria,

bringing windy, showery weather with some hail and snow. On other occasions, when an anticyclone moves slowly over Victoria or Tasmania, a spell of fine weather with frost or fog results. These spells can last as long as a week.

In summer, the more southerly location of the anticyclone belt frequently brings a light east to north-east wind flow over Victoria with sea breezes near the coast. When anticyclones move into the Tasman Sea, where they sometimes stagnate for several days, winds tend northerly and increase in speed. This situation results in heat wave conditions, which persist until relieved by the west to south-west winds associated with the next oncoming depression. The fall in temperature associated with the wind change can be quite sharp.

The weather over south-eastern Australia in summer is occasionally influenced by the penetration of moist air of tropical origin. Although an infrequent event, this is responsible for some of the heaviest rainfalls over the State.

Rainfall

The distribution of average annual rainfall in Victoria is shown in Figure 7 on page 73. Average rainfall ranges from 250 mm for the driest parts of the Mallee to 2,600 mm at Falls Creek in the Alps. There will be other locations in the Alps with similar rainfall, but where the rain is not measured.

Except for east Gippsland, more rain falls in winter than in summer. Summer rainfall is more variable and the higher evaporation of this season greatly reduces the effectiveness of the rainfall.

All parts of Victoria are occasionally subject to heavy rain and monthly totals exceeding three times the average have been recorded. Monthly totals have exceeded 250 mm on several occasions in Gippsland and the north-east, and rarely along the west coast. The highest monthly total recorded in the State is 891 mm at Tanybryn in the Otway district in June 1952.

Intense rainfall of short duration is usually the result of a thunderstorm. On 17 February 1972, 78 mm fell within one hour over an area of about 3.5 square kilometres in central Melbourne. Falls of similar intensity and duration occur from time to time in Victoria, but because such a small area is affected, not all are officially recorded.

The average annual number of days of rain (0.2 mm or more in 24 hours) is over 150 on the west coast and west Gippsland, and exceeds 200 over the Otway Ranges. The average number of wet days a year is reduced to 100 at a distance of approximately 160 kilometres inland from the coast.

An estimate of the area, distribution of average annual rainfall, and the actual distribution of rainfall in Victoria as shown by area is given in the following table, and the table on page 75.

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

Rainfall (mm)	Area ('000 square kilometres) (a)					
	Average	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Under 300	18.4	55.2	..	..	1.4	49.6
300-400	36.5	38.5	..	..	29.7	32.7
400-500	27.5	35.0	..	18.5	25.1	21.3
500-600	34.9	40.7	22.6	23.5	22.1	31.4
600-800	52.3	40.9	76.2	81.7	64.2	51.9
800-1,000	29.0	12.9	65.2	38.1	35.8	29.6
Over 1,000	29.0	4.4	63.6	65.8	49.3	11.1

(a) Total area of Victoria is 227,600 square kilometres.

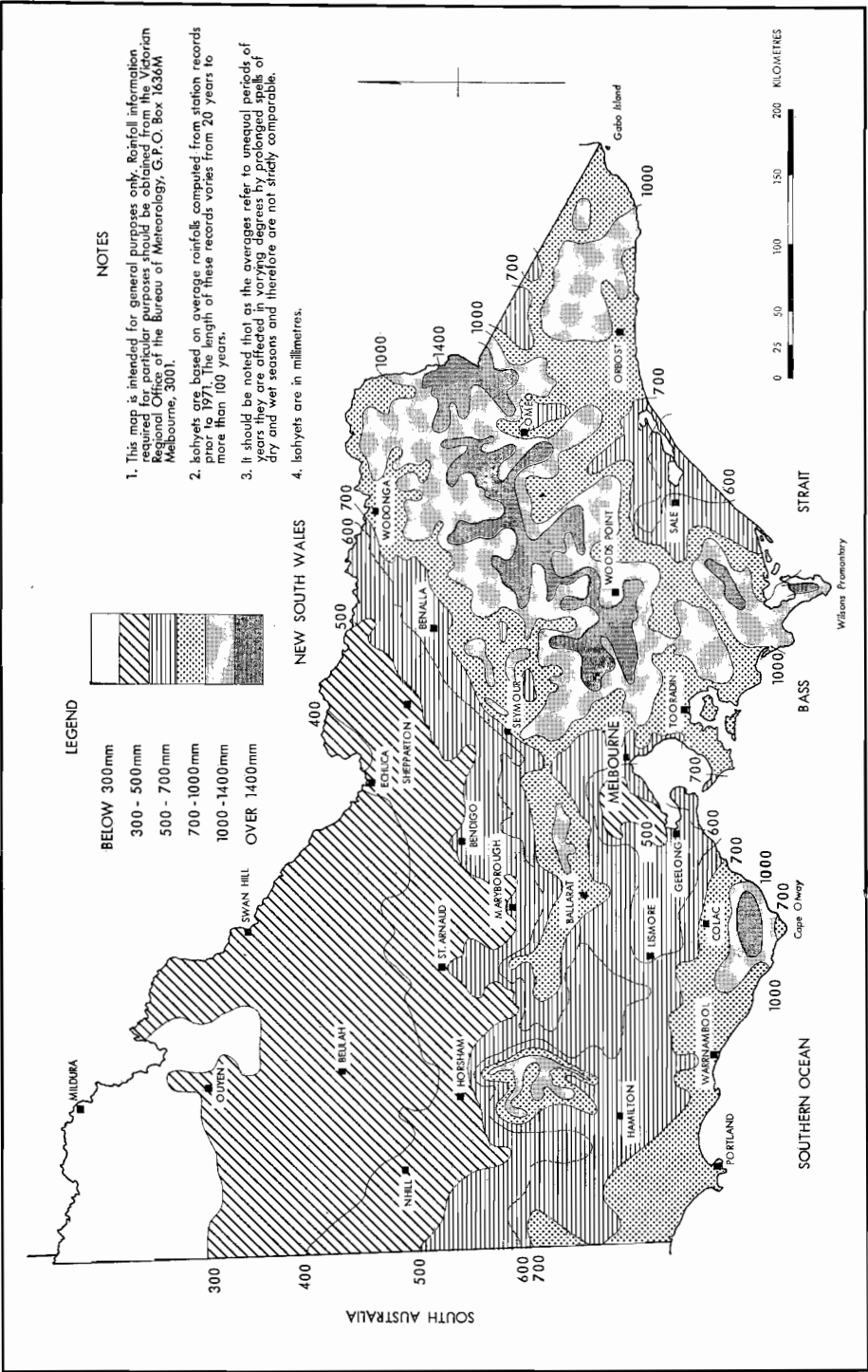


FIGURE 7. Average annual rainfall map of Victoria.

VICTORIA—DISTRICT MONTHLY RAINFALL: AVERAGE AND 1976

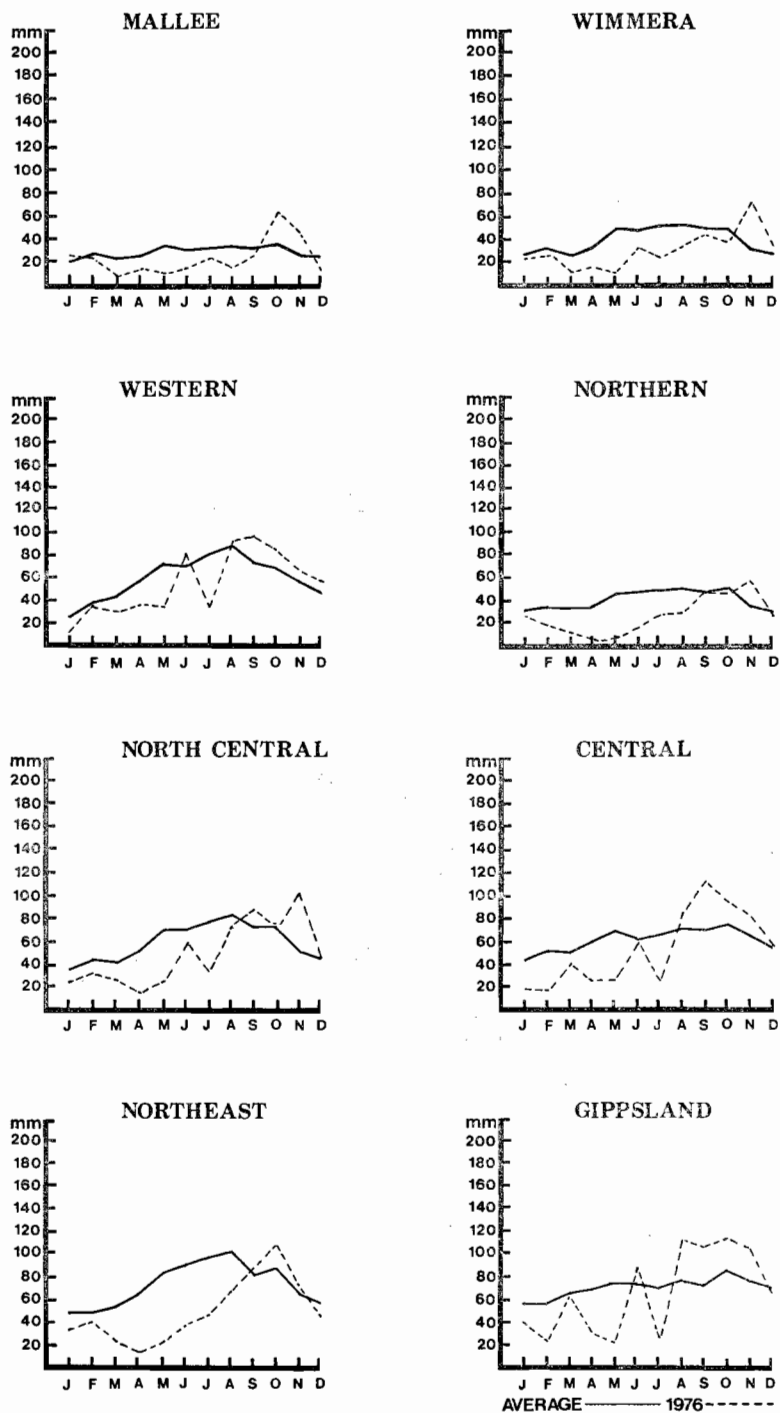


FIGURE 8.

VICTORIA—RAINFALL IN DISTRICTS
(mm)

Year	District							
	Mallee	Wimmera	Northern	North Central	North-Eastern	Western	Central	Gipps-land
1967	130	221	240	408	448	417	434	593
1968	348	500	532	880	1,004	852	733	865
1969	408	443	481	690	878	679	664	915
1970	367	474	515	843	993	857	937	1,122
1971	384	568	529	891	888	905	849	872
1972	261	365	331	576	522	600	564	601
1973	634	764	905	1,144	1,307	856	933	908
1974	530	692	763	993	1,254	805	895	1,102
1975	406	531	618	885	1,081	818	787	920
1976	268	362	307	599	594	667	640	792
Average (a)	339	468	483	721	875	730	742	860

(a) Average for 64 years 1913 to 1976.

Rainfall reliability

It is not possible to give a complete description of rainfall at a place or in a district by using a single measurement. The common practice of quoting the annual average rainfall alone is quite inadequate in that it does not convey any idea of the extent of the variability likely to be encountered. Examination of rainfall figures over a period of years for any particular place indicates a wide variation from the average; in fact it is rare for any station to record the average rainfall in any particular year. Thus for a more complete picture of annual rainfall the variability, or deviation from the average, should be considered in conjunction with the average.

Rainfall variability assumes major importance in some agricultural areas. Even though the average rainfall may suggest a reasonable margin of safety for the growing of certain crops, this figure may be based on a few years of heavy rainfall combined with a larger number of years having rainfall below minimum requirements. Variability of rainfall is also important for water storage design, as a large number of relatively dry years would not be completely compensated by a few exceptionally wet years when surplus water could not be stored.

Although variability would give some indication of expected departures from normal over a number of years, variability cannot be presented as simply as average rainfall.

Several expressions may be used to measure variability, each of which may have a different magnitude. The simplest measure of variability is the range, i.e., the difference between the highest and lowest annual amounts recorded in a series of years. Annual rainfall in Victoria is assumed to have a "normal" statistical distribution. These distributions can be described fully by the average and the standard deviation. To compare the variability at one station with that at another, the percentage coefficient of variation

$\left(\frac{\text{standard deviation}}{\text{the average}} \times 100 \right)$ has been used. This percentage coefficient has been calculated for the fifteen climatic districts of Victoria (see Figure 9) for the 63 years 1913 to 1975 and the results are tabulated in the following table in order of rainfall reliability:

VICTORIA—ANNUAL RAINFALL VARIATION

District	Average annual rainfall (a)	Standard deviation	Coefficient of variation
	mm	mm	per cent
1 West Gippsland	919	147	16.0
2 West Coast	778	126	16.2
3 East Central	895	150	16.8
4 Western Plains	635	114	18.0
5 East Gippsland	779	153	19.6
6 West Central	614	121	19.7
7 South Wimmera	506	109	21.5
8 North Central	725	168	23.2
9 North Wimmera	418	98	23.4
10 Upper North-east	1,119	273	24.4
11 Lower North-east	784	209	26.7
12 South Mallee	357	99	27.7
13 Upper North	522	145	27.8
14 Lower North	439	133	30.3
15 North Mallee	310	96	31.0

(a) Average for 63 years 1913 to 1975.

The higher the value of the percentage coefficient of variation of the rainfall of a district, the greater the possible departure from the average and hence the more unreliable the rainfall.

Droughts

The variability of annual rainfall is closely associated with the incidence of drought. Droughts are rare over areas of low rainfall variability and more common in areas where this index is high.

Since records have been taken, there have been numerous dry spells in various parts of Victoria, most of them of little consequence but some widespread and long enough to be classified as droughts. The severity of major droughts or dry spells is much lower in Gippsland and the Western District than in northern Victoria.

The earliest references to drought in Victoria appear to date from 1865 when a major drought occurred in northern Victoria, and predominantly dry conditions prevailed in the Central District. Another dry spell of lesser intensity occurred in 1868.

The most severe and widespread drought recorded since European settlement in Australia occurred in the period from 1897 to 1902. Victoria was most affected in the south in 1897-98 and in the north in 1902.

The next major drought commenced about June 1913 and continued until April 1915 in the north and west and until August 1916 in Gippsland. The worst period was from May to October 1914.

Droughts of shorter duration and lower intensity occurred in 1877, 1888, in 1907-08 in Gippsland, and in the 1920s, particularly in 1925, 1927, and 1929.

The period from 1937 to 1945 was marked by three major droughts. The first commenced in February 1937 and continued with a break in the succeeding spring and summer until January 1939, the effects being felt much more severely in northern districts than elsewhere. Good rains in 1939 were followed by another dry period from December 1939 to December 1940. The third drought of the period extended from 1943 to 1945 in which the worst period was from June to October 1944. The drought from 1967 to 1968 is described on pages 53 and 67 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1969 and other effects noted on pages 309-12 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1970.

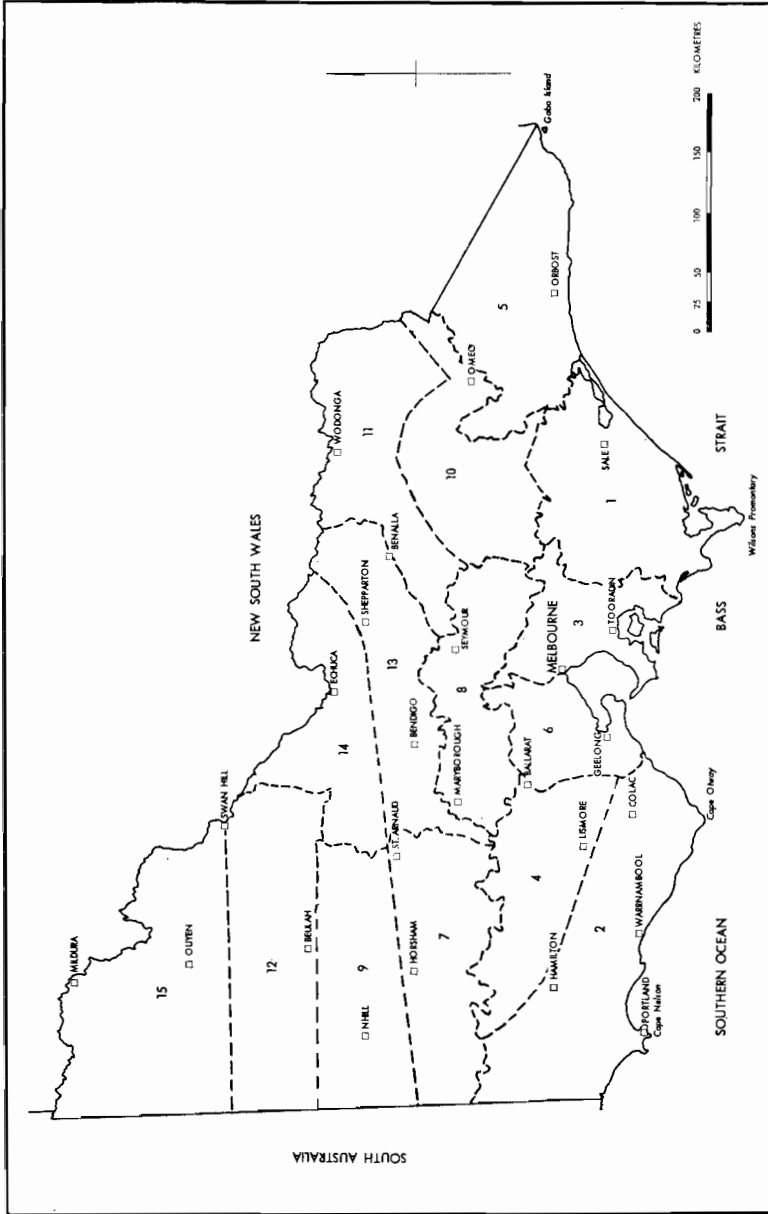


FIGURE 9. Relative rainfall variability by districts. Names of climatic districts are shown in the table on page 76.

Drought prevailed in east Gippsland in 1971. In 1972 this drought extended westwards to affect most parts of the State by the end of the year, before ending after heavy rain in February 1973.

Northern Victoria experienced drought conditions for about 10 months until September 1975, while in 1976 the failure of summer and early autumn rains in the south led to severe rainfall deficiencies, particularly in south Gippsland. The drought had extended to most of Victoria before ending with good rains in September and October.

Bushfires

Records of early Victorian life already describe fires in the developing colony. For example, the chronicler "Garryowen" (Edmund Finn) noted that in the summer of 1846 "bushfires raged," and the Plenty area was "laid waste". The explorer George Bass, on New Year's Day 1798 was said to have noted "many large smokes behind the beach" as his whaleboat made its way along the east Gippsland coast.

The first really devastating fire in the colony that is documented in detail is the "Black Thursday" occurrence of 6 February 1851. This day followed a familiar pattern—very high temperatures and strong northerly winds. Since that time there have been many similar conflagrations, Gippsland in 1898 and "Black Friday" on 13 January 1939 being two of great moment. In more recent years, the Lara fires on 8 January 1969 and the fires in the Dandenong Ranges in January 1962 were serious and caused loss of life and property.

Weather plays an important role in the development and spread of bushfires. Factors of greatest importance are relative humidity, wind, temperature, and fuel condition. The condition of this fuel, in turn, depends upon rainfall and evaporation in the time prior to the fire. In the 1851 "Black Thursday" episode, for example, previous floods had led to excessive vegetation growth, increasing the amount of available fuel.

The Bureau of Meteorology maintains a forecasting service for the various fire authorities in the State (Country Fire Authority, Forests Commission, and others). On the basis of Bureau advices, fire bans are issued when weather conditions are expected to become extreme. In order to provide this service, about 45 voluntary observers in various parts of Victoria report weekly, throughout the fire season (usually from December to March), on the amount of available grass fuel, its degree of curing, and its drying rate. As well as this, a drought index is computed year round for some 25 stations throughout the State. This index is based on rainfall and maximum temperature.

The amount of moisture present in forest fuels has a large bearing on its inflammability. Heat is required to raise the temperature of the trapped water to boiling point, to separate it from the fuel, then to vapourise it, finally raising the vapour temperature to that of the flame.

Once a fire has started, heat is transported away by four different methods: radiation, convection of the air, conduction through the fuel, and by wind blown embers (usually referred to as spotting). Pre-heating of the fuel ahead of the fire is accomplished mostly by intense radiated heat. Entrapped oils may vapourise in this way, resulting in an explosive mixture with the air.

Wind speed has an important bearing on burning and spreading rates. As the wind speed increases, oxygen is supplied at a faster rate, and pieces of burning debris may be carried vertically and horizontally by the stronger winds and land long distances ahead of the main fire location, causing further outbreaks.

A very important meteorological parameter in relation to bushfire behaviour is the low-level wind jet. The *Manual of Meteorology* (Bureau of Meteorology, 1963) states that "extreme fire behaviour is associated with low-level jets at a height of 500 m or less above the fire", and that although a "low-level jet is not a necessary condition for a major fire to maintain its intensity, it is a necessary

condition for a small fire to build up and reach conflagration proportions. It acts as a 'bridge' which enables a low intensity forced convection fire to overcome the wind-field barrier and convert to a free-convection fire of much higher intensity".

A combination of strong gusty winds, low relative humidity, and high temperatures is most dangerous for fire spread. Dead fuel is dried out rapidly in this situation, and even live vegetation will lose moisture more quickly, particularly if the soil moisture is nearing depletion. In addition, high initial air temperatures and strong solar radiation ensure maximum air convection, enabling flames to rise quickly to the forest crown level. A direct result of the interaction of the fire, ambient weather conditions, and topography is the phenomenon known as a fire whirlwind. A typical fire whirlwind frequently has a central tube made visible by whirling smoke and debris and often causes unusually rapid fire spread due both to direct fanning of the fire and to spotting. Extreme variations in height, diameter, and intensity are common. Witnesses have described fire whirlwind diameters from a metre or two to 100 metres or more and heights from one or two metres to about 1200 metres. The intensity varies from that of a dust devil to a whirlwind that pitches logs about and snaps off large trees. Velocities in the vortex are extremely high, and, as in other forms of whirlwinds, the greatest speed occurs near the centre. A strong vertical current at the centre is capable of raising burning debris to great heights. The most favourable condition for fire whirlwind occurrence is over a hot fire near the top of a steep lee slope with strong winds over the ridge top.

Another example of weather modification attributable to a bushfire influence is the development of cumulus cloud over the area of the fire, with some convergence of winds into the fire area. Precipitation or thunder from the clouds does not occur, but the changes in meteorological conditions associated with fires are similar to those associated with severe thunderstorms and tornadoes. It is possible that cloud condensation nuclei injected into the atmosphere by the bush fires also influence the development of clouds.

Cold frontal passages are a major problem on bad fire days during any Victorian summer. First, the prediction of the front's arrival at any point is difficult, since its movement is not uniform. Second, the approach of the front means an increase in wind speed and gustiness, and fires may become uncontrollable. Finally, the wind direction change may cause the fire to burn on a much longer front.

The climate of Victoria guarantees that some summers will result in periods of very high to extreme fire risk, whilst others may not be so dangerous. Only continued co-operation throughout the community and continuing research into the problems of fire weather can minimise the risk.

Climate of Victoria's forest areas

Climate plays an important role in determining the distribution of forest types, and the most important components of climate in this regard are radiation and rainfall. Thus as there is a lower bound to temperature and moisture availability in the growing season for each forest species, spatial and temporal variations in these elements limit the extent of forest varieties.

Most Victorian forests are composed of native varieties in which stringybark eucalypts and associated species play a major role. In addition to a large proportion of the extensive forests of east Gippsland, they make up most of the coastal forests of the Otways, the far south-west and west Gippsland, and the forests on both the northern and southern slopes of the Great Dividing Range to about 400 metres altitude. The mountain forests take over at higher altitudes. Between 1000 and 1400 metres there are pure stands of Alpine Ash and above these, snow gum stands and treeless areas. Red gum forests are widely distributed with extensive stands along the flood plains of the Murray River. Other forests of

minor economic importance but of significance in soil stabilisation and erosion control are located in the central north and north-west.

Standard weather records are obtained from instruments carefully placed to avoid the influence of trees—and so do not represent the climate within a forest. With the background given in this article on Victoria's climate one can examine variations which a forest imposes. The experimental work in this field in Victoria is limited; thus, observations tend to be confined to general comments.

A forest affects solar radiation, wind, air, and soil temperatures, atmospheric moisture and precipitation to varying degrees. A percentage of incoming solar radiation is reflected from the upper surfaces of a forest and—depending on the species and condition of the foliage—this amount of reflected radiation lies in the range from 5 to 20 per cent. The remainder represents the radiation which is absorbed by, or penetrates through, the crowns. Reduction in visible energy is much greater and depends on foliage type and stand density.

One of the chief effects of a forest is reduction in wind speed, both horizontally and vertically. This can be as great as 90 per cent. Wind and radiation reduction together with transpiration (loss of water vapour from foliage) cause variations from the open air measurement of other climatic indicators. As a general rule, maximum temperatures in the forest are lower and minima are higher at the standard level, with the magnitude of the difference being related to the prevailing weather pattern and seasonal considerations.

Researchers in the USA have suggested that the vertical temperature profile within a forest is basically opposite to that over open terrain; this may explain such phenomena as frost formation in the top of a forest canopy where radiation loss is greatest overnight. During an experiment in a eucalypt forest near Daylesford the mean daily maximum for the ten hottest January days was found to be 2.3°C lower than in the open air. On these days, a reversal of the 'average' trend occurred with the minima. They were higher in the open due to stronger wind and hence less radiational cooling. On the coolest days, maxima did not show significant variation but the mean daily minimum was almost 1°C higher in the forest.

Soil temperatures are greatly affected by the reduction of solar radiation as well as insulation of the forest floor. Maxima at fairly shallow levels are normally significantly lower than those in the open, while minima are higher and some effect attributable to the forest can usually be noted up to a soil depth of about 30 cm.

Atmospheric moisture in absolute terms is usually greater in the forest, for although evaporation is less as a result of lower temperatures and wind speed, transpiration overcompensates for this, especially in the growing season. This fact has important consequences in water conservation. The effect of precipitation is very important in that much of the rain is intercepted by the foliage and a certain percentage of this reaches the ground by flow down the stem. The result is to increase soil moisture and decrease runoff, an effect which is also enhanced by the ability of the forest canopy to regulate precipitation intensity.

In forest areas prone to fog an interesting and not altogether insignificant phenomenon known as fog drip occurs. Fog droplets which move horizontally collect on the tree crowns and form drops that fall to the ground. In a mature stand of eucalypts near Melbourne it was found that this process was responsible for 44 per cent of the winter precipitation in the forest.

Floods

Flooding occurs in all districts but is most frequent in the North-East and in Gippsland. The occurrence of flooding in place and time is highly variable since it depends on the location and intensity of rainfall. In general, in Victoria, flooding is most likely in late winter or early spring, since this is the time of maximum rainfall and maximum catchment wetness, but floods can occur at

any time of the year. On many streams, particularly in east Gippsland, some of the most severe events have been in January or February.

The extent and effect of flooding is dependent not only on rainfall but also on topography, land-use, water control structures, and the location of towns.

All districts of Victoria have experienced disastrous flooding, although it is relatively unusual for major floods to occur on several catchments at once. East Gippsland suffered major flooding in 1971. In 1973, 1974, and 1975 widespread flooding, varying from serious to major, occurred throughout Victoria, particularly in the Northern, North Eastern, West Central, and east Gippsland districts.

Snow

Snow in Victoria is confined usually to the Great Dividing Range and the alpine massif, which at intervals during the winter and early spring months may be covered to a considerable extent, especially over the more elevated eastern section. Falls elsewhere are usually light and infrequent. Snow has been recorded in all districts except the Mallee, Wimmera, and northern country. The heaviest falls in Victoria are confined to sparsely populated areas and hence general community disorganisation is kept to a minimum. Snow has been recorded in all months on the higher Alps, but the main falls occur during the winter. The average duration of the snow season in the alpine area is from three to five months.

Temperatures

January and February are the hottest months of the year. Average maximum temperatures are under 20°C on the higher mountains and under 24°C along the coast, but exceed 32°C in parts of the Mallee.

Average maximum temperatures are lowest in July, when they are below 10°C over most of the Dividing Range, and less than 3°C on the higher mountains. Over the lower country there is little variation across the State, ranging from 13°C near the coast to 16°C in the northern Mallee.

In summer, high temperatures may be experienced throughout the State except over the alpine area. Most inland places have recorded maxima over 43°C with an all time extreme for the State of 50.8°C at Mildura on 6 January 1906. Usually such days are the culmination of a period during which temperatures gradually rise, and relief comes sharply in the form of a cool change when the temperature may fall as much as 17°C in an hour. However, such relief does not always arrive so soon and periods of two or three days or even longer have been experienced when the maximum temperature has exceeded 38°C. On rare occasions, extreme heat may continue for as long as a week with little relief.

Night temperatures, as gauged by the average minimum temperature, are, like the maximum, highest in January and February. They are below 9°C over the higher mountains, but otherwise the range is chiefly 13°C–15°C. The highest night temperatures are recorded along the Murray and on the east Gippsland coast. Average July minima exceed 6°C along parts of the coast, but are below 0°C in the Alps. Although three or four stations have been set up at different times in the mountains, none has a very long or satisfactory record. The lowest temperature on record to date is -12.8°C at Hotham Heights (station height 1,760 metres) at an exposed location near a mountain. However, a minimum of -22.2°C has been recorded at Charlotte Pass (station height 1,840 metres)—a high valley near Mt Kosciusko in New South Wales—and it is reasonable to expect that similar locations in Victoria would experience similar temperatures, although none has been recorded due to lack of observing stations.

VICTORIA—MEANS OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS : SELECTED VICTORIAN TOWNS

Locality	Legend (a)	Years of record	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Mildura	{ 1	28	19	25	25	22	29	23	26	29	27	31	25	20	301
	{ 2	28	32.1	30.8	28.2	23.4	18.7	16.0	15.2	17.0	20.1	23.6	26.8	29.7	23.5
	{ 3	28	16.8	16.3	13.9	10.4	7.4	5.2	4.4	5.3	7.2	9.8	12.0	14.6	10.3
Swan Hill	{ 1	90	21	24	24	25	34	36	31	35	32	34	26	24	346
	{ 2	74	31.4	29.7	27.8	22.8	18.2	14.8	14.3	16.1	19.3	22.9	26.7	29.9	22.9
	{ 3	68	15.4	15.3	12.9	9.6	6.7	4.7	4.0	4.8	6.5	8.8	11.5	13.8	9.6
Horsham	{ 1	101	22	27	25	34	47	50	46	48	45	43	34	28	449
	{ 2	66	30.0	29.8	26.1	21.5	17.1	13.9	13.3	15.0	17.7	21.0	24.9	27.7	21.5
	{ 3	67	13.4	13.6	11.5	8.7	6.3	4.6	3.8	4.6	5.7	7.5	9.8	11.9	8.5
Nhill	{ 1	88	22	25	23	31	41	48	46	48	43	41	30	28	426
	{ 2	70	29.6	29.3	26.3	21.5	17.3	14.3	13.6	15.1	17.8	21.1	24.8	27.7	21.5
	{ 3	71	12.7	13.2	11.0	8.3	6.0	4.2	3.4	4.1	5.4	7.2	9.3	11.6	8.0
Ballarat	{ 1	65	38	50	47	57	70	63	69	77	73	68	56	52	720
	{ 2	65	25.0	24.7	22.0	17.3	13.3	10.6	9.9	11.3	13.8	16.6	19.4	22.3	17.2
	{ 3	64	10.8	11.7	10.0	7.7	5.8	4.1	3.4	3.9	5.0	6.4	7.7	9.5	7.2
Hamilton	{ 1	104	33	33	43	56	69	73	74	77	72	66	51	46	693
	{ 2	87	25.7	25.5	23.0	18.8	15.2	12.7	12.0	13.2	15.3	17.7	20.5	23.3	18.5
	{ 3	88	11.4	11.9	10.5	8.6	6.8	5.2	4.5	5.0	6.0	7.1	8.4	10.0	7.9
Warrnambool	{ 1	77	32	36	47	61	77	75	86	83	72	65	53	45	732
	{ 2	70	22.0	22.1	21.0	18.5	15.9	13.8	13.2	14.0	15.6	17.3	18.8	20.5	17.7
	{ 3	70	12.7	13.2	12.2	10.3	8.5	6.8	6.1	6.6	7.6	8.9	10.0	11.5	9.5
Bendigo	{ 1	113	33	35	37	41	54	61	55	56	53	52	37	33	547
	{ 2	109	29.4	29.0	25.9	20.9	16.1	12.9	12.2	13.8	16.7	20.3	24.1	27.3	20.7
	{ 3	107	14.1	14.3	12.3	9.2	6.5	4.8	3.7	4.4	6.0	8.1	10.3	12.4	8.8
Echuca	{ 1	96	27	29	34	35	43	45	40	43	39	43	32	29	439
	{ 2	92	30.8	30.4	27.1	22.1	17.4	14.1	13.3	15.1	18.2	22.0	26.0	29.0	22.1
	{ 3	90	15.3	15.3	13.1	9.6	6.7	4.9	4.1	5.0	6.6	8.9	11.3	13.6	9.6

MALLEE

WIMMERA

WESTERN

NORTHERN

NORTH CENTRAL	Alexandra	{ 1	95	41	40	52	53	65	72	71	74	66	70	56	48	708
		{ 2	48	29.3	29.3	26.0	20.5	15.8	12.0	11.7	13.8	17.0	20.3	23.8	27.3	20.6
		{ 3	48	11.2	11.7	9.4	6.3	4.3	2.9	2.5	2.9	4.4	6.0	8.0	9.9	6.6
NORTH CENTRAL	Kyneton	{ 1	100	39	42	47	56	76	89	82	84	75	70	52	50	762
		{ 2	76	27.1	26.6	23.5	18.2	13.8	10.7	9.9	11.5	14.8	17.9	21.6	24.9	18.4
		{ 3	70	10.0	10.3	8.5	5.7	3.6	2.3	1.6	2.0	3.3	4.9	6.6	8.5	5.6
CENTRAL	Geelong	{ 1	104	32	39	42	45	50	49	46	48	51	51	47	40	540
		{ 2	64	25.1	24.9	23.2	19.9	16.6	13.9	13.6	14.8	16.9	19.2	21.2	23.3	19.4
		{ 3	65	13.3	13.8	12.5	10.3	8.0	6.0	5.2	5.7	6.9	8.4	10.0	11.9	9.4
CENTRAL	Morrington	{ 1	85	45	45	52	64	71	71	69	70	70	69	58	53	737
		{ 2	41	25.0	24.3	23.2	19.4	16.1	13.5	12.8	13.8	15.9	18.1	20.3	23.1	18.8
		{ 3	39	13.4	13.8	12.9	10.9	9.1	7.2	6.5	6.8	8.5	9.4	10.7	12.1	10.0
NORTH-EASTERN	Omeo	{ 1	95	51	54	54	47	55	57	52	56	62	72	63	62	685
		{ 2	89	25.2	25.1	23.6	20.7	17.4	14.9	14.6	15.6	17.6	19.5	21.1	23.5	19.9
		{ 3	90	12.8	13.3	11.8	9.2	6.8	5.0	4.0	4.5	5.9	8.1	9.8	11.6	8.6
NORTH-EASTERN	Wangaratta	{ 1	95	38	40	48	49	56	72	64	64	59	63	47	42	642
		{ 2	71	31.0	30.6	27.3	22.0	17.3	13.6	12.7	14.5	17.6	21.1	25.3	28.9	21.8
		{ 3	70	15.0	14.9	12.2	8.4	5.5	3.8	3.3	4.1	5.8	8.2	10.7	13.3	8.7
WEST GIPPSLAND	Yallourn	{ 1	25	50	61	56	66	97	76	81	97	88	87	85	68	912
		{ 2	25	24.8	24.3	22.6	18.3	14.7	12.6	11.8	12.9	15.2	17.6	19.5	22.1	18.7
		{ 3	25	12.7	13.3	12.1	9.7	7.5	5.9	4.8	5.3	6.5	8.3	9.5	11.1	8.9
WEST GIPPSLAND	Sale	{ 1	31	47	46	55	47	59	46	42	55	50	66	66	58	637
		{ 2	29	25.1	24.9	23.2	20.1	16.3	14.0	13.5	14.6	16.7	18.9	20.7	23.0	19.2
		{ 3	29	12.5	13.2	11.4	8.6	6.1	4.2	3.4	4.2	5.4	7.6	9.6	11.1	8.1
EAST GIPPSLAND	Bairnsdale	{ 1	70	61	52	64	51	55	57	50	51	57	69	66	69	702
		{ 2	68	24.6	24.7	23.1	20.4	17.1	14.4	13.5	15.3	17.5	19.6	21.6	23.5	19.6
		{ 3	67	12.4	12.7	11.2	8.6	6.1	4.2	3.4	4.2	5.9	7.8	9.4	11.2	8.1
EAST GIPPSLAND	Orbost	{ 1	91	70	61	68	71	73	82	67	60	68	79	70	76	845
		{ 2	33	25.2	25.1	23.6	20.7	17.4	14.9	14.6	15.6	17.6	19.5	21.1	23.5	19.9
		{ 3	31	12.8	13.3	11.8	9.2	6.8	5.0	4.0	4.5	5.9	8.1	9.8	11.6	8.6

(a) Legend : 1. Average monthly rainfall in mm (for all available years of record to 1974).
 2. Average daily maximum temperature (°C) (for all years of record to 1974).
 3. Average daily minimum temperature (°C) (for all years of record to 1974).

Frosts

Frosts may occur at any time of the year over the ranges of Victoria, whereas along the exposed coasts frosts are rare and severe frosts (air temperature 0°C or less) do not occur. Frost, however, can be a very localised phenomenon, dependent on local topography. Hollows may experience frost while the surrounding area is free of frost.

The average frost-free period is less than 50 days over the higher ranges of the north-east while it exceeds 200 days within 80 kilometres of the coast and north of the Divide. The average number of severe frosts (air temperature 0°C or less) exceeds 20 per year over the ranges. The average number of light frosts (air temperature between 0°C and 2°C) varies from less than 10 per year near the coast to 50 per year in the highlands of the north-east.

The first frosts of the season may be expected in April in most of the Mallee and northern country and in March in the Wimmera. Over the highlands of the north-east, frosts may be severe from March to November. Severe frosts on the northern side of the Divide are twice as frequent as on the southern side at the same elevation.

Humidity

Generally, humidity in the lower atmosphere is much less over Victoria than over other eastern States. This is because the extreme south-east of the continent is mostly beyond the reach of tropical and sub-tropical air masses. The most humid weather in Victoria occurs when light north-easterly winds persist for several days in summer, bringing moist air from the Tasman Sea or from further north. On these occasions the dew point can rise to 20°C.

When north-westerly winds blow over Victoria in summer and dry air arrives from central Australia, the dew point can fall to 0°C or lower. When combined with high temperatures, the relative humidity can fall below 10 per cent. The cold air which arrives over the State from the far south from time to time in winter can also be very dry, with a dew point of about 3°C.

Evaporation

Since 1967 the Class A Pan has been the standard evaporimeter used by the Bureau of Meteorology. This type is being progressively installed at evaporation recording stations in Victoria; there were 63 in mid-1976, 61 of which were owned by the Bureau of Meteorology.

Measurements of evaporation have been made with the Australian tank at about 30 stations, about half of which are owned by the Bureau of Meteorology. Results from these stations show that evaporation exceeds the average annual rainfall in inland areas, especially in the north and north-west, by about 1,000 mm. In all the highland areas and the Western District the discrepancy is much less marked, and in the Central District and the lowlands of east Gippsland annual evaporation exceeds annual rainfall by 200 to 400 mm. Evaporation is greatest in the summer months in all districts. In the three winter months rainfall exceeds evaporation in many parts of Victoria, but not in the north and north-west.

Winds

The predominant wind stream over Victoria is of a general westerly direction, although it may arrive over the State from the north-west or south-west. Easterly winds are least frequent over Victoria, but are often associated with widespread rain in Gippsland. There are wide variations from this general description, however, and this is shown by the wind roses for selected towns, which are shown in Figures 10 and 11 on pages 85 and 86. For example, Melbourne has a predominance of northerlies and southerlies, while Sale has an easterly sea breeze on most summer afternoons.

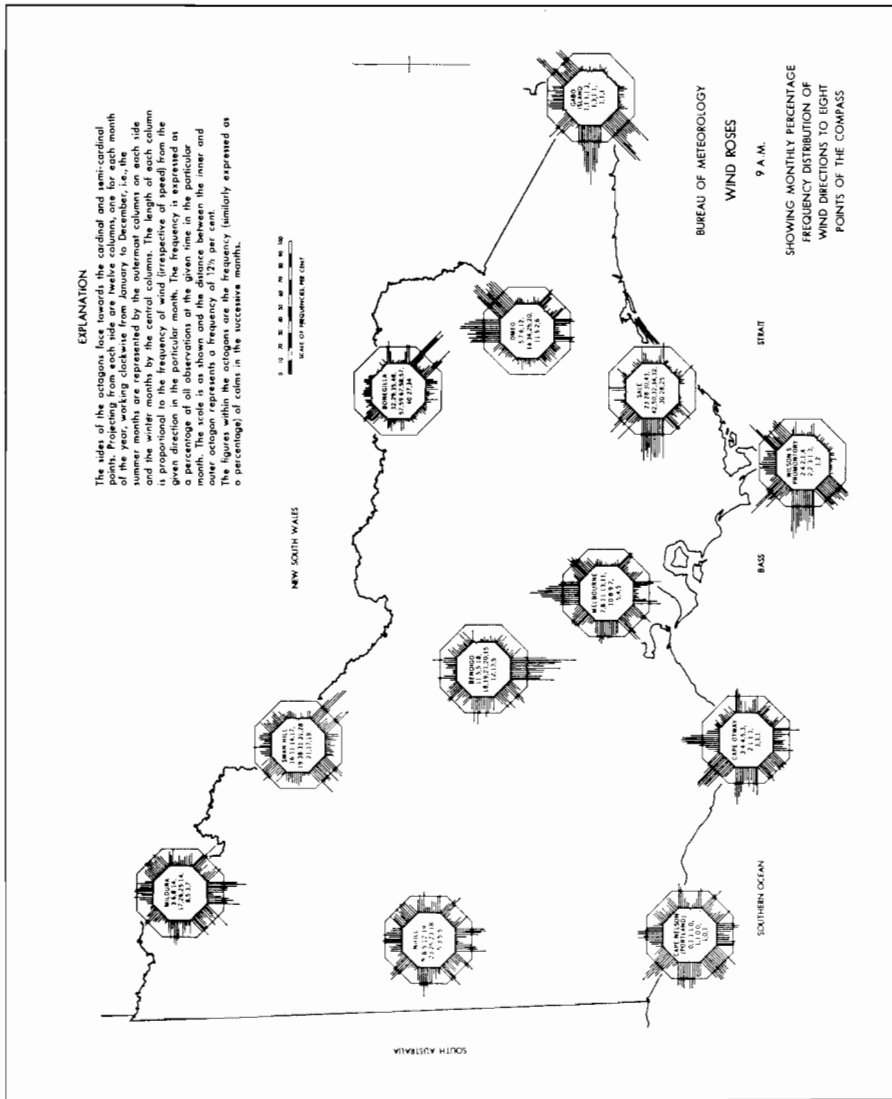


FIGURE 10. Victoria—wind roses for 9 a.m.

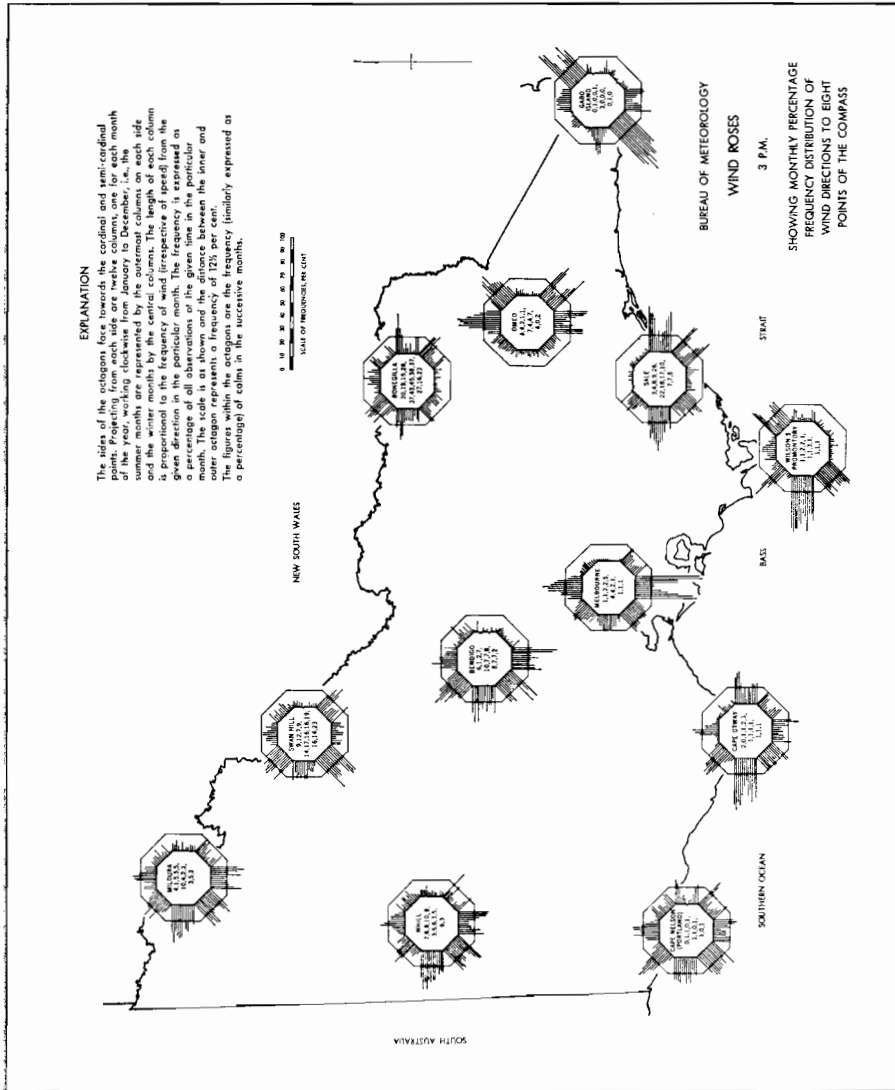


Figure 11. Victoria—wind roses for 3 p.m.

The wind is usually strongest during the day, when the air in the lower atmosphere is well mixed. As the ground cools after sunset, stratification of the air above it takes place, and the wind near the surface dies down. In valleys, however, the cooler air near the ground begins to flow down the slope, and the valley or katabatic breeze may blow through the night, to die down after sunrise.

At the surface of the earth the wind is rarely steady, particularly over land where there are obstructions to its flow. In the central areas of large cities, where there are tall buildings, there are many gusts and eddies. The mean wind speed for meteorological purposes is taken as the average over a period of ten minutes. In this time the actual speed can vary considerably, reaching much higher levels in gusts which last for only a few seconds.

The sensitive equipment required to measure extreme wind gusts has been installed at only a few places in Victoria and the highest gust recorded to date is 164 km/h at Point Henry near Geelong in 1962, although here the anemometer is 23 metres above ground level compared to the standard 10 metres for meteorological anemometers. It is considered that any place in Victoria could feasibly experience at some time a local gust of 160 km/h or more.

Thunderstorms

Thunderstorms occur far less frequently in Victoria and Tasmania than in the other two eastern States. They occur mainly in the summer months when there is adequate surface heating to provide energy for convection. Between ten and twenty storms occur each year in most of Victoria, but the annual average is about thirty in the north-eastern ranges. Isolated severe wind squalls and tornadoes sometimes occur in conjunction with thunderstorm conditions, but these destructive phenomena are comparatively rare. Hailstorms affect small areas in the summer months, and showers of small hail are not uncommon during cold outbreaks in the winter and spring.

WORLD WEATHER WATCH

The first International Meteorological Conference took place in Brussels during August 1853, at the instigation of Lieutenant M. F. Maury, of the United States Navy. Ten of the twelve delegates were naval officers, and it was natural that the topics discussed were mainly of a maritime nature. Twenty years later, another significant event took place: the First International Meteorological Congress, held in Vienna. Representatives of twenty governments discussed such items as instrument calibration, observation times, and the mutual exchange of information by telegraph. The International Meteorological Organization was formed as a result of the Congress.

The World Meteorological Organization, formed in 1951 as a specialised agency of the United Nations Organization, followed in the footsteps of the International Meteorological Organization. The United Nations General Assembly, in 1960, called upon the World Meteorological Organization to develop a plan which would ensure that modern advances, such as computers and earth-orbiting satellites, would be used to extend the knowledge of the atmosphere, and that this knowledge would be applied to the benefit of all nations. The plan so devised is called World Weather Watch.

Major concerns of World Weather Watch are global observing, data processing, and telecommunications systems. The provision of any weather service is firmly based upon an adequate supply of high quality data. High speed computers are capable of processing data in massive quantities, and using mathematical simulation to predict the state of the atmosphere at some future time. The global observing system encompasses all of the standard observing systems as well as others developed over recent years, particularly those which are satellite-based. The latter include the use of satellites orbiting in the equatorial plane, permanently

located above a single point on the earth's surface. Such geostationary satellites are capable of transmitting to earth cloud patterns at frequent intervals. Another innovation is the estimation of vertical temperature profile from satellite radiation measurements.

The simultaneous observation of many thousands of different quantities is a basic necessity. However, the observations are of little use without an efficient, world-wide data processing, and telecommunications network. Data processing operates through the three World Meteorological Centres (Washington, Moscow, and Melbourne), as well as many other regional and national centres. The three world centres provide analyses and prognoses (forecast charts) which are distributed in graphic and numerical form to other centres.

The global telecommunications system has the task of collecting and distributing the basic observational data, as well as the processed "products" between all the different centres. This system is organised at different levels. First, a main trunk circuit connecting the three world centres transmits messages at a rate many times faster than that of an ordinary teleprinter. Second, there are regional and national networks for more restricted exchange of data and processed information.

Although strictly not a part of the World Weather Watch system, the Global Atmospheric Research Programme (GARP) is noteworthy. This programme, like World Weather Watch, resulted from a resolution of the United Nations General Assembly, which invited the international scientific community "to develop an expanded programme of atmospheric science research which will complement the programmes fostered by the World Meteorological Organization". One of the major projects planned is entitled the First GARP Global Experiment, which will attempt to define the circulation of the whole atmosphere up to a height of 30 kilometres, and to develop more realistic mathematical "models" for extended range forecasting and climatic study.

Australia plays an important role in international meteorology. One of the three world meteorological centres is located in Melbourne. In addition, Darwin and Melbourne are both regional meteorological centres. The Bureau of Meteorology observational and telecommunication systems form part of the corresponding World Weather Watch systems, and the close involvement with the World Meteorological Organization contributes to the raising of standards of meteorological observations and practice throughout the world.

Past special articles on meteorology are listed on page 93.

CLIMATE IN MELBOURNE

General conditions

Temperature

The proximity of Port Phillip Bay bears a direct influence on the local climate of the metropolis. The hottest months in Melbourne are normally January and February, when the average maximum temperature is 26°C. Inland, Watsonia has an average of 27°C, while along the Bay, Aspendale and Black Rock, subject to any sea breeze, have an average of 25°C. This difference does not persist throughout the year, however; and in July average maxima at most stations are within 1°C of one another at approximately 13°C. The hottest day on record in Melbourne was 13 January 1939, when the temperature reached 45.6°C. This is the second highest temperature ever recorded in an Australian capital city. In Melbourne, the average number of days per year with maxima over 38°C is about four, but there were fifteen in the summer of 1897-98 and there have been a few years with no occurrences. The average annual number of days over 32°C is approximately nineteen.

Nights are coldest at places a considerable distance from the sea, and away from the city where heat retention by buildings, roads, and pavements may maintain the air at a slightly higher temperature. The lowest temperature ever recorded in the city was -2.8°C on 21 July 1869, and the highest minimum ever recorded was 30.6°C on 1 February 1902.

In Melbourne the overnight temperature remains above 20°C on about four nights per year. During the early years of record, temperatures below 0°C were recorded during most winters. However, over more recent years, the urban "heat island" effect has resulted in such low temperatures occurring only once in two years on average. Minima below -1°C have been experienced during the months of May to August, while even as late as October extremes have been down to 0°C. During the summer, minima have never been below 4°C.

Wide variations in the frequencies of occurrences of low air temperatures are noted across the Melbourne metropolitan area. For example, there are approximately ten annual occurrences of 2°C or under around the Bay, but frequencies increase to over twenty in the outer suburbs and probably to over thirty a year in the more frost susceptible areas. The average frost free period is about 200 days in the outer northern and eastern suburbs, gradually increasing to over 250 days towards the city, and approaching 300 days along parts of the bayside.

The means of the climatic elements for the seasons in Melbourne, computed from all available official records, are given in the following table:

MELBOURNE—MEANS OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS

Meteorological element	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
Mean atmospheric pressure (millibar)	1,014.8	1,013.2	1,018.3	1,018.4
Mean temperature of air in shade (°C)	14.4	19.4	15.3	10.1
Mean daily range of temperature of air in shade (°C)	10.3	11.6	9.5	7.7
Mean relative humidity at 9 a.m. (saturation=100)	64	61	72	80
Mean rainfall (mm)	187	156	169	148
Mean number of days of rain	40	25	34	44
Mean amount of evaporation (mm) (a)	261	441	208	97
Mean daily amount of cloudiness (scale 0 to 8) (b)	4.8	4.2	4.7	5.2
Mean daily hours of sunshine (c)	6.0	7.7	5.2	3.9
Mean number of days of fog	1.4	0.6	6.1	11.2

(a) Measured by Australian Sunken Tank (prior to 1967).

(b) Scale: 0 = clear, 8 = overcast.

(c) Measured at Melbourne (prior to 1968).

In the following table the yearly means of the climatic elements in Melbourne for each of the years 1972 to 1976 are shown. The extreme values of temperature in each year are also included.

MELBOURNE—YEARLY MEANS AND EXTREMES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS

Meteorological element	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Mean atmospheric pressure (millibar)	1,018.2	1,017.0	1,015.7	1,015.8	1,016.9
Temperature of air in shade (°C)—					
Mean	15.5	15.5	15.6	15.6	15.5
Mean daily maximum	20.3	19.8	19.7	19.8	19.6
Mean daily minimum	10.8	11.2	11.4	11.4	11.1
Absolute maximum	39.9	40.5	36.5	39.6	40.6
Absolute minimum	0.0	-0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9
Mean terrestrial minimum temperature (°C)	8.9	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.2
Number of days maximum 35°C and over	5	11	3	7	7
Number of days minimum 2°C and under	7	10	5	3	3
Rainfall (mm)	566	817	804	710	504
Number of days of rain	120	150	165	169	143
Total amount of evaporation (mm) (a)	1,587	1,496	1,421	1,393	1,390
Mean relative humidity at 9 a.m. (saturation=100)	69	69	65	71	70
Mean daily amount of cloudiness (scale 0 to 8) (b)	4.3	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.7
Mean daily hours of sunshine (c)	6.7	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.4
Mean daily wind speed (km/h)	12.7	9.7	9.4	10.3	10.9
Number of days of wind gusts 63 km/h and over	58	79	59	43	51
Number of days of fog	9	8	5	13	6
Number of days of thunder	11	7	11	10	10

(a) Evaporation measured by Class A Pan.

(b) Scale: 0 = clear, 8 = overcast.

(c) Sunshine measured at Laverton.

Rainfall

The average annual rainfall in the city is 660 mm over 143 days. The average monthly rainfall varies from 48 mm in January to 67 mm in October. Rainfall is relatively steady during the winter months, when the extreme range of monthly rainfall is from 7 mm to 180 mm, but variability increases towards the warmer months. In the latter period, monthly totals range between practically zero and over 230 mm.

Over 75 mm of rain have been recorded in 24 hours on several occasions, but these have been restricted to the warmer months—September to April. Only twice has over 50 mm during 24 hours been recorded in the cooler months.

The average rainfall varies considerably over the Melbourne metropolitan area. The western suburbs are relatively dry and Deer Park has an average annual rainfall of only 500 mm. Rainfall increases towards the east, and at Mitcham averages 900 mm a year. The rainfall is greater still on the Dandenong Ranges, and at Sassafras the annual average is 1,376 mm.

The number of days of rain, defined as days on which 0.2 mm or more of rain falls, exhibits marked seasonal variation ranging between a minimum of seven in February and a maximum of fifteen each in July and August. This is in spite of approximately the same total rainfall during each month and indicates the higher intensity of the summer rains. The relatively high number of days of rain in winter gives a superficial impression of a wet winter in Melbourne which is not borne out by an examination of total rainfall.

The highest number of wet days ever recorded in any one month in the city is twenty-seven, in August 1939. On the other hand, there has been only one rainless month in the history of Melbourne's records—April 1923. On occasions, each month from January to May has recorded three wet days or less. The longest wet spell ever recorded was eighteen days and the longest dry spell forty days.

Fogs

Fogs occur on an average of four or five mornings each month in May, June, and July, and average twenty days for the year. The highest number ever recorded in a month was twenty in June 1937.

Cloud and sunshine

Cloudiness varies between a minimum in the summer months and a maximum in the winter, but the range, like the rainfall, is not great compared with many other parts of Australia. The number of clear days or nearly clear days averages two to three each month from May to August, but increases to a maximum of six to seven in January and February. The total number for the year averages forty-eight. The high winter cloudiness and shorter days have a depressing effect on sunshine in winter and average daily totals of three to four hours during this period are the lowest of all capital cities. There is a steady rise towards the warmer months as the days become longer and cloudiness decreases. An average of more than eight hours a day is received in January; however, the decreasing length of the day is again apparent in February, since the sunshine is then less despite a fractional decrease in cloudiness. The total possible monthly sunshine hours at Melbourne range between 465 hours in December and 289 in June under cloudless conditions. The average monthly hours, expressed as a percentage of possible hours, range between 55 per cent for January and February and 35 per cent in June.

Wind

Wind exhibits a wide degree of variation, both diurnally, such as results from a sea breeze, and as a result of the incidence of storms. The speed is usually lowest during the night and early hours of the morning just prior to

sunrise, but increases during the day, especially when strong surface heating induces turbulence into the wind stream, and usually reaches a maximum during the afternoon. The greatest mean wind speed at Melbourne for a 24 hour period was 36.7 km/h, while means exceeding 30 km/h are on record for each winter month. These are mean values; the wind is never steady. Continual oscillations take place ranging from lulls, during which the speed may drop to or near zero, to strong surges which may contain an extreme gust, lasting for a period of only a few seconds up to or even over 95 km/h. At the Melbourne observing site, gusts exceeding 95 km/h have been registered during every month with a few near or over 110 km/h, and an extreme of 119 km/h on 18 February 1951. At Essendon, a wind gust of 143 km/h has been measured.

Thunder, hail, and snow

Thunder is heard in Melbourne on an average of 14 days per year, the greatest frequency being in the summer months. On rare occasions thunderstorms are severe, with damaging wind squalls. Hail can fall at any time of the year, but the most probable time of occurrence is from August to November. Most hail is small and accompanies cold squally weather in winter and spring, but large hailstones may fall during thunderstorms in summer.

Snow has occasionally fallen in the city and suburbs; the heaviest snow-storm on record occurred on 31 August 1849. Streets and house-tops were covered with several centimetres of snow, reported to be 30 centimetres deep at some places. When thawing set in, floods in Elizabeth and Swanston Streets stopped traffic and caused accidents, some of which were fatal.

VICTORIAN WEATHER SUMMARY 1976

Anticyclonic conditions predominated over Victoria for the first seven months of the year. The first consequence of this was the failure of summer and early autumn rains in the south resulting in severe to serious rainfall deficiencies about parts of the west coast, the East Central District, and west Gippsland by April. During the winter months the mean track of low pressure systems was well south of normal with only the northern tip of associated frontal zones affecting southern Victoria. This led to drought conditions extending to the rest of the State with the marginal regions of predominantly winter rainfall, the Mallee and the Wimmera, being the worst affected by early August. Rainfall during August and early September brought relief to most of southern Victoria and above or near average September and October rains throughout Victoria alleviated rainfall deficiencies over the remainder of the State.

Nevertheless stock losses were substantial and by September dairy production had dropped 20 to 25 per cent below normal. Many places and districts experienced record dry periods; for example, the six month period from December to May was the driest on record for west Gippsland, the Central District, and the western plains. The area within the triangle bounded by Wodonga, Seymour, and Kerang recorded the driest autumn-winter period on record. In Melbourne only 216.4 mm of rain fell up to 31 August, making this the driest first eight months of the year since records commenced in 1856.

Rainfall in November was above average in all districts for the first time in 1976 with the North Wimmera experiencing one of its wettest Novembers on record. The effect of the timely spring rain was reflected in good wheat harvests, although the yearly rainfall totals for these areas were between 70 and 85 per cent of normal. District rainfalls in December were mainly within 20 per cent of normal, the main exception being the Northern Mallee which only received one third of its average rainfall.

January was a month of below average temperatures and generally below average rainfall except for parts of the north-west; February's average temperatures were above normal but in neither month were there heat wave conditions

affecting the whole State nor temperature registrations in excess of 40°C. February was an unusually dry month with district rainfall totals up to 80 per cent below average. A particularly humid airmass led to the formation of extensive fog areas on the western coast and plains on 17 February.

Both March and April had below average rain in all districts with almost no significant falls north of the ranges. With the prevalence of high pressure, fogs were more frequent and widespread than normal, particularly in April when they occurred in some parts of the State on most days. Frost incidence was widespread on several days after 19 April, with none reported prior to that date. The first snowfalls occurred on the highlands on 27 and 29 April. The absence of strong to gale force winds was notable.

On only two occasions in May, on 16 and 23 May, were cold fronts sufficiently active to cause rainfall north of the ranges, migratory high pressure systems continuing their strong influence on Victoria's weather. June, too, was dry for the most part but rainfall in the south during the last few days resulted in the monthly district averages for east and west Gippsland, the West Central, and the Western District being above average for the first time in many months.

Hail occurred in the Melbourne suburb of Croydon on 2 June. A vigorous depression brought storm force winds to Bass Strait and Gippsland waters in the night of the 6-7 June giving the Empress of Tasmania a particularly rough passage during which the Captain was injured, and swell heights averaging almost 7 metres (the highest for the year) were experienced at the oil rigs working in East Bass Strait. Both months showed a high incidence of fogs and frost. Melbourne airport was closed by fog from 8.25 a.m. on 21 June to 7.30 a.m. on 22 June. Falls of snow were light and infrequent, and confined to the higher peaks until the last two days of June when some heavier falls were registered. In June, daily maximum temperatures were generally 1 or 2°C above normal for the first three weeks but rose to between 3 and 9°C above toward the end of the month. On Friday 25 June Melbourne's recorded maximum of 20°C was the warmest June day for 15 years.

July was a particularly dry month with district averages ranging from about 35 per cent below normal in the Mallee to 70 per cent below in west Gippsland. It was the driest July on record for west Gippsland and the West and East Central Districts. August rainfall was above average in the south but again below average in the north. July experienced above average maxima on a large percentage of days; and August experienced two unseasonable spells of warm weather on 22 and 30-31 August when daily temperatures were 7 to 10°C above average. The forerunner of August's highest rainfall in southern Victoria was a depression which developed south of the Great Australian Bight on the last day of July and moved rapidly to a position just south of Cape Otway and deepened. Associated gale to storm force winds were to result in widespread structural damage, especially in the vicinity of Lorne, Anglesea, Airey's Inlet, and Fairhaven.

Small craft experienced difficulties on Port Phillip and Western Port Bays and light aircraft operations were interrupted. The highest reported wind gust was estimated as 170 km/h at Point Lonsdale and the storm's influence extended as far as the Mallee where wheat crops were flattened. There was little interruption to "stream" weather and frontal passages till the middle of the month, thus producing regular rain in the south and significant snowfalls on the ranges. Snow resorts reported the best skiing conditions since 1970. Then followed a regular succession of highs and frontal passages but with little rain penetrating to northern districts. A considerably greater incidence of hail and thunderstorm activity was experienced in August than in preceding months with the return to stronger frontal activity. Frosts and fog occurrences were mainly confined to inland parts by August.

Early September saw the passage of vigorous cold fronts which resulted in snow to low levels on 4, 8, and 9 September. Widespread thunderstorm activity

and hail in the south accompanied these changes and there were gale to storm force winds following the latter front. On Sunday 19 September a low developed over north-west Victoria and subsequently intensified. Very unstable conditions prevailed over the State on Monday 20 and Tuesday 21 September, and significant rain had fallen over the whole State by Wednesday. Minor flooding resulted on the La Trobe River between Yallourn and Rosedale and in the middle reaches of the Barwon River. The predominance of low pressure over the Tasman Sea and anticyclones south of the continent during October caused the average monthly maximum temperatures throughout the State to fall significantly below normal. This is reflected in Melbourne's average maximum of 16.3°C which was almost 3°C below normal and was the lowest October maximum since 1905. Generally, monthly rainfall totals were above normal with fairly frequent occurrences of hail and thunderstorms, especially on 3, 4, and 5 October. A severe hail storm at Manangatang caused about \$50,000 damage with associated stock and crop losses in the area. Heavy rain associated with a low over south-east Australia caused flooding on most southern Victorian rivers and serious flooding occurred on the Barwon, Thompson, Macalister, and Mitchell Rivers on 15 and 16 October. Walhalla recorded the State's highest rainfall of 219 mm between 15 and 18 October.

For about two-thirds of November cold fronts, troughs, or lows dominated the weather pattern over Victoria. In addition to substantial rain totals, thunderstorm activity occurred over some or all of the State on eleven days and hail storms on five. Particularly severe activity occurred on 2 and 13 November. On 2 November there was widespread flash flooding in the Melbourne metropolitan area and a tornadic squall at Mortlake in the Western District unroofed houses, killed livestock, and destroyed farm buildings. On 13 November, a tornado, associated with severe thunderstorm activity, occurred at Sandon, near Castlemaine. Several houses and farm buildings were either destroyed or badly damaged and two occupants of a car in the tornado's path were killed. Crops in the Wimmera and fruit-trees in the Goulburn Valley were damaged by hail. Coastal areas experienced strong to gale force winds on 12 days of the month and areas of blowing dust in the Mallee on 29 November were associated with high winds. December experienced two hot periods from 20 to 22 and on 30 and 31 December, except in the extreme east, maxima ranged from around 35°C in most of the State to around 45°C in the far north-west. Large bushfires occurred in the Ballarat area on 22 December, and near Wodonga, on 31 December. Average monthly maximum and minimum temperatures were, however, within 1°C of normal. In the west the month's rainfall ranged from above average in the south to below average in the North Mallee. Elsewhere it was about average.

Agricultural meteorology, 1964; Maritime meteorology, 1966; Aeronautical meteorology, 1967; Meteorology in fire prevention, 1968; Meteorological services for commerce and industry, 1969; Meteorological observations, 1970; Computers in meteorology, 1971; Hydrometeorology, 1972; Meteorology in Victoria, 1974; Forecasting for the general public, 1975; Forecasting for aviation, 1976; Maritime meteorology, 1977

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CONSTITUTION AND PARLIAMENT

CONSTITUTION

Victorian Constitution

The Constitution of Victoria is now to be found in the *Constitution Act 1975*, an Act of the Victorian Parliament. The Bill was passed by the Victorian Parliament in May 1975 and reserved for the Royal Assent, which was given on 22 October 1975 and notified in the *Victoria Government Gazette* on 19 November 1975. The Act was proclaimed to come into operation on 1 December 1975. Details of the Act may be found in the *Victorian Year Book 1977* on pages 924-43.

During the first 120 years of responsible government in Victoria, the Constitution was contained in the Schedule to an Act of the United Kingdom Parliament passed in 1855. The Victorian Parliament has had at all times the power to adopt a Constitution for Victoria based upon an Act of the Victorian Parliament, and it is somewhat surprising that the Victorian Parliament waited until 1975 to exercise this power.

In the *Constitution Act 1975* there are to be found the basic laws governing the relationship of the Crown to the State, the constitution and powers of the Parliament, the constitution and powers of the Supreme Court, and the relationship of the Executive to the Parliament.

The Constitution is a flexible constitution and can be altered at any time by an Act of the Victorian Parliament, although in some cases an absolute majority in each House is required for a Bill which would alter some of the fundamental provisions in the Constitution.

The system in Victoria provides for responsible Cabinet government based on a legislature of two Houses, both elected upon adult franchise. The Constitution is affected by the Commonwealth Constitution enacted by the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900*, an Act of the Imperial Parliament, by which legislative and executive powers upon certain specified matters were granted to the Commonwealth Parliament and the Commonwealth Government, some of them exclusively, and provision was made that, in the case of inconsistency of valid laws, the Commonwealth law should prevail. In the result, the Victorian Parliament may now make laws in and for Victoria upon all matters not exclusively granted to the Commonwealth Parliament by the Commonwealth Constitution, but upon some of these matters the Victorian law may be superseded by the passing of a Commonwealth Act. Local government, that is, the control exercised by municipal councils within their respective districts, is a matter of State law and wholly within the legislative control of the Victorian Parliament.

Relation to Commonwealth Constitution

The Victorian Constitution must be understood in relation to the effect of the Commonwealth Constitution on the jurisdiction of the States. There are three main provisions in the Commonwealth Constitution which establish its relationships with State Constitutions in Australia. The first is section 51, which sets out most of the areas within which the Commonwealth Parliament may make laws. Matters outside the listed areas of power are the province of the States.

The second provision is section 109, which states that where the Commonwealth and a State have made laws which are inconsistent with one another, the State law is, to the extent of the inconsistency, invalid. However, if the Commonwealth has exceeded its powers in making its law, it has not really made the law at all, so there is no inconsistency and the State law stands.

The operation of these two provisions leaves the States, including Victoria, with power to make laws in the following cases:

- (1) Where the Commonwealth has no power to make laws;
- (2) where the Commonwealth has power in a particular field but has not exercised it at all; and
- (3) where the Commonwealth has power which it has exercised, but not so as to cover the whole legislative field.

Where the Commonwealth has power over a particular field and has exercised that power to the full, any law a State passes will be inconsistent with the Commonwealth law and inoperative.

The third provision, section 96, provides that the Commonwealth may grant financial assistance to any State on such terms and conditions as the Commonwealth Parliament thinks fit. Section 96 has been used in conjunction with the taxing power of the Commonwealth to establish the economic supremacy of the Commonwealth over the States. The Commonwealth has done this since 1942 by levying income tax at a uniform rate and then giving a portion of this back to the States on the condition (attached under the power given by section 96) that the States refrained from levying income tax themselves.

This financial pre-eminence of the Commonwealth has led to the distinction between its province and the province of the State becoming blurred in practice. Nevertheless, some generalisations are possible. The Commonwealth exercises exclusive power in fields such as defence and foreign affairs where it is important to consider the nation as a whole. As the Commonwealth holds financial pre-eminence, it automatically assumes the task of economic planning. The Victorian Government, on the other hand, is primarily responsible for such things as health, education, law enforcement, the administration of justice, the control of resources, and the provision of roads, water, sewerage, power, and other services. Under Victorian law a complete system of local government has been established. The State has established a complete system of courts, a police force, a teaching service, and many public statutory bodies to provide services for the people.

Australian Constitution Convention, 1974-1977*

After the Convention in Melbourne† in September 1975 had decided to hold another plenary session in Hobart, the Executive Committee met in Sydney in March 1976 to plan the overall direction of the Convention.

The Executive Committee at this meeting had before it a letter from the Prime Minister. This intimated that the Premiers' Conference held in February 1976 had agreed to the Executive Committee considering a possible agenda for a plenary session. The Prime Minister also indicated that the Premiers' Conference

* *Victorian Year Books* 1974, 1975, 1976, and 1977 contain information about the beginnings of the Australian Constitutional Convention.

† *Proceedings of the Australian Constitutional Convention*, Hotel Windsor, Melbourne, 24-26 September 1975. Victorian Government Printer, 1976.



The third Constitutional Convention held in October 1976 at Hobart, Tasmania. The Convention was chaired by Hon. L. A. Neilson, Premier of Tasmania.

Australian Information Service

Melbourne's civic square photographed in early 1978. The fountains, shrubbery and lawns that had been temporarily installed in 1976 have been removed to make way for the permanent construction.

The Age





H.R.H. Prince Charles visited Warrnambool during his stay in Victoria from 7 to 9 November 1977. He is shown above at a spinning demonstration by secondary students from St Anne's College. The demonstration was part of an arts and crafts display arranged by various school groups at the Tower Hill Natural Conservation Reserve.

considered that the work undertaken by Standing Committee "A" should be suspended in view of the federalism proposals initiated by his Government. In addition, the Conference considered that the agenda for Hobart should be limited to matters of a non-financial nature and to items where a greater degree of unanimity existed.

The Executive Committee agreed that in accordance with the wishes of the Premiers' Conference no resolutions on financial relations be submitted and that the work of Standing Committee "A" be suspended. The Committee also agreed that resolutions passed at the Melbourne Convention could be resubmitted for discussion at the Hobart session and that new items could be added to the agenda.

The Premiers' Conference at its meeting in April considered the draft agenda presented and the Prime Minister in a further letter to the Chairman of the Executive Committee reiterated his wish that the Constitutional Convention avoid agenda items dealing with Commonwealth-State financial relations and financial assistance to local government.

The Executive Committee met in June to consider the requests of the Premiers' Conference, to finalise arrangements for the Convention to be held in Hobart from 27 to 29 October 1976, and to settle the draft agenda for the Hobart session.

The Convention met in the Convention Centre, Wrest Point, Hobart, on 27 October 1976 and was attended by delegations from the Commonwealth Parliament, State Parliaments, Territorial Assemblies, and representatives from local government. The presence of heads of government from the States and the Commonwealth ensured good press coverage and a degree of public interest in the outcome of the Convention's deliberations.

The Convention initially reconsidered the agenda items passed at the Melbourne Convention as well as additional agenda items that were agreed to at the June 1976 meeting of the Executive Committee. Throughout the debates over the three days a consensus was established among almost all levels of government about a range of agenda items, and the resolutions adopted at Hobart have since formed the basis, in essence, of the Commonwealth Government's announcements that four referendums were to be held on 21 May 1977. The resolutions adopted are recorded in the *Proceedings of the Convention*.*

The four referendums to be put to the Australian electorate were on the questions of simultaneous elections of the two Houses of Parliament, casual vacancies, retiring age of High Court judges, and the enfranchisement of territorians in voting at referendums.

One other resolution passed at Hobart concerned the powers of the Senate. This item, after spirited debate, was referred back to Standing Committee "D" for consideration and report. Submissions from parliamentarians and other interested bodies and individuals on this contemporary issue were called for by Standing Committee "D". The Committee was to meet in Melbourne on 1 April 1977 to consider the submissions and other outstanding matters.

The Convention also agreed that another plenary session of the Convention should be held in Perth in 1977 to discuss the remaining agenda items, and to consider any further recommendations from the Standing Committees.

The decision of the Commonwealth Government to put forward referendum questions which, in principle, were adopted at the Hobart Convention has helped to ensure that the agreement reached among different parties and levels of government would bring about the prospect of at least some constitutional change. The role of the major parties in establishing this bi-partisan approach to constitutional questions has been the Convention's aim since its establishment. The results of the referendums were to decide whether the consensus reached

* *Proceedings of the Australian Constitutional Convention*, Wrest Point, Hobart, 27-29 October 1976. Victorian Government Printer, 1977. See also page 126 of this *Year Book*.

within the Convention would be reflected in the support for the referendums by the Australian electorate (see pages 126-7).

Further references, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977

EXECUTIVE

Governor

Under the Victorian Constitution, the ultimate executive power is vested in the Crown and is exercised by the Governor as the Queen's representative.

The Governor's authority is derived from Letters Patent (issued in 1900 and amended in 1913) under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, from the Commissions of Appointment, and from the Governor's Instructions issued under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet.

As the Queen's representative, the Governor summons and prorogues Parliament and at the beginning of each session outlines the Government's legislative programme in his opening speech. In the name of the Queen he gives assent to Bills which have passed all stages in Parliament, with the exception of those especially reserved for the Royal Assent. These include Bills dealing with special subjects such as the granting of land and money to himself. His functions in relation to the Legislature are contained in the Constitution Act.

As head of the Executive, his functions are based on Letters Patent, his Commission, and the Royal Instructions. These empower him to make all appointments to important State offices other than those for which specific provision is made under a Statute, to make official proclamations, and to exercise the prerogative of mercy by reprieving or pardoning criminal offenders within his jurisdiction. These functions are carried out on the advice of his Ministers.

There are some matters, however, which require the special exercise of the Governor's discretion. Thus he alone must finally decide after taking advice of his Premier, whether to grant a dissolution of Parliament, and whether to call upon a member of Parliament to form a new Ministry. The Governor's powers in respect of the commissioning of a member of Parliament as Premier to form a new Ministry are set out more fully on page 99 in the section describing the Ministry.

The Governor also has power to appoint a Deputy to exercise his functions as the Queen's representative during his temporary absence from the seat of government whether within or without Victoria.

In the execution of the powers and authorities vested in him, the Governor is guided by the advice of the Executive Council, which is a body created under the Governor's Instructions and which in practice gives effect to Cabinet and ministerial decisions. If in any case he sees sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of the Council, he may act in the exercise of his powers and authorities in opposition to the opinion of the Council, reporting the matter to the Queen without delay, with the reasons for his so acting.

This exercise of discretionary powers emphasises the Governor's position as one above and beyond party politics and in extreme cases provides a safeguard of the Constitution. The general nature of his position is such that he is the guardian of the Constitution and bound to see that the great powers with which he is entrusted are not used otherwise than in the public interest.

On all official State occasions he performs the ceremonial functions as the representative of the Crown, and so becomes the focal point and the unifying symbol of the community.

The present Governor is His Excellency the Hon. Sir Henry Winneke, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., K.St J., Q.C. who assumed office on 1 June 1974.

A complete list of representatives of the Sovereign since the establishment of

the Port Phillip District in 1839 is set out on pages 1149-50 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1973.

Lieutenant-Governor

The Lieutenant-Governor is appointed by a Commission from the Sovereign under the Sign Manual and Signet. In the Commission, reference is made to the Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor, and the Lieutenant-Governor is expressly authorised and required by his Commission to administer the Government of the State of Victoria in the events dealt with in such Letters Patent, namely, the death, incapacity, or removal of the Governor, or his departure from the State, or his assuming the administration of the Government of Australia.

The Lieutenant-Governor assumes control in any of these events by issuing a proclamation. He then becomes His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria.

However, should the Governor be only temporarily absent for a short period from the seat of government or from the State (except when he administers the Government of Australia) he may, by an Instrument under the Public Seal of the State, appoint the Lieutenant-Governor as his Deputy.

The present Lieutenant-Governor is the Hon. Sir John Young, K.C.M.G., who assumed office on 31 July 1974.

Executive Council

Section 50 of the *Constitution Act* 1975 provides that officers appointed as responsible Ministers of the Crown shall also be members of the Executive Council, and provision for their appointment appears in the Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor.

The Executive Council, consisting of Executive Councillors under summons, namely, members of the current Ministry, usually meets weekly or as required. The quorum of three comprises the Governor and at least two Ministers. These meetings are of a formal nature and are presided over by the Governor or in his absence by his Deputy.

Where it is provided in the statutes that the Governor in Council may make proclamations, orders, regulations, appointments to public offices, etc., the Governor acts formally with the advice of the Executive Council, but actually in accordance with Cabinet or ministerial decisions.

Ministry

Formation and composition

Victoria has followed the system of government evolved in Britain. The Queen's representative in Victoria, the Governor, acts by convention upon the advice of a Cabinet of Ministers, the leader of whom is called the Premier, although there is no mention of Cabinet as such in the Victorian Constitution.

The authority under which Victorian Ministers are appointed is contained in Section 50 of the *Constitution Act* 1975, which provides that the Governor may, from time to time, appoint up to eighteen officers who are either members or capable of being elected members of either House of Parliament. No Minister shall hold office for a period longer than three months unless he is, or becomes, a member of the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly. This section further provides that not more than six of such officers shall at any one time be members of the Legislative Council and not more than thirteen members of the Legislative Assembly.

In practice, a Ministry remains in office only while it has the support of a majority in the Legislative Assembly, and when a change of Government occurs and a new Ministry is to be appointed the Governor "sends for" that member of the Legislative Assembly whom he thinks would be supported by a majority in that House and asks him whether he is able and willing to form a new

Government with himself as leader. If that member can assure the Governor accordingly, he may then be commissioned by the Governor to form a Ministry.

The names of those persons who are chosen to serve in his Ministry are then submitted by the Premier-elect to the Governor for appointment by him as responsible Ministers of the Crown.

Powers

The Cabinet is responsible politically for the administrative Acts of the Government, but the constitutional powers as set out in the Constitution Act and other Acts are vested in the individual Ministers and the Governor in Council, namely, the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council. Cabinet as such has no legal powers.

Government administration includes departments under direct ministerial control as well as certain public statutory corporations which are subject to varying degrees of ministerial direction. Ministers are sworn in with appropriate portfolios which indicate their particular responsibilities.

Functions and procedures

Cabinet normally meets weekly or as occasion requires, in secret and apart from the Governor, to consider an agenda made up of matters submitted by the Premier and other Ministers. The Premier's Department prepares a draft agenda for each meeting, but the Premier himself is responsible for the final agenda and the order of items on the agenda.

There is in practice no Cabinet secretariat, but the *Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act* 1968 provides for the payment of a salary to any member of the Council or the Assembly who is recognised as the Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet.

The recording of decisions is primarily the responsibility of the Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet. There is no special machinery for circulating Cabinet minutes. Where necessary, the Secretary to the Premier's Department issues the instructions, but, where a particular Minister is concerned, the Minister is normally responsible for the execution of Cabinet decisions.

Ministries 1943 to 1977

VICTORIA—MINISTRIES : 1943-1977 (a)

Ministry and name of Premier	Date of assumption of office	Date of retirement from office	Duration of office (days)
Albert Arthur Dunstan	18 September 1943	2 October 1945	746
Ian Macfarlan	2 October 1945	21 November 1945	51
John Cain	21 November 1945	20 November 1947	730
Thomas Tuke Hollway	20 November 1947	3 December 1948	380
Thomas Tuke Hollway	3 December 1948	27 June 1950	572
John Gladstone Black			
McDonald	27 June 1950	28 October 1952	855
Thomas Tuke Hollway	28 October 1952	31 October 1952	4
John Gladstone Black			
McDonald	31 October 1952	17 December 1952	48
John Cain	17 December 1952	31 March 1955	835
John Cain	31 March 1955	7 June 1955	69
Henry Edward Bolte	7 June 1955	23 August 1972	6,288
Rupert James Hamer	23 August 1972	Still in office	

(a) A complete list since responsible government in 1855 is set out on pages 1150-1 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1973.

Ministry at 30 June 1977

The last triennial elections for the Legislative Council and the last general election for the Legislative Assembly were held conjointly on 20 March 1976. At 30 June 1977 the 63rd Ministry, led by the Hon. Rupert James Hamer, E.D., consisted of the following members :

VICTORIA—63RD MINISTRY AT 30 JUNE 1977

From the Legislative Assembly

The Hon. R. J. Hamer, E.D.	Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of the Arts
The Hon. L. H. S. Thompson, C.M.G.	Minister of Education
The Hon. J. C. M. Balfour	Minister for Fuel and Power and Minister of Mines
The Hon. W. A. Borthwick	Minister for Conservation and Minister of Lands, and Minister of Soldier Settlement
The Hon. J. A. Rafferty	Minister of Transport
The Hon. I. W. Smith	Minister of Agriculture
The Hon. R. C. Dunstan, D.S.O.	Minister of Public Works
The Hon. A. H. Scanlan	Minister of Special Education
The Hon. B. J. Dixon	Minister for Social Welfare and Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation
The Hon. R. R. C. Maclellan	Minister of Labour and Industry and Minister of Consumer Affairs
The Hon. W. Jona	Minister of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, and Assistant Minister of Health
The Hon. G. P. Hayes	Minister of Housing and Minister for Planning

From the Legislative Council

The Hon. V. O. Dickie	Chief Secretary
The Hon. A. J. Hunt	Minister for Local Government and Minister for Federal Affairs
The Hon. W. V. Houghton	Minister of Health
The Hon. F. J. Granter	Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Forests
The Hon. D. G. Crozier	Minister for State Development and Decentralization, and Minister of Tourism
The Hon. Haddon Storey, Q.C.	Attorney-General

LEGISLATURE

Victorian Parliament

General

The Constitution Act, creating a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly, was assented to by Her Majesty in Council on 21 July 1855, and came into operation in Victoria on 23 November 1855. Under this Act, Her Majesty was given power "by and with the advice and consent of the said Council and Assembly to make laws in and for Victoria in all cases whatsoever". Certain of these unlimited powers, however, are now exercised by the Commonwealth Parliament. The provisions governing the constitution of the Victorian Parliament are now to be found in the *Constitution Act 1975*.

By virtue of the provisions of Act No. 7270 of 1965, membership of the Assembly was increased from sixty-six to seventy-three after the election of April 1967, while membership of the Council was increased from thirty-four to thirty-six by the addition of one member in July 1967, and one in June 1970. By virtue of the *Electoral Provinces and Districts Act 1974* (No. 8628) the membership of the Assembly was increased to eighty-one members following the 1976 State election and the membership of the Council to forty members following the same election, and forty-four members following the next subsequent election. Council members are elected from two-member provinces for six year terms and Assembly members from single-member districts for three year terms. Both Houses are elected on adult suffrage, and their powers are normally co-ordinate, although Money Bills must originate in the Legislative Assembly.

The provisions of the Constitution dealing with the Parliament have been frequently amended, as the Constitution Act gives the Victorian Parliament power to "repeal, alter, or vary" the Act itself, provided that the second and third readings of certain amending Bills are passed by an absolute majority of the members of each House. The most frequently amended sections of the Constitution dealing with the Parliament have been those setting out the relations between the Council and the Assembly, and the qualifications of candidates and voters. The right, extended in the original Constitution Act, to assume the privileges, immunities, and powers of the House of Commons (as they stood at that time) was taken up in 1857 by the first Act passed by the Victorian Parliament. These include very wide powers to punish contempt. The publication of parliamentary reports and proceedings was made absolutely privileged in 1890.

The landmarks of Assembly suffrage were: 1857, manhood suffrage; 1899, plural voting abolished; and 1908, women's franchise. Adult suffrage for the Council was introduced in 1950. In 1973 the qualifying age for membership was reduced to eighteen years and the voting age to eighteen years. Payment of members has also been frequently adjusted. The present complex scale makes extra payments to the Presiding officers and Chairmen of Committees and to the Leader of the third party as well as to the Leader of the Opposition; Government, Opposition, and third party Whips and the Deputy Leader of the Opposition are also specially rewarded. Electorates carry different allowances relative to the size of the electorate.

Parliament is summoned, prorogued, or dissolved by proclamation issued by the Governor. The duration of a Parliament depends upon the life of the Assembly (limited to three years), but may be ended by the Governor dissolving the Assembly before the expiration of that period. The Legislative Council cannot be dissolved except in special circumstances arising from disagreements between the two Houses. Its members are elected for six years, half of them retiring every three years. Members are eligible for re-election. A session is that period between the summoning of Parliament and prorogation. When Parliament is prorogued all business in hand lapses and, if it is to be continued in the next session, it must be reintroduced.

There are three political parties represented in the Victorian Parliament: the Liberal Party, the Australian Labor Party, and the National Party of Australia (Victoria). (See pages 105-7 for lists of members.) Of the forty members of the Legislative Council, twenty-six belong to the Liberal Party, nine to the Australian Labor Party, and five to the National Party of Australia (Victoria). Of the eighty-one members of the Legislative Assembly, fifty-two belong to the Liberal Party, twenty-one to the Australian Labor Party, and seven to the National Party of Australia (Victoria), and there is one Independent Labor member. The Liberal Party, having won the majority of seats at the general election of the Assembly in 1955, formed a Government which was returned to office at the general elections in 1958, 1961, 1964, 1967, 1970, 1973, and 1976. The Leader of that Party holds the office of Premier. The Australian Labor Party forms the official Opposition Party. The National Party of Australia (Victoria) sits on the corner benches on the Opposition side of the Assembly Chamber.

Functions

The functions of Parliament consist of passing legislation and taking action to make available finances or funds as required for State expenditure. Legislation can be initiated by any member of Parliament in either House with the exception that all Money Bills, such as Bills for imposing a duty, rate, tax, or impost, or Bills for appropriating any part of the revenue of the State, must originate in the Assembly on the motion of a Minister. They may be rejected,

but not altered, by the Council. The Council, however, may suggest amendments to such Bills, provided these amendments will not have the effect of increasing any proposed charge or burden on the people and the Assembly may accept the suggested amendments if it so desires. In practice, almost all Bills are introduced by the Government in office as a result of policy decisions taken in Cabinet.

Procedures

Parliament controls the Government in office by the Assembly's power, in the last resort, to pass a resolution of no-confidence in the Government or to reject a proposal which the Government considers so vital that it is made a matter of confidence. This would force the Government to resign. Procedure of each House is governed by Standing Orders, Rules, and practice, based mainly on the procedure of the House of Commons, and administered by the respective presiding officers: the President of the Legislative Council, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and the respective Chairmen of Committees. The principal innovations in Assembly procedure are time limits on speeches and the elaborate ballot procedure at the opening of a new Parliament for the election of the Speaker.

The President of the Council holds office for the balance of the period for which he is elected as a member and may again be appointed if he retains his seat in the House. The election of a Speaker is the first business of a new Assembly after the members have taken the oath of allegiance or made an affirmation. The Chairman of Committees is then elected. The same order in debate is observed in Committee as in the House itself, the Chairman having final authority over all points of order arising when he is in the Chair.

The sittings of each House commence with the reading of the Lord's Prayer by the presiding officer. Before the business of the day, as set down on the Notice Paper, is called on, Ministers may be questioned on matters under their administrative control; notices of motion, such as motions for the introduction of Bills, or motions of a substantive or abstract nature, are given; petitions are presented; papers are laid on the Table; and messages from the Governor and from the other House are read. At this stage, members have the opportunity of moving a motion "that the House do now adjourn" which under the Standing Orders enables discussion on matters of urgent public importance to take place.

Under "Orders of the Day" which then follows, Bills are dealt with in their various stages. All Bills, with the exception of the annual Appropriation Bill, when passed by both Houses are presented by the Clerk of the Parliaments to the Governor, who gives the Royal Assent. This advice is set out at the commencement of each Bill and is as follows: "Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of Victoria . . .". The Appropriation Bill is presented by the Speaker to the Governor for assent. Unless otherwise provided, all Acts come into force on the day of assent.

Private legislation, 1962; Money Bills, 1963; Parliamentary Committees, 1964; Resolving deadlocks between the two Houses, 1965; Parliamentary privilege, 1966; Presiding Officers of Parliament, 1967; Administrative machinery of Parliament, 1968; Hansard, 1969; Houses of Parliament, 1970; Parliamentary Papers, 1971; Conduct of debate, 1972; Royal Commissions, 1974; Australian Labor Party in Victoria, 1975; National Party of Australia (Victoria) in Victoria, 1976

Number of Parliaments and their duration

Between 1856 and 1977 there have been forty-seven Parliaments. The forty-seventh Parliament was opened on 14 April 1976. A table showing the duration in days of each Parliament (1856 to 1927), the number of days in session, and the percentage of the latter to the former was published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1928-29, page 21. Similar information for the twenty-ninth to the thirty-ninth Parliaments (1927 to 1955) was published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1952-53,

1953-54 (released in 1959), page 31. As from the commencement of the thirty-eighth Parliament (20 June 1950), information about the duration of each Parliament, the number of sittings of each House, and the percentage of the latter to the former is shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS
AND NUMBER OF SITTINGS OF EACH HOUSE**

Number of Parliament	Period	Duration of Parliament (a)	Sittings			
			Legislative Assembly		Legislative Council	
			Number of sittings	Percentage of sittings to duration	Number of sittings	Percentage of sittings to duration
		days				
Thirty-eighth	1950-1952	865	131	15.1	81	9.4
Thirty-ninth	1952-1955	852	92	10.8	61	7.2
Fortieth	1955-1958	1,038	139	13.4	99	9.5
Forty-first	1958-1961	1,059	150	14.2	103	9.7
Forty-second	1961-1964	1,015	149	14.7	112	11.0
Forty-third	1964-1967	980	146	14.9	119	12.1
Forty-fourth	1967-1970	1,002	152	15.2	124	12.4
Forty-fifth	1970-1973	1,036	154	14.9	126	12.2
Forty-sixth	1973-1976	969	142	14.7	106	10.9

(a) Calculated from the date of opening to the date of dissolution of the Parliament.

Cost of parliamentary government

The following table shows the expenditure arising from the operation of parliamentary government in Victoria. It comprises the Victorian Governor, the Ministry, the Legislative Council, the Legislative Assembly, and electoral activities. It does not attempt to cover the expenditure on Victorian administration generally.

The table shows this expenditure for Victoria for the years ended 30 June 1972 to 1976. In order to avoid incorrect conclusions about the cost of the Governor's establishment, it should be noted that a large part of the expenditure (with the exception of the item "Salary") under the general heading "Governor" represents official services.

**VICTORIA—COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT
(\$'000)**

Period	Governor		Ministry	Parliament		Electoral	Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc.	Total
	Salary	Other expenses (a)		Salaries of members	Other expenses (b)			
1972-73	20	294	383	1,173	1,769	657	185	4,481
1973-74	20	397	548	1,623	2,231	378	41	5,238
1974-75	20	591	709	2,420	3,062	269	143	7,214
1975-76	20	626	886	3,330	5,359	1,573	747	12,541
1976-77	20	683	998	3,262	6,310	453	709	12,434

(a) Includes salaries of staff and maintenance of house and gardens.

(b) Includes cost of members' railway passes, parliamentary staff, and maintenance.

Members of the Victorian Parliament

Political parties

In the following pages political party affiliations of Members of the Victorian Parliament are indicated thus :

(ALP) Australian Labor Party
(IND. LAB.) Independent Labor

(LP) Liberal Party

(NP) National Party of Australia (Victoria)

Legislative Council

President: The Hon. William Gordon Fry.

Chairman of Committees: The Hon. William Montgomery Campbell.

Clerk of the Parliaments and Clerk of the Legislative Council: Alfred Reginald Bruce McDonnell, Esquire.

Members of the Legislative Council who were elected at the 1976 triennial election are shown in the following list:

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL: MEMBERS ELECTED 20 MARCH 1976
(Term of office commenced 27 June 1976)

Member	Province	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Chamberlain, Hon. Bruce Anthony (LP)	Western	81,532	77,634	95.22
Dunn, Hon. Bernard Phillip (NP)	North Western	78,565	74,107	94.33
Eddy, Hon. Randolph John (ALP)	Thomastown	114,574	106,863	93.27
Evans, Hon. David Mylor (NP)	North Eastern	85,260	80,464	94.37
Foley, Hon. Dr. Kevin James (LP)	Boronia	113,888	105,954	93.03
Granter, Hon. Frederick James (LP)	Central Highlands	85,641	78,876	92.10
Guest, Hon. James Vincent Chester (LP)	Monash	115,968	104,257	89.90
Hamilton, Hon. Harold Murray, E.D. (LP)	Higinbotham	115,497	107,293	92.90
Hauser, Hon. Vernon Thomas (LP)	Nunawading	118,275	110,667	93.57
Howard, Hon. Dr. Ralph William (LP)	Templestowe	115,316	107,260	93.01
Jenkins, Hon. Owen Glyndwr (LP)	Geelong	85,047	81,358	95.66
Knowles, Hon. Robert Ian (LP)	Ballarat	83,528	79,384	95.04
Landeryou, Hon. William Albert (ALP)	Doutta Galla	120,955	113,431	93.78
Reid, Hon. Nicholas Bruce (LP)	Bendigo	83,059	79,146	95.29
Saltmarsh, Hon. Donald Neville (LP)	Waverley	114,654	106,958	93.34
Stacey, Hon. Neil Frank (LP)	Chelsea	117,786	109,003	92.54
Storey, Hon. Haddon, Q.C. (LP)	East Yarra	115,158	105,732	91.81
Taylor, Hon. James Allister (LP)	Gippsland	80,733	75,285	93.25
Thomas, Hon. Herbert Arthur (ALP)	Melbourne West	114,890	105,890	92.17
Trayling, Hon. Ivan Barry (ALP)	Melbourne	123,270	105,715	85.76
Walton, Hon. John Malcolm (ALP)	Melbourne North	118,514	108,498	91.55
Ward, Hon. Hector Roy (LP)	South Eastern	85,172	78,899	92.63

Members of the Legislative Council who did not come up for election at the 1976 triennial election are shown in the following list:

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL: MEMBERS ELECTED 19 MAY 1973
(Term of office commenced 15 July 1973)

Member	Province	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Block, Hon. Peter David (LP)	Boronia	195,299	182,911	93.66
Bradbury, Hon. Archibald Keith (NP)	North Eastern	60,396	56,883	94.18
Campbell, Hon. William Montgomery (LP)	East Yarra	130,865	120,136	91.80
Crozier, Hon. Digby Glen (LP)	Western	65,190	62,484	95.85
Dickie, Hon. Vance Oakley (LP)	Ballarat	66,556	53,256	95.04
Elliott, Hon. Douglas George (ALP)	Melbourne	117,092	103,920	88.75
Fry, Hon. William Gordon (LP)	Higinbotham	134,910	126,220	93.56
Galbally, Hon. John William, Q.C. (ALP)	Melbourne North	120,381	113,239	94.07
Gleeson, Hon. Stanley Edmond (LP)	South Western	111,040	104,673	94.27
Grimwade, Hon. Frederick Sheppard (LP)	Bendigo	70,416	67,075	95.26
Hider, Hon. Charles Allen Moir (LP)	Monash	133,950	123,202	91.98
Houghton, Hon. William Vasey (LP)	Templestowe	182,576	170,866	93.59
Hunt, Hon. Alan John (LP)	South Eastern	188,690	176,793	93.69
Knight, Hon. Alexander Wilson (ALP)	Melbourne West	155,477	145,962	93.88
Long, Hon. Richard John (LP)	Gippsland	93,725	88,342	94.26
McDonald, Hon. Stuart Richard (NP)	Northern	65,624	62,346	95.00
Triпович, Hon. John Matthew (ALP) (a)	Doutta Galla	146,825	137,633	93.74
Wright, Hon. Kenneth Irving (NP)	North Western	49,972	47,521	95.10

(a) The Hon. John Matthew Triпович died on 6 August 1976. The Hon. David Ronald White (ALP) was declared elected in his stead on 16 August 1976.

Legislative Assembly

Speaker : The Hon. Sir Kenneth Wheeler.

Chairman of Committees : Ian Francis McLaren, O.B.E.

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly : John Harold Campbell, Esquire.

The following list shows members of the Legislative Assembly elected at the general election held on 20 March 1976. It also includes details of electoral districts and voting at this last general election.

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY : MEMBERS ELECTED 20 MARCH 1976

Member	District	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Amos, Derek Godfrey Ian (ALP)	Morwell	25,874	24,258	93.75
Austin, Thomas Leslie (LP)	Ripon	25,704	24,513	95.37
Balfour, Hon. James Charles Murray (LP)	Narracan	25,543	24,028	94.07
Billing, Norman Alexander William, K.St J. (LP)	Springvale	28,035	26,161	93.32
Birrell, Hayden Wilson (LP)	Geelong West	25,584	24,320	95.06
Borthwick, Hon. William Archibald (LP)	Monbulk	27,602	25,243	91.45
Burgin, Cecil William John (LP)	Polwarth	25,017	23,964	95.79
Cain, John (ALP)	Bundoora	28,691	26,947	93.92
Cathie, Ian Robert (ALP)	Carrum	28,728	26,440	92.04
Coleman, Charles Geoffrey (LP)	Syndal	29,192	27,284	93.46
Collins, Peter Charles (LP)	Noble Park	30,392	28,404	93.46
Cox, George Henry (LP)	Mitcham	28,231	26,431	93.62
Crabb, Steven Marshall (ALP)	Knox	29,360	27,164	92.52
Crellin, Maxwell Leslie (LP)	Sandringham	29,145	26,927	92.39
Culpin, John Albert (ALP)	Glenroy	27,798	26,093	93.87
Dixon, Hon. Brian James (LP)	St Kilda	30,653	26,419	86.19
Doube, Hon. Valentine Joseph (ALP)	Albert Park	31,647	27,132	85.73
Dunstan, Hon. Roberts Christian, D.S.O. (LP)	Dromana	28,034	25,422	90.68
Ebery, William Thomas (LP)	Midlands	24,768	23,469	94.76
Edmunds, Cyril Thomas (ALP)	Ascot Vale	29,243	27,023	92.41
Evans, Alexander Thomas (LP)	Ballarat North	25,751	24,544	95.31
Evans, Bruce James (NP)	Gippsland East	25,254	23,345	92.44
Fogarty, William Francis (ALP)	Sunshine	29,727	27,331	91.94
Fordham, Robert Clive (ALP)	Footscray	29,323	27,112	92.46
Francis, Charles Hugh, Q.C. (LP)	Caulfield	30,192	26,902	89.10
Ginifer, John Joseph (ALP)	Keilor	28,973	26,903	92.86
Gude, Phillip Archibald (LP)	Geelong East	24,837	23,299	93.81
Guy, Athol George (LP)	Gisborne	27,076	25,489	94.14
Hamer, Hon. Rupert James, E.D. (LP)	Kew	29,690	27,181	91.55
Hann, Edward James (NP)	Rodney	25,308	24,057	95.06
Hayes, Hon. Geoffrey Phillip (LP)	Wantirna	29,838	27,736	92.96
Holding, Allan Clyde (ALP) (a)	Richmond	30,771	26,926	87.50
Hudson, Neville Read, D.F.C. (LP)	Werribee	28,482	26,114	91.69
Jasper, Kenneth Stephen (NP)	Murray Valley	25,134	23,839	94.85
Jennings, Douglas Bernard (LP)	Westernport	26,603	24,806	93.25
Jona, Hon. Walter (LP)	Hawthorn	28,122	25,490	90.64
Jones, Barry Owen (ALP) (a)	Melbourne	29,247	25,238	86.29
Kennett, Jeffrey Gibb (LP)	Burwood	28,227	26,216	92.88
Kirkwood, Carl William Dunn (ALP)	Preston	29,026	26,659	91.85
Lacy, Norman Henry (LP)	Warrandyte	29,363	27,371	93.22
Lieberman, Louis Stuart (LP)	Benambra	25,923	23,999	92.58
Lind, Alan Alfred Campbell (ALP)	Dandenong	31,367	29,125	92.85
Loxton, Samuel John Everett (LP)	Prabran	29,495	24,871	84.32
McArthur, Peter Stewart (LP)	Ringwood	28,530	26,598	93.23
McCabe, James Edmund (LP)	Lowan	24,722	23,552	95.27
McClure, Daryl Hedley Robert (LP)	Bendigo	25,704	24,625	95.80
McInnes, Neil Malcolm (NP)	Gippsland South	25,408	23,781	93.60
McKellar, Donald Kelso (LP)	Portland	25,440	24,299	95.51
Mackinnon, Donald James (LP)	Box Hill	28,862	26,720	92.58
McLaren, Ian Francis, O.B.E. (LP)	Bennettswood	28,788	27,110	94.17
Maclellan, Hon. Robert Roy Cameron (LP)	Berwick	27,495	25,312	92.06
Mutton, John Patrick (IND. LAB.)	Coburg	28,927	27,087	93.64
Patrick, Jeanette Tweeddale (LP)	Brighton	28,455	26,256	92.27
Plowman, Sidney James (LP)	Evelyn	28,032	25,662	91.55
Rafferty, Hon. Joseph Anstice (LP)	Glenhuntly	28,395	26,079	91.84
Ramsay, James Halford (LP)	Balwyn	29,119	26,842	92.18
Reese, William Frederick Llewellyn (LP)	Heatherton	29,008	27,083	93.36
Richardson, John Ingles (LP)	Forest Hill	29,761	27,916	93.80
Roper, Thomas William (ALP)	Brunswick	29,483	26,678	90.49
Ross-Edwards, Peter (NP)	Shepparton	25,251	24,073	95.33
Scanlan, Hon. Alan Henry (LP)	Oakleigh	29,343	27,395	93.36
Simmmonds, James Lionel Allan (ALP)	Reservoir	29,532	27,464	93.00
Simpson, John Hamilton (ALP)	Niddrie	27,755	26,592	95.81
Skeggs, Bruce Albert Edward (LP)	Ivanhoe	30,856	28,584	92.64
Smith, Aurel Vernon (LP)	South Barwon	25,907	24,472	94.46
Smith, Hon. Ian Winton (LP)	Warrnambool	25,119	23,908	95.18
Stephen, William Francis (LP)	Ballarat South	25,980	24,621	94.77
Stirling, Gordon Francis (ALP)	Williamstown	29,439	27,344	92.88

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY : MEMBERS ELECTED 20 MARCH 1976—*continued*

Member	District	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Suggett, Robert Harris (LP)	Bentleigh	29,055	27,381	94.24
Templeton, Thomas William, J.P. (LP)	Mentone	29,150	26,938	92.41
Thompson, Hon. Lindsay Hamilton Simpson, C.M.G. (LP)	Malvern	29,564	26,754	90.50
Trewin, Thomas Camplon (NP)	Benalla	24,971	23,426	93.81
Treize, Neil Benjamin (ALP)	Geelong North	25,121	23,417	93.22
Vale, Roy Mountford (LP) (b)	Greensborough	30,397	28,299	93.10
Weideman, George Graeme, J.P. (LP)	Frankston	30,198	27,852	92.23
Wheeler, Hon. Sir Kenneth Henry (LP)	Essendon	28,867	27,118	93.94
Whiting, Milton Stanley (NP)	Mildura	24,449	22,715	92.91
Wilkes, Frank Noel (ALP)	Northcote	29,986	27,199	90.71
Williams, Morris Thomas (LP)	Doncaster	28,436	26,740	94.04
Wilton, John Thomas (ALP)	Broadmeadows	29,720	27,574	92.78
Wood, Alan Raymond (LP)	Swan Hill	25,087	23,753	94.68

(a) Allan Clyde Holding and Barry Owen Jones resigned from the Assembly to contest the Commonwealth elections held on 10 December 1977. At by-elections held on 17 December 1977, Theodore Sidiropoulos (ALP) was elected in Richmond and Keith Henry Remington (ALP) in Melbourne.

(b) Roy Mountford Vale died on 10 September 1977. Pauline Therese Toner (ALP) was declared elected in his stead on 5 November 1977.

Parliamentary Counsel

The Parliamentary Counsel's Office is a small office attached to the Law Department. Its origin in Victoria dates back to 1879 when Edward Carlile was appointed Parliamentary Draftsman. Carlile remained as draftsman, apart from a short period as Clerk Assistant of the Legislative Assembly, until the beginning of the twentieth century. He was knighted for his services.

The Office was established because of dissatisfaction at the cost involved in having legislation prepared by members of the Bar and the uneven and sometimes unsatisfactory nature of the work done by individual counsel. A similar Office had been established a few years previously in the United Kingdom following upon a report by a Parliamentary Committee.

The Office now consists of the Chief Parliamentary Counsel and six Parliamentary Counsel, together with supporting clerical and stenographic assistance.

The primary work of the Office is to prepare legislation for the Government. The volume of legislation in Victoria, in common with that in other jurisdictions, has consistently increased over the last century. In its first 30 years, the Victorian Parliament passed 915 Acts; in the next 30 years, 1,423 Acts; in the next 30 years, 2,868 Acts; and in the next 29 years no less than 3,598 Acts were passed.

The range of subjects upon which legislation is sought has also consistently increased, partly because of developing technology and partly because Parliament continually aims at new and more sophisticated social objectives.

The policy of legislation is initially determined by the Cabinet acting on the advice of the responsible Minister, assisted by his appropriate departmental advisers, but it is generally accepted that policy and form cannot be completely separated and Parliamentary Counsel, in advising as to the most appropriate way in which a particular objective can be achieved, accordingly exercise a considerable influence on the legislation that is ultimately passed by the Parliament.

Apart from work done for the Government, it is the tradition in Victoria that Parliamentary Counsel should be available to assist private members of any party who wish to promote legislation.

The Counsel are also available to advise Ministers and government instrumentalities on the validity of subordinate legislation that it is proposed to promulgate. One of the Counsel is assigned to examine and report to the Subordinate Legislation Committee on the validity and form of all statutory rules.

The Office is responsible for the preparation of the annual volumes of Statutes and Statutory Rules and for the preparation of the various tables and indices of the Acts and Statutory Rules that are published by the Government.

Since the last consolidation of the Victorian Statutes in 1958, a system of reprinting of Principal Public Acts incorporating all amendments made up to the date of the Reprint has been instituted. This system of frequent reprints has now been adopted in most other jurisdictions in Australia.

Because of the knowledge and experience gained by Parliamentary Counsel in the course of their ordinary duties, they are often called upon to advise in relation to matters of law reform apart from being responsible for the drafting of any legislation necessary to give effect to proposed reforms. They assist, whenever requested, the Statute Law Revision Committee of the Victorian Parliament and commonly assist other Parliamentary committees which are investigating matters involving constitutional or other legal questions.

It is common for a Parliamentary Counsel to be co-opted to sub-committees of the Chief Justice's Law Reform Committee when they are considering reform of the Statute law.

The Deputy Chief Parliamentary Counsel acts as secretary and draftsman to the Judges' Rules Committee, and one other Counsel assists the County Court Judges' Rules Committee.

Counsel are commonly asked to act in an advisory capacity in relation to proposals for uniform legislation and in relation to agreements between governments and government instrumentalities in Australia. They also sometimes act as members of negotiating teams, as well as draftsmen, in relation to agreements which require Parliamentary approval before they become fully effective.

Victorian Acts passed during 1976

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1976

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| <p>8826 Public Servants Ethical Conduct (Joint Select Committee) Act constitutes a Joint Select Committee to inquire into and report on the law and practice governing the conduct of public servants in cases where their official duties and private interests conflict, and for other purposes</p> <p>8827 Committees (Membership) Act amends the <i>Parliamentary Committees Act</i> 1968 the <i>Public Works Committee Act</i> 1958 and the <i>State Development Committee Act</i> 1958. This Act increases the number of members on each committee to accord with changes in the membership of other committees</p> <p>8828 Joint Select Committee (Meat Industry) Act constitutes a Joint Select Committee of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly to inquire into and report upon certain questions relating to the meat industry in Victoria, and for other purposes</p> <p>8829 Joint Select Committee (Road Safety) Act constitutes a Joint Select Committee of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly to inquire into and report upon certain questions relating to road safety, and for other purposes</p> | <p>8830 Latrobe Valley (Manager's Qualifications) Act amends the <i>Latrobe Valley Act</i> 1958 regarding the qualifications required of the manager of the undertaking of the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board, and for other purposes</p> <p>8831 Ministry for the Arts (Transfer of Administration) Act amends the <i>Ministry for the Arts Act</i> 1972, the <i>Science Museum of Victoria Act</i> 1970, the <i>National Museum of Victoria Council Act</i> 1970, and the <i>State Library National Gallery and National Museum and Institute of Applied Science Act</i> 1960 to provide for the transfer of the administration relating to these Acts to the Minister for the Arts</p> <p>8832 Bendigo College of Advanced Education Act dissolves the Bendigo Institute of Technology and the State College of Victoria at Bendigo, transfers to the Bendigo College of Advanced Education the assets and liabilities of the Bendigo Institute of Technology and the State College of Victoria at Bendigo, and protects the interests of the staff of the Bendigo Institute of Technology and the State College of Victoria at Bendigo</p> |
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VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1976—continued

- 8833 Ballarat College of Advanced Education Act dissolves the State College of Victoria at Ballarat, transfers to the Ballarat College of Advanced Education the assets of the School of Mines and Industries, Ballarat, and of the State College of Victoria at Ballarat and protects the interests of the staff of the School of Mines and Industries, Ballarat, and of the State College of Victoria at Ballarat.
- 8834 Constitution (Responsible Ministers) Act amends the *Constitution Act* 1975 to increase the maximum number of responsible Ministers of the Crown, and for other purposes
- 8835 Bees (Amendment) Act amends the *Bees Act* 1971, and for other purposes
- 8836 Australian Tractor Testing Station Act facilitates the transfer of officers of the Australian Tractor Testing Station at Werribee employed by the University of Melbourne to employment in the Public Service
- 8837 Liquefied Gases (Amendment) Act amends the *Liquefied Gases Act* 1968 by amending the interpretation of "liquefied gas" in the Principal Act, adds certain procedures relating to the hearing of offences, suspension and cancellation of licences and searches, and provides for reasonable precautions to be taken in storing liquefied gas
- 8838 Business Franchise (Tobacco) Act amends the *Business Franchise (Tobacco) Act* 1974 regarding the wholesale tobacco merchants' licences, and for other purposes
- 8839 Land (Surrender of Lands) Act amends Schedules 2A and 2B to the *Land Act* 1958 to provide for the surrender of certain lands to the Crown, and for other purposes
- 8840 Dandenong (Shepley Oval Land) Act confirms the temporary reservation of certain Crown land in the township of Dandenong as a site for public recreation, confirms the appointment of the corporation of the City of Dandenong as Committee of Management of the Land, and authorises the corporation to grant leases of certain land, and for other purposes
- 8841 Railways (Participation in Pipeline Operations Payments) Act amends Section 100c of the *Railways Act* 1958 with respect to payments made in connection with pipeline operations
- 8842 Tattersall Consultations (Soccer Football Pools) Act amends the *Tattersall Consultations Act* 1958, makes provision for the disposal of duty regarding soccer football pools to certain States and Territories of the Commonwealth, and for other purposes
- 8843 Commonwealth and States Financial Agreement Act approves an agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and the States of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania to amend the previous agreement between the Commonwealth and the abovementioned States of the 12 December 1927, and for other purposes.
- 8844 Trustee Companies (Union-Fidelity) (Amendment) Act varies the restrictions imposed in relation to the capital and shares of the Union-Fidelity Trustee Company of Australia Limited and amends the Second Schedule of the *Trustee Companies Act* 1958, and for other purposes
- 8845 Supply (1976-77, No. 1) Act makes interim provision for the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund for the service of the financial year 1976-77
- 8846 National Gallery of Victoria (Development Collection) Act amends the *National Gallery of Victoria Act* 1966, to make provision with respect to a development collection and other matters
- 8847 Revocation and Excision of Crown Reservations Act revokes the permanent reservations of certain lands, and for other purposes
- 8848 Pesticides (Amendment) Act amends the *Pesticides Act* 1958 and provides that constituents of certain pesticides are to be stated on labels and increases fines for certain offences, and for other purposes
- 8849 Architects (Amendment) Act amends the *Architects Act* 1958 by changing the qualifications necessary for registration as an architect, increasing the penalties for certain offences and authorising the regulation of professional conduct
- 8850 Gippsland Folk Museum Act makes provision for the establishment of a Gippsland Folk Museum Authority for developing and fostering the Gippsland Folk Museum at Moe, and for purposes connected therewith
- 8851 Joint Select Committee (Conservation of Energy Resources) Act constitutes a Joint Select Commit-

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1976—continued

- tee to inquire into and report upon the conservation of energy resources in Victoria, and for other purposes
- 8852 Tomato Processing Industry Act improves stability in the tomato processing industry by restricting the sale and purchase of tomatoes for processing, providing for registration of growers and registration of tomato processing factories, stating the qualifications and duties of graders of tomatoes for processing, constituting the Tomato Processing Industry Negotiating Committee and gives it certain functions and powers
- 8853 Judges Salaries Act amends the *Constitution Act 1975* and the *County Court Act 1958* with respect to salaries of judges
- 8854 Small Business Development Corporation Act constitutes a Small Business Development Corporation to encourage and promote the development of small business by establishing the Small Business Advisory Agency, which is to investigate the effect upon small business of the policies of Governments, to arrange training, and educational and financial assistance to small businesses
- 8855 Home Finance (Loans and Guarantees) Act amends the *Home Finance Act 1962* for making further provision with respect to loans on second mortgage made by the Home Finance Trust and guarantees given by the Treasurer for the repayment of certain loans, and for other purposes
- 8856 Teaching Service (Professional Appointments) Act amends the *Teaching Service Act 1958* with respect to the appointment of professional officers, professional appointees and assistant professional appointees, and for other purposes
- 8857 Friendly Societies (Amendment) Act amends the *Friendly Societies Act 1958*, by increasing the maximum amount payable by societies on the death of a member from \$6,000 to \$25,000 and provides that payment on behalf of a mentally ill member may be paid or applied for the benefit of such member or his wife or family at the trustees' discretion
- 8858 Public Works and Services (Further Expenditure) Act authorises further expenditure on public works and services, and for other purposes
- 8859 Sewerage Districts (Amendment) Act amends the *Sewerage Districts Act 1958* to authorise sewerage authorities to administer more than one sewerage district, to make further provision concerning the rating powers of sewerage authorities, and for other purposes
- 8860 Mildura College Lands (Schools Fund) Act amends the *Mildura College Lands Act 1916* with respect to the transfer of certain moneys from the Mildura Schools Fund to the councils of the Mildura High School, the Mildura Technical School and the Irymple Technical School, and other matters
- 8861 Dandenong Valley Authority (Amendment) Act amends the *Dandenong Valley Authority Act 1963* by providing that the Dandenong Valley Authority may refuse to give its consent to a plan of subdivision unless the plan includes appropriation of easements for the use of the Authority
- 8862 Second-hand Dealers (Charity Collectors) Act amends the *Second-hand Dealers Act 1958* to control and license Collectors of articles for or on behalf of charitable organizations, amends the *Hospitals and Charities Act 1958*, the *Local Government Act 1958*, repeals the *Second-hand Dealers (Charity Collectors) Act 1970*, and the *Second-hand Dealers (Charitable Collectors) Act 1972*, and for other purposes
- 8863 Mental Health (Amendment) Act amends the *Mental Health Act 1959* by providing for a temporary chairman to fill a vacancy in the office of Chairman of the Mental Health Authority; changing the titles of secretary of any State institution; and providing for cancellation of registration of a day-training centre
- 8864 Victorian Film Corporation Act constitutes a Victorian Film Corporation to encourage and promote the production, exhibition and distribution of films, television programmes and other entertainments and works
- 8865 Motor Car (Breath Testing Stations) Act amends the *Motor Car Act 1958* in relation to the detection of persons whose ability to drive a motor car is impaired by the consumption of alcoholic liquor, and for other purposes
- 8866 Education (Minister of Special Education) Act amends the *Education Act 1958* by providing that the Minister of Special Education is responsible for the administration of that part of the Act concerned with handicapped children

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1976—continued

- 8867 Deakin University (Amendment) Act amends the *Deakin University Act* 1974 with respect to the re-employment of certain academic staff of the Gordon Institute of Technology and the State College at Geelong
- 8868 Public Service (Long Service Leave) Act amends the *Public Service Act* 1974 in relation to long service leave, and for other purposes
- 8869 Victorian Development Corporation Act amends the *Victorian Development Corporation Act* 1973 by extending the powers of the Corporation to include the making of loans or grants to assist in the establishment or development of any country industry, and to execute guarantees for repayment of moneys advanced to assist in the establishment or development of tourist accommodation and facilities
- 8870 Crimes Act amends the *Crimes Act* 1958, makes further provision with respect to the criminal law, and for other purposes
- 8871 Weights and Measures (Amendment) Act amends the *Weights and Measures Act* 1958 by enlarging the procedure to be followed for packaging bread, calculating the weight of prepacked articles, and increasing fines for offences against the Act
- 8872 Wild Flowers and Native Plants Protection (Amendment) Act amends the *Wild Flowers and Native Plants Protection Act* 1958 by adding the offences of picking or selling protected wildflowers or plants without a licence; and provides that the Minister may delegate his power to issue licences, that an offender may be ordered to pay compensation, and increased penalties for offences
- 8873 Ministry of Transport (Amendment) Act amends the *Ministry of Transport Act* 1958 by adding to the specific purposes of the Ministry and adding certain financial provisions
- 8874 Abattoir and Meat Inspection (Amendment) Act amends the *Abattoir and Meat Inspection Act* 1973, by extending it to cover occupiers of meat establishments and by providing for certain licences and additional offences
- 8875 Local Government (Rates) Amendment Act amends the *Local Government Act* 1958 with respect to valuations of property and the use of unimproved values for rating purposes
- 8876 Cluster Titles (Amendment) Act repeals Section 5 of the *Cluster Titles Act* 1974, and removes the partial prohibition upon sealing of a plan of strata subdivision under section 4 of the *Strata Titles Act* 1967 by a Council
- 8877 Parliamentary Allowances Act authorises the payment of an expense allowance to certain members of the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly
- 8878 Liquor Control (Exhibition Buildings) Act makes provision for the granting of licences authorising the sale or disposal of liquor at the Exhibition Buildings in Melbourne and for other purposes
- 8879 Waterworks Trusts Association of Victoria (Financial Year) Act amends the *Waterworks Trusts Association of Victoria Act* 1966 with respect to the financial year of the Association
- 8880 Provincial Sewerage Authorities Association of Victoria (Financial Year) Act amends the *Provincial Sewerage Authorities Association of Victoria Act* 1966 with respect to the financial year of the Association
- 8881 Crown Reservations (Revocations and Excisions) Act revokes the permanent reservations of certain lands and for other purposes
- 8882 Co-operative Housing Societies (Amendment) Act amends the *Co-operative Housing Societies Act* 1958 to increase the amount of an advance in respect of which the Treasurer may indemnify societies against loss, and to increase the limit of the aggregate liability under indemnity
- 8883 County Court (Amendment) Act amends the *County Court Act* 1958 in relation to pensions for County Court judges and their widows, and provides for payment into court, or to trustees, of damages awarded to persons incapable of managing their own affairs
- 8884 Ombudsman (Municipalities) Act enables the Ombudsman to investigate complaints relating to local government, and for other purposes
- 8885 Racing (Amendment) Act amends the *Racing Act* 1958 to permit the Minister to issue licences to the Trotting Control Board for the holding of a certain number of trotting meetings at the particular ground stated in the licence
- 8886 Home Finance (Amendment) Act amends the *Home Finance Act* 1962 to increase the maximum

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1976—*continued*

- value of a house in respect of which a loan may be made, and for other purposes
- 8887 Victoria Grants Commission Act establishes a Victoria Grants Commission to determine the allocation of financial assistance to municipalities in Victoria, and for other purposes
- 8888 Local Government (City of Sunshine) Act authorises the appointment of a commissioner to administer the City of Sunshine, to remove the Council of that City from Office, and for other purposes
- 8889 Gordon Technical College Act provides for the establishment of an Institute to be known as the Gordon Technical College to assume certain of the functions performed by the Gordon Institute of Technology at Geelong, and for other purposes
- 8890 Water (Amendment) Act amends the *Water Act* 1958, to make provision with respect to the imposition of a domestic and stock charge and of certain fees for qualification as a water supply engineer and other matters
- 8891 Nar Nar Goon Land Exchange Act makes provision with respect to the surrender to Her Majesty of certain land in the Parish of Nar Nar Goon and the grant to the Corporation of the Shire of Pakenham of certain other land in that parish
- 8892 Forests (Advances) Act amends section 94A of the *Forests Act* 1958 to extend the Forest Commission's power to make advances to planters of trees for commercial purposes, and to increase the maximum amount of advance payable
- 8893 Pensioners' Rates Remission Act increases assistance to pensioners with respect to the payment of certain rates and charges, to make further provision in relation to the granting of that assistance, and for other purposes
- 8894 State Electricity Commission (Loy Yang Power Station) Act makes provision with respect to a scheme for the extension of the State Electricity generating system by the establishment of a power station at Loy Yang, and for other purposes
- 8895 Appropriation (1976-77, No. 1) Act appropriates certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund for the service of the financial year 1976-77 and to appropriate the supplies granted in this session of Parliament, and for other purposes
- 8896 Vital State Projects Act makes provision with respect to the planning, construction, maintenance and operation of certain Vital State Projects, and for other purposes
- 8897 Barley Marketing (Amendment) Act amends the *Barley Marketing Act* 1958 to provide that the Treasurer of Victoria may execute a guarantee in favour of any bank with which the Australian Barley Board has arranged to borrow money for the purpose of making the first advance payments in each season to barley growers, and to make an amendment to the *Magistrates (Summary Proceedings) Act* 1975
- 8898 Labour and Industry (Amendment) Act amends the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958 and repeals subsection (2) of section 9 of the *Labour and Industry (Wages Board Determinations) Act* 1975, alters the method of re-appointment of members of Wages Boards and provides for payment of travelling and other expenses to members of the Industrial Appeals Court
- 8899 Lands Compensation (Amendment) Act increases the amount payable by way of compulsory loans to dispossessed home owners under section 11C of the *Lands Compensation Act* 1958, and for other purposes
- 8900 Dentists (Amendment) Act amends the *Dentists Act* 1972, to provide for the registration of specialist practitioners, to permit dentists to practise in partnership, and for other purposes
- 8901 Educational Institutions (Guarantees) Act authorises the Treasurer of Victoria to guarantee the repayment of loans made to certain educational institutions, and for other purposes
- 8902 Appeal Costs Fund (Amendment) Act amends the *Appeal Costs Fund Act* 1964, and the *Legal Aid Act* 1969, to provide that payment to the Appeals Costs Fund is to be made from the Consolidated Fund directly, to repeal certain financial provisions of the principal Act relating to additional fees payable on documents, to repeal certain provisions of the *Legal Aid Act* 1969 relating to payments from the Appeals Cost Fund to the Legal Aid Fund
- 8903 Co-operation (Amendment) Act amends the *Co-operation Act* 1958 to provide for the establishment of a Credit Societies' General Reserve Fund, to increase the aggregate liability that the

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1976—continued

- 8904 Treasurer of Victoria may incur under guarantees, and for other purposes
Victorian Institute of Secondary Education Act establishes the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education to assist persons in transition from secondary school to further studies or employment, or from employment to further secondary studies, constitutes the Governing Council of the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education and gives it certain functions and powers
- 8905 Water Supply Works and Services Act authorises expenditure on works and services and other purposes relating to irrigation, water supply, drainage, sewerage, flood protection, and river improvement, and for other purposes
- 8906 Health (Fees) Act amends the *Health Act 1958*, increases certain miscellaneous fees payable under the Act and regulations made pursuant to it, and increases the maximum fees payable for the granting or annual renewal of registration of premises
- 8907 Cemeteries (Amendment) Act amends the *Cemeteries Act 1958* to increase the penalty for unauthorised exhumation, increases the fee for licence to exhume, provides for prescribing fees by regulation, and for other purposes
- 8908 State Forests Works and Services Act authorises expenditure on works and services and other purposes relating to State Forests
- 8909 Gold Buyers (Repeal) Act repeals the *Gold Buyers Act 1958*
- 8910 Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways (East Burwood Tramway) Act authorises the construction by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board of an electric tramway in the Cities of Camberwell, Box Hill, and Nunawading
- 8911 Box Hill Land Act relates to certain lands in the City of Box Hill
- 8912 Liquor Control (Orderly Marketing) Act makes provision with respect to the orderly marketing of certain packaged beer, amends the *Liquor Control Act 1968*, and for other purposes
- 8913 Melbourne Underground Rail Loop (Financial Contributions) Act amends the *Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Act 1970* with respect to the financial contributions of the City of Melbourne and the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, and for other purposes
- 8914 Companies (Fees) Act makes provision relating to fees payable under the *Companies Act 1961*, amends that Act, and for other purposes
- 8915 Employers and Employés (Repeal) Act repeals the *Employers and Employés Act 1958*, amends the *Supreme Court Act 1958* and the *County Court Act 1958* to provide that a court or judge may make orders for the attachment of earnings, including earnings from the Crown, abolishes the doctrine of common employment, and amends the *Wrongs Act 1958*
- 8916 Gas and Fuel Corporation (Borrowing Powers) Act amends the *Gas and Fuel Corporation Act 1958* to increase the limit of total borrowing by the Gas and Fuel Corporation to the sum of \$400,000,000
- 8917 Teacher Housing (Amendment) Act amends sections 5, 9, 13, and 21 of the *Teacher Housing Act 1970*, reconstitutes the Teacher Housing Authority, and amends the *Teaching Service Act 1958*, and for other purposes
- 8918 Education (Special Developmental Schools) Act makes provision with respect to members of the teaching service at special developmental schools
- 8919 Coal Mines (Pensions) Act amends Part III of the *Coal Mines Act 1958* to alter the constitution of the Pensions Tribunal, and to provide that the Treasurer of Victoria is to make contribution to the Pension Fund in any year or part of a year when no coal mines are operating in Victoria
- 8920 Mines Act amends the *Mines Act 1958*, to extend the regulation making power to include public safety and health in relation to mines, the precautions to be taken to prevent damage to property in the vicinity of mines, and controlling and licensing the storage of explosives in mines; repeals the special provisions for licences to search for uranium and thorium; and amends section 36 of the *Explosives Act 1960*
- 8921 Northcote Children's Home Act makes provision with respect to the Northcote Children's Home at Bacchus Marsh and the continuation in employment of certain members of the staff thereof
- 8922 Victoria Racing Club (Borrowings) Act amends section 26 of the *Victoria Racing Club Act 1871*, with respect to the borrowing of moneys

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1976—continued

- by the Chairman of the Victoria Racing Club
- 8923 Taxation Appeals (Amendment) Act amends the *Taxation Appeals Act 1972* to reconstitute the Victorian Taxation Board of Review, and to provide that anyone of the members shall constitute the Board and that each member shall be a barrister and solicitor
- 8924 Marine (Amendment) Act amends the *Marine Act 1958* to empower the Marine Board of Victoria to issue grades of certificates of competency or service to various classes of marine personnel on various classes of vessels
- 8925 Hospitals Superannuation (Amendment) Act amends the *Hospitals Superannuation Act 1965* to reconstitute the Hospitals Superannuation Board, provides that the Hospitals Superannuation Board shall establish a Pension Contributors Fund, and specifies the benefits payable in the case of early retirement, retirement due to disability or deferred retirement, to the contributor, and in the case of death of the contributor, to the family of the contributor.
- 8926 Ports and Harbours Act amends the *Geelong Harbour Trust Act 1958*, the *Harbor Boards Act 1958*, the *Marine Act 1958*, and the *Melbourne Harbor Trust Act 1958*, with respect to the use of port facilities and the removal from ports of sunken, abandoned and other vessels and hulls
- 8927 Building Industry Long Service Leave (Amendment) Act amends the *Building Industry Long Service Leave Act 1975*, to make provision concerning moneys used and to be used for the purpose of bringing the said Act into operation, and for other purposes
- 8928 Public Works and Services Act authorises expenditure on public works and services, and for other purposes
- 8929 Public Service (Amendment) Act amends the *Public Service Act 1974* to provide for the appointment of officers from the Third Division to offices in the Second Division, and provides for a person with special knowledge or experience to be appointed to offices of the First and Second Divisions, and allows an officer of the Second or Third Division who is charged with an offence under the Act and who admits the truth of the charge to appeal against the penalty
- 8930 Educational Grants (Continuation) Act amends the *Education Act 1958* and the *Education Grants Act 1973* to increase the capita-tion grants for 1977
- 8931 Transport Works and Services Act authorises expenditure on works and services and other purposes relating to railways and road transport
- 8932 Housing (Amendment) Act amends the *Housing Act 1958* to expand the objects of the Housing Commission to include the sale of land for housing, permits the Commission with the consent of the Minister to acquire land, and permits the Commission to sell vacant land to a person to erect a house within 10 years for his own occupation
- 8933 Country Fire Authority (Amendment) Act amends the *Country Fire Authority Act 1958* to provide that two members of the Country Fire Authority be appointed by the Insurance Council of Australia, extends the powers of the Chief Officer in relation to closure of roads, and provides for payment of members of fire brigades associations by regulation
- 8934 Psychological Practices (Psychologists' Qualifications) Act amends section 16 of the *Psychological Practices Act 1965* with respect to the qualifications which entitle a person to be registered as a psychologist
- 8935 Dietitians Registration (Fees) Act amends the *Dietitians Registration Act 1958* with respect to the fees payable thereunder, and for other purposes
- 8936 Probate Duty Act amends the *Probate Duty Act 1962* to remove the imposition of probate duty upon real and personal property passing from a deceased person to his or her spouse
- 8937 Wodonga Area Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act amends the *Wodonga Area Land Acquisition Act 1973* to permit the Minister to purchase or serve a notice to treat in respect of any land during the year 1977
- 8938 Building Contracts (Deposits) (Amendment) Act amends the *Building Contracts (Deposits) Act 1962*, and for other purposes
- 8939 Railways (Penalties) Act amends the *Railways Act 1958* to increase the penalties for certain offences, and for other purposes
- 8940 River Improvement (United Districts) Act amends section 18 of

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1976—continued

- the *River Improvement Act* 1958 to enable the Governor in Council by order to provide for the union of two or more river improvement districts into one district and for the jurisdiction and control of the new district until members of the new trust take office
- 8941 *Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts (Amendment) Act* amends the *Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act* 1958, to make further provision concerning the rating powers of the First Mildura Irrigation Trust, provides for the issue of rate certificates, and for other purposes
- 8942 *Magistrates' Courts (Amendment) Act* amends the *Magistrates' Courts Act* 1971, relating to offences punishable summarily by making the offence of burglary where the offence involves an intent to steal any property where the property is a motor car or the value of the property is \$2,000 or less
- 8943 *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Municipalities Contributions) Act* amends section 227 of the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act* 1958 with respect to the period for which contributions are to be made by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works to certain municipalities
- 8944 *Acts Interpretation (Amendment) Act* makes provision with respect to the application of the laws of Victoria in certain off-shore areas adjacent to Victoria, makes further provision for the exercise of statutory powers between the passing and commencement of acts, amends the *Acts Interpretation Act* 1958, and for other purposes
- 8945 *Forests (Fire Prevention and Protection) (Amendment) Act* amends the *Forests Act* 1958 to create the offence of failing to carry out clearing or preventative burning within the period required by the regulations, extends the regulation-making powers to include the extinguishing of fires in fire protected areas and measures to be taken and facilities necessary including dugouts in fire protection areas, and increases penalties for offences under the Act
- 8946 *Land Tax Act* amends the *Land Tax Act* 1958, to declare the rates of land tax for the year ending on 31 December 1977, and for other purposes
- 8947 *Shearers Accommodation Act* re-enacts with amendments the law relating to shearers accommodation
- 8948 *Liquor Control (Fees) Act* amends the *Liquor Control Act* 1968 to make provision for payment of licence fees by quarterly instalments, and for other purposes
- 8949 *Pay-roll Tax Act* alters the general exemption from liability to *Pay-roll Tax Act* 1971, and for other purposes
- 8950 *Rape Offences (Proceedings) Act* makes further provision with respect to the trial of persons for rape, attempted rape and assault with intent to rape, amends the *Magistrates (Summary Proceedings) Act* 1975, the *Evidence Act* 1958, the *Crimes Act* 1958, and for other purposes
- 8951 *Supreme Court Act* consolidates and amends the law relating to officers of the Supreme Court, and for other purposes
- 8952 *Metropolitan Fire Brigades Superannuation Act* constitutes a Metropolitan Fire Brigades Superannuation Board, makes provision for the administration by the said Board of a Metropolitan Fire Brigades Superannuation Fund, provides for the transfer to the said Board of certain assets and the responsibility for the administration thereof, and for other purposes
- 8953 *Minerals and Energy Act* makes provision for and with respect to the creation of a Department of Minerals and Energy, amends the *Coal Mines Act* 1958, the *Gas and Fuel Corporation Act* 1958, the *Health Act* 1958, the *Mines Act* 1958, the *Mining Development Act* 1958, the *Petroleum Act* 1958, the *Extractive Industries Act* 1966, the *Pipelines Act* 1967, the *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act* 1967, the *Groundwater Act* 1969, and the *Public Service Act* 1974, and for other purposes
- 8954 *Legal Profession Practice (Guarantee Fund) Act* amends Parts IV and V of the *Legal Profession Practice Act* 1958, regarding investment by the Law Institute of Victoria of moneys deposited by Solicitors' Guarantee Fund to be divided into an Income Suspense Account, a Fidelity Account, a Victorian Law Foundation Account and a Solicitors' Guarantee Fund Capital Investment Account

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1976—*continued*

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| <p>8955 Magistrates (Summary Proceedings) (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Magistrates (Summary Proceedings) Act 1975</i> in relation to recovery of fines and execution of warrants of commitment for fines</p> <p>8956 Money Lenders (Credit Societies) Act amends sub-section (1) of section 3 of the <i>Money Lenders Act 1958</i> to provide that the interpretation of "Money Lender" does not include a registered credit union</p> <p>8957 Patriotic Funds (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Patriotic Funds Act 1958</i> to give the trustees power to transfer a patriotic fund to any municipality exercising any power for the relief of any class of persons in special need of help</p> <p>8958 Local Government (House Builders' Liability) Act amends division 1A of part XLIX of the <i>Local Government Act 1958</i> in relation to house builders' liability and extends the liability of the builder to successors in title of the purchaser</p> <p>8959 Police Regulation (Long Service Leave) Act amends the provisions of the <i>Police Regulation Act 1958</i> with respect to long service leave</p> <p>8960 Private Agents (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Private Agents Act 1966</i> to increase the surety to be lodged by a commercial agent while he holds a licence and which is to be held for at least two years after the licence ceases, and provides that these trustee securities are to be distributed in the event of default by the commercial agent</p> <p>8961 Poisons (Drugs of Addiction) Act makes further provision with respect to drugs of addiction and specified drugs, to amend the <i>Poisons Act 1962</i> to increase penalties for trafficking in Indian Hemp and certain other drugs of addiction or specified drugs</p> <p>8962 Constitution (Validation of Elections) Act makes provision with</p> | <p>respect to the validation of certain persons to be members of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly, and to indemnify them from any penal consequences which they may have incurred by sitting and voting as members thereof</p> <p>8963 Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs Act establishes a Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, to assist migrants and members of ethnic groups to settle in Victoria, and for other purposes</p> <p>8964 Motor Car (Fees) Act increases the amount of certain fees payable under the <i>Motor Car Act 1958</i></p> <p>8965 Marketing of Primary Products (Marketing Boards) Act amends the <i>Marketing of Primary Products Act 1958</i> with respect to the constitution and powers of marketing boards, and for other purposes</p> <p>8966 Building Societies Act consolidates and amends the law relating to building societies with regard to the registration and operation of building societies and provides for the management and monetary policies of the societies</p> <p>8967 Water and Sewerage Authorities (Accident Insurance and Employés Long Service Leave) Act makes further provision with respect to accident insurance for commissioners and members of certain Water and Sewerage Authorities, and further provision with respect to long service leave for employees of those authorities, and for other purposes</p> <p>8968 Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority Act makes provision with respect to the protection and conservation of the Upper Yarra Valley and the Dandenong Ranges to constitute an authority and gives it certain functions and powers including the preparation of a regional study plan</p> |
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Parliamentary Papers presented during Session 1976-1977

The following Papers were presented to the Legislative Assembly during Session 1976-1977 and ordered by the House to be printed. Copies may be purchased on application to the Sales Section, Government Printing Office, Macarthur Street, Melbourne, 3002.

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS PRESENTED TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, SESSION 1976-1977**Finance :**

A.1. Finance 1975-76—Treasurer's Statement of the Receipts and Payments of the Consolidated Fund and the Trust Fund for the year ended 30 June 1976, with Reports etc. of the Auditor-General.

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS PRESENTED TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
SESSION 1976-77—continued

A.2. Supplementary Report of the Auditor-General for the year ended 30th June, 1976.

Message from His Excellency the Governor :

B.1. Estimates of the Receipts and Payments of the Consolidated Fund for the year ending 30 June, 1977.

Returns to Orders of the House :

C.1. Report of the State Electricity Commission on proposed extension to State Generating System—Loy Yang Project.

C.2. Summary of Interim Report and the Final Report of an Investigation under Part VIa of the *Companies Act* 1961 into the affairs of Barewa Oil and Mining N.L.

C.3. Report of the Committee of Enquiry into Child Care Services in Victoria.

C.4. Report of the Ministry of Fuel and Power on Energy (March, 1977).

Reports from Select Committees :

D.1. Public Accounts Committee—Treasury Minutes on Reports upon the Auditor-General's Reports for 1973-74 and State Electricity Commission Financial Assistance to Ballarat and Bendigo Bus Operations together with extracts from those reports.

D.2. Public Accounts Committee—Report upon Expenditure from the Advance to the Treasurer 1974-75 and Unpaid Accounts 1974-75 together with an Appendix.

D.3. Subordinate Legislation Committee—Report upon the Liquor Control (Orderly Marketing) Regulations 1975 (Statutory Rule No. 425/75).

D.4. Road Safety Committee—Sixteenth Progress Report—Identification of Motor Vehicle Drivers with Blood Alcohol Levels in Excess of .05 per cent together with Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee and Appendices.

D.5. Public Servants Ethical Conduct Committee—Report on Conflicts of Interest together with an Extract from the Proceedings of the Committee and Appendices.

D.6. Public Accounts Committee—Treasury Minute on Report upon the Presentation of Trust Fund Information together with Summary of that Report.

D.7. Standing Orders Committee—Report upon Debate (Time Limits, Right of Reply and Incorporation of Material in "Hansard").

D.8. Public Accounts Committee—Report upon the Auditor-General's Reports for 1974-75.

D.9. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the proposals contained in the Vagrancy (Amendment) Bill 1974 together with Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee and an Appendix.

D.10. Public Accounts Committee—Report upon the Teacher Housing Authority.

D.11. Road Safety Committee—Seventeenth Progress Report—Involvement of Motorcyclists in Road Accidents together with Appendices.

D.12. Public Accounts Committee—Treasury Minute on Report upon the Auditor-General's Reports for 1974-75.

D.13. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon certain proposals by His Honor Judge Rapke relating to Section 26 of the *Motor Car Act* 1958 and to the Forfeiture of Motor Vehicles.

D.14. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the proposals contained in the Statute Law Revision Bill 1976 together with an Appendix.

D.15. Public Accounts Committee—Report upon Aspects of Financial Assistance to Bus Operators.

D.16. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the Age of Majority.

D.17. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the proposals contained in the Constitution Bill 1976 together with Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee and an Appendix.

D.18. Meat Industry Committee—Interim Report upon Future Operations of Livestock Selling Centres.

D.19. Public Accounts Committee—Report upon Expenditure on Parliamentary Printing.

D.20. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the Methods of Destruction of Unwanted Animals and the proposals contained in the Protection of Animals (Amendment) Bill 1976 together with Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee and Appendices.

D.21. Conservation of Energy Resources Committee—Report upon the use of Insulation in Buildings and Conservation Generally together with an Appendix.

D.22. Public Accounts Committee—Report upon Expenditure from the Advance to the Treasurer 1974-75 and Unpaid Accounts 1974-75 together with Summary of that Report.

Papers presented to Parliament :

No. 38. Consumer Affairs—Report of the Director of Consumer Affairs for the year 1975-76.

**VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS PRESENTED TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
SESSION 1976-77—continued**

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- No. 39. Consumer Affairs Council—Report for the year 1975-76.
 - No. 14. Co-operative Housing Societies—Report of the Registrar for 1973-74.
 - No. 70. Co-operative Housing Societies—Report of the Registrar for 1974-75.
 - No. 13. Co-operative Societies—Report of the Registrar for 1973-74.
 - No. 69. Co-operative Societies—Report of the Registrar for 1974-75.
 - No. 54. Country Roads Board—Report for the year 1975-76.
 - No. 12. Dairy Industry in Victoria—Supplementary Report to the First and Second Reports of the Board of Inquiry.
 - No. 21. Dairy Industry in Victoria—Third Report of the Board of Inquiry.
 - No. 74. Dairy Industry in Victoria—Fourth Report of the Board of Inquiry.
 - No. 75. Dairy Industry in Victoria—Fifth Report of the Board of Inquiry.
 - No. 23. Education—Report of the Council of Public Education for the year 1974-75.
 - No. 3. Education—Report of the Minister of Education for the year 1974-75.
 - No. 78. Education—Report of the Minister of Education and the Minister of Special Education for the year 1975-76.
 - No. 41. Egg and Egg Pulp Marketing Board—Report for the pool year ended 3rd July, 1976.
 - No. 4. Environment Protection Authority—Report for the year 1974-75.
 - No. 46. Environment Protection Authority—Report for the year 1975-76.
 - No. 36. Forests Commission—Report for the year 1975-76.
 - No. 7. Friendly Societies and Benefit Associations—Report of the Government Statist for the year 1972-73.
 - No. 27. Friendly Societies and Benefit Associations—Report of the Government Statist for the year 1973-74.
 - No. 82. Friendly Societies and Benefit Associations—Report of the Government Statist for the year 1974-75.
 - No. 37. Gas and Fuel Corporation—Report for the year 1975-76.
 - No. 67. Health—Commission of Public Health—Report for the year 1975-76.
 - No. 53. Hospitals and Charities Commission—Report for the year 1975-76.
 - No. 17. Hospitals Superannuation Board—Report for the year 1974-75.
 - No. 71. Hospitals Superannuation Board—Report for the year 1975-76.
 - No. 11. Housing Commission—Report for the year 1974-75.
 - No. 76. Housing Commission—Report for the year 1975-76.
 - No. 29. Industrial Training Commission—Report for the year 1975-76.
 - No. 6. Labour and Industry Department—Report for the year 1975.
 - No. 81. Labour and Industry Department—Report for the year 1976.
 - No. 20. Land Conservation Council—Report for the year 1975-76.
 - No. 25. Law Reform Commissioner—Report for the year 1975-76.
 - No. 47. Liquor Control Commission—Report for the year 1975-76.
 - No. 45. Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority—Report for the year 1975-76.
 - No. 15. Mental Health Authority—Report for the year 1974.
 - No. 68. Mental Health Authority—Report for the year 1975.
 - No. 61. Motor Accidents Board—Report for the year 1974-75.
 - No. 56. National Parks Service—Report for the year 1972-73.
 - No. 57. National Parks Service—Report for the year 1973-74.
 - No. 58. National Parks Service—Report for the year 1974-75.
 - No. 84. National Parks Service—Report for the year 1975-76.
 - No. 2. Ombudsman—Quarterly Report for the period 1st July, 1975 to 30th September, 1975.
 - No. 5. Ombudsman—Quarterly Report for the period 1st October, 1975 to 31st December, 1975.
 - No. 16. Ombudsman—Quarterly Report for the period 1st January, 1976 to 31st March, 1976.
 - No. 30. Ombudsman—Report for the year 1975-76 together with Quarterly Report for the period 1st April, 1976 to 30th June, 1976.
 - No. 34. Ombudsman—Quarterly Report for the period 1st July, 1976 to 30th September, 1976.
 - No. 65. Ombudsman—Quarterly Report for the period 1st October, 1976 to 31st December, 1976.
 - No. 80. Ombudsman—Quarterly Report for the period 1st January, 1977 to 31st March, 1977.
 - No. 28. Packaged Beer—Report of Board of Inquiry into Sale of.
 - No. 66. Parole Boards (Youth)—Reports for the year 1973-74.
 - No. 73. Parole Board (Youth)—Report for the year 1974-75.
 - No. 33. Police Department—Report for the year 1975.

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS PRESENTED TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
SESSION 1976-77—*continued*

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- No. 55. Property at 110 Exhibition Street, Melbourne—Report of Board of Inquiry into Sale of.
 No. 1. Public Service Board—Report for the year 1974-75.
 No. 49. Public Service Board—Report for the year 1975-76.
 No. 9. Railways—Report of the Victorian Railways Board for the year 1974-75.
 No. 52. Railways—Report of the Victorian Railways Board for the year 1975-76.
 No. 10. Rural Finance and Settlement Commission—Report for the year 1974-75.
 No. 77. Rural Finance and Settlement Commission—Report for the year 1975-76.
 No. 48. Social Welfare Department—Report for the year 1975-76.
 No. 51. Soil Conservation Authority—Report for the year 1975-76.
 No. 24. State Advisory Board on Publications—Report for the year 1975-76.
 No. 32. State Development Committee—Report on the More Efficient Use of Municipal Plant and Equipment.
 No. 44. State Electricity Commission—Report for the year 1975-76 together with Appendices.
 No. 8. State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—Report for the year 1974-75.
 No. 59. State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—Report for the year 1975-76 (Volume One).
 No. 63. State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—Report for the year 1975-76 (Volume Two).
 No. 31. State Savings Bank—Reports, Statements, Returns etc., for the year 1975-76.
 No. 62. State Superannuation Board—Report for the period 1st July, 1974 to 30th June, 1976.
 No. 26. Sunshine—Report of the Board of Inquiry into the Finances of the City of Sunshine.
 No. 72. Superannuation Fund—Eleventh Investigation (as at 30th June, 1974) made by Mr V. H. Arnold, F.I.A. (Actuary to the Superannuation Board).
 No. 18. Teacher Housing Authority—Report for the year 1974-75.
 No. 79. Teacher Housing Authority—Report for the year 1975-76.
 No. 42. Teachers Tribunal—Report for the year 1973-74.
 No. 43. Teachers Tribunal—Report for the year 1974-75.
 No. 83. Town and Country Planning Board—Report for the year 1975-76.
 No. 50. Transport Regulation Board—Report for the year 1975-76.
 No. 35. Victoria Institute of Colleges—Report for the year 1975.
 No. 40. Victoria Police Force—Addenda to the Report of the Board of Inquiry into Allegations against Members of the Victoria Police Force.
 No. 19. Victorian Development Corporation—Report for the year 1974-75.
 No. 60. Victorian Development Corporation—Report for the year 1975-76.
 No. 22. Victorian Public Service—Final Report of the Board of Inquiry.
 No. 64. Youth, Sport and Recreation Department—Report for the year 1975-76.
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VICTORIAN ELECTORAL SYSTEM

General

Electoral basis of the two Houses of Parliament

When first constituted the Legislative Council or Upper House was composed of thirty members, aged 30 years and over and possessed of freehold of the annual value of £500. Property qualifications were abolished by the *Legislative Council Reform Act* 1950, and today the main qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council is the attainment of the age of 18 years. A similar provision applies to the Legislative Assembly.

For Legislative Council purposes, Victoria is divided into Electoral Provinces, each represented by two members elected for six years—one in each Province retiring every three years by rotation—except at a general election following the dissolution of the Council, when one half of the members are to be elected for only three years.

The eighteen members elected in 1973 to represent the eighteen Provinces then in existence, will continue to represent those Provinces until the expiration of their six year period of membership in 1979. The triennial elections in 1979 will be conducted on the basis of the twenty-two Provinces which came into force at the elections held on 20 March 1976.

At the triennial elections held on 20 March 1976, twenty-two members were elected to represent these twenty-two Provinces which came into force at that election.

Thus until the triennial elections in 1979 the Legislative Council will consist of forty members and after the 1979 elections, it will consist of forty-four members, i.e., two members representing each of the twenty-two Provinces.

For Legislative Assembly purposes, Victoria is divided at present into eighty-one Electoral Districts, each returning one member. Members are elected for three years, unless Parliament is dissolved before this period.

Electoral redivision, 1975

Arising out of the *Electoral Provinces and Districts Act 1974*, a redivision of Victoria for electoral purposes was carried out early in 1975 on the following basis :

Legislative Assembly

1. The so-called "Port Phillip District", consisting of 40 complete existing Electoral Districts and parts of 4 other existing Electoral Districts, was redivided into 49 Electoral Districts for the Legislative Assembly, each containing approximately 28,000 electors ; and
2. The remainder of the State, consisting of 29 complete existing Electoral Districts and parts of 4 other existing Electoral Districts, was redivided into 32 Electoral Districts for the Legislative Assembly, each containing approximately 24,500 electors.

Legislative Council

1. The so-called "Southern District", consisting of 8 complete existing Electoral Provinces and parts of 2 other existing Electoral Provinces, was redivided into 13 Electoral Provinces for the Legislative Council, each containing approximately 112,000 electors ; and
2. The remainder of the State, consisting of 8 complete existing Electoral Provinces and parts of 2 other existing Electoral Provinces, was redivided into 9 Electoral Provinces for the Legislative Council, each containing approximately 80,000 electors.

The new Electoral Provinces and Districts formulated by the Commissioners empowered to undertake the 1975 redivision were deemed to be accepted by Parliament, and the names and boundaries of the new Provinces and Districts were declared on 30 July 1975. The triennial election for the Legislative Council was due to be held on 3 July 1976, the Saturday immediately following the expiration of the term of office of the Legislative Council members elected in 1970, but pursuant to *The Constitution Act Amendment (Conjoint Elections) Act 1975*, power was given for this election to be held conjointly with a Legislative Assembly general election up to within four months before 27 June 1976, being the day following the expiration of the term of office of the said members. The term of office of the twenty-two Legislative Council members elected at this election on 20 March 1976 commenced on 27 June 1976. The eighty-one new Electoral Districts came into effect from 12 February 1976, the day of dissolution of the Legislative Assembly preceding the election held on 20 March 1976.

Enrolment of electors

Enrolment on the electoral roll is compulsory for every person of the age of 18 years or over who is a natural-born or naturalised subject of the Queen and who has resided in Australia for six months continuously, and in Victoria for at least three months and in one subdivision for at least one month. (Victorian

Legislation reducing the voting age to 18 years became effective from 18 March 1973.) The electoral rolls for the State are compiled by the Commonwealth electoral authorities under a joint Commonwealth-State Government arrangement, each Government paying half the cost of compilation. All Commonwealth and State parliamentary elections in Victoria are conducted on the basis of these joint rolls.

The compilation of the rolls is aided by the fact that the respective Legislative Council Provinces and Electoral Districts, as well as the Commonwealth Electoral Divisions, are subdivided into 341 common subdivisions, which form the basic units for enrolment on the joint Commonwealth-State of Victoria rolls.

Number of enrolments on the joint rolls

Since 1924, when the Joint Rolls Arrangement was made between the Commonwealth and Victoria, the electoral rolls prepared and maintained by the Australian Electoral Officer for Victoria have been used at all Commonwealth Parliament elections and elections for the Legislative Assembly of Victoria.

The *Legislative Council Reform Act* 1950, which came into effect on 1 November 1951, provided in substance for all electors for the Legislative Assembly to be automatically enrolled also for Legislative Council elections.

The Joint Rolls Arrangement was, therefore, appropriately amended and since 1952 the joint rolls have been used in Victoria for all Commonwealth and State parliamentary elections.

VICTORIA—ELECTORS ENROLLED ON JOINT ROLLS AT 30 JUNE

Year	Number of electors enrolled	Year	Number of electors enrolled
1968	1,759,803	1973	2,124,151
1969	1,789,153	1974	2,183,625
1970	1,852,023	1975	2,176,732
1971	1,857,354	1976	2,264,222
1972	1,890,666	1977	2,301,695

Types of elections in Victoria

There are five types of State parliamentary elections in Victoria :

- (1) *Periodical election for the Legislative Council.* This means an election at which one half of the members of the Council (22) have to be elected. There is a periodical election every three years, the next being due in 1979. Members of the Legislative Council are elected for six years, one half of the members retiring alternately every three years. There are two members for each Province.
- (2) *General election for the Legislative Assembly.* This means an election at which all Members of the Legislative Assembly (81) have to be elected. Each Assembly lasts for three years from the first meeting thereof, but may be dissolved earlier by the Governor (for example, if the government of the day is defeated on some vital issue, etc.).
- (3) *Conjoint election.* This means a periodical election for the Legislative Council and a general election for the Legislative Assembly which are both held on the same day. The Assembly general elections and the Council periodical (or triennial) elections have been held conjointly since 1961.
- (4) *By-election.* A by-election is an "extraordinary" election held in an Electoral Province (Legislative Council) or an Electoral District (Legislative Assembly) because of the death, resignation, etc., of the current member. The candidate elected at a by-election holds office for the remainder of the term for which the member who was replaced was elected.

(5) *General election for the Legislative Council.* This means an election for the Legislative Council where ALL (i.e., 44) members have to be elected. Two members have thus to be returned for each Province, the candidate first elected holding office for six years, the second candidate elected holding office for three years. A general election for the Council can only take place in the event of a deadlock between the two Houses and after a complex code of procedure has first been observed.

Conduct of elections

The election process is initiated by the issue of a Writ—the formal document issued on behalf of the Queen commanding the Returning Officer to whom it is addressed to proceed to the holding of an election to fill the vacancy for a member for the electorate concerned.

Writs for every periodical election of the Council are issued by the President of the Legislative Council, except that, if in the opinion of the President it is desirable for the periodical election to be held conjointly with an Assembly general election, he may consent to the writs being issued by the Governor. Council by-election Writs are issued by the President; and all Writs for a general election for the Council must be issued by the Governor.

Writs for every general election of members of the Assembly are issued by the Governor. Writs for an Assembly by-election are issued by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

The Writ specifies the date by which nominations for the vacancy are to be lodged, and requires the Returning Officer, if the election is contested, to conduct a poll on the date specified therein. The Writ must be returned to whoever issued it by a stipulated date with the name of the new member endorsed thereon.

Voting features of State elections

There is no plural voting at elections for either the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly. Provision for voting by post by electors who are ill or temporarily absent from their electorates, whether they are within Australia or not, is made at elections for both Houses, and there is also a system of "absent" voting whereby any elector who is not able to record a vote within his own subdivision is enabled to record a vote at any polling booth open in Victoria on the day of the poll. In addition, a method of so-called "unenrolled voting" has been instituted, under which an elector whose name has been omitted from the official electoral rolls in error is enabled to record a vote upon making a prescribed declaration.

Voting at elections for both Houses is compulsory and is conducted under an adaptation of Ware's system of preferential voting.

This system of preferential voting at Victorian parliamentary elections was provided for by statute in 1911 for Legislative Assembly elections, in 1921 for Legislative Council triennial elections, and in 1936 for Legislative Council general elections following directly upon a dissolution of the Council in consequence of disagreements or deadlock between the two Houses. Under this system a voter is required to number the candidates in order of preference on the ballot-paper, the figure "1" being written opposite the name of the candidate whom the elector wishes to be returned, and sequential figures (2, 3, 4, etc.) indicating his relative degree of preferences being written opposite the names of the other candidates. Where an elector has so indicated his order of preference for all candidates except one, he is deemed to have given his last contingent vote or preference to such candidate.

Where only two candidates are involved the candidate who receives an absolute majority (i.e., more than half the number of formal votes cast)

is declared elected. Similarly, where there are more than two candidates, if one of them receives an absolute majority on the count of first preferences, then he is declared elected.

Where no absolute majority is attained by a candidate at the count of first preference votes, the candidate who has received the fewest first preference votes is declared defeated, and his ballot-papers examined and his second preferences allotted to the candidates to whom they relate. The process of excluding the candidate with the lowest number of votes and distributing his ballot-papers according to the preferences shown on them to the unexcluded or continuing candidates is followed until one candidate attains an absolute majority.

At a general election for the Legislative Council when two members are required to be elected for each Province, the election of the first member is carried out as above. In the case of the election of the second member, however, a slight variation of procedure is necessary. The first step is to take the ballot-papers of the first elected candidate and allot the second preferences on them to the candidates to whom they relate. The remaining candidates begin the counting process with their own first preferences plus the second preferences allotted in the distribution of the elected candidate's ballot-papers. If one of the remaining candidates has an absolute majority, he is declared elected to the second vacancy. If, however, no such candidate has an absolute majority, the candidate with the fewest votes is declared defeated and the ballot-papers counted to him are then distributed according to the preferences shown thereon among the various continuing or unexcluded candidates.

The process of excluding the lowest candidate and distributing his ballot-papers according to the preferences on them to unexcluded or continuing candidates is followed until one candidate attains an absolute majority.

At a general election for the Legislative Council, the candidate first elected is entitled to hold the seat for six years, and the candidate next elected holds his seat for three years.

Areas of Provinces and Districts

The following tables show the areas of the Provinces of the Legislative Council and the Districts of the Legislative Assembly created by the redivision of 1975:

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL : AREAS OF PROVINCES
(square kilometres)

State Electoral Province (a)	Area	State Electoral Province (a)	Area
Ballarat	12,354.00	Melbourne West	767.00
Bendigo	16,540.00	Monash	46.70
Boronia	446.00	North Eastern	25,513.00
Central Highlands	17,585.00	North Western	67,879.00
Chelsea	211.00	Nunawading	77.50
Doutta Galla	916.00	South Eastern	7,738.00
East Yarra	61.84	Templestowe	632.00
Geelong	462.00	Thomastown	1,127.00
Gippsland	38,115.00	Waverley	122.70
Higinbotham	61.74	Western	37,519.00
Melbourne	73.30		
Melbourne North	59.66	Total (b)	228,307.00

(a) See page 105 for number of electors and sitting members.

(b) The officially recognised "land area" of the State is 227,600 square kilometres. The difference of 707 square kilometres between "land" and "electoral" area is due to the inclusion of coastal waters such as Western Port and Corner Inlet in the electoral descriptions.

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY : AREAS OF DISTRICTS
(square kilometres)

State Electoral District (a)	Area	State Electoral District (a)	Area
Albert Park	23.73	Kew	19.63
Ascot Vale	19.90	Knox	77.54
Ballarat North	1,780.00	Lowan	20,200.00
Ballarat South	2,970.00	Malvern	13.30
Balwyn	16.17	Melbourne	28.68
Benalla	12,610.00	Mentone	17.91
Benambra	14,690.00	Midlands	8,310.00
Bendigo	79.00	Mildura	29,590.00
Bennettswood	18.55	Mitcham	19.58
Bentleigh	12.84	Monbulk	204.00
Berwick	1,576.00	Morwell	1,190.00
Box Hill	13.39	Murray Valley	4,270.00
Brighton	14.26	Narracan	3,910.00
Broadmeadows	64.67	Niddrie	32.20
Brunswick	13.02	Noble Park	99.92
Bundoora	40.04	Northcote	16.70
Burwood	14.22	Oakleigh	18.30
Carrum	32.75	Polwarth	7,515.00
Caulfield	10.70	Portland	13,900.00
Coburg	17.86	Prahran	7.68
Dandenong	39.91	Preston	15.77
Doncaster	33.09	Reservoir	18.90
Dromana	344.00	Richmond	14.30
Essendon	17.00	Ringwood	31.64
Evelyn	4,087.00	Ripon	12,490.00
Footscray	19.68	Rodney	7,430.00
Forest Hill	20.23	St Kilda	8.70
Frankston	45.69	Sandringham	18.03
Geelong East	243.00	Shepparton	2,795.00
Geelong North	1,810.00	South Barwon	2,546.00
Geelong West	21.00	Springvale	32.06
Gippsland East	29,630.00	Sunshine	34.82
Gippsland South	7,243.00	Swan Hill	18,420.00
Gisborne	6,799.00	Syndal	24.43
Glenhuntly	11.75	Wantirna	24.78
Glenroy	16.87	Warrandyte	123.00
Greensborough	92.84	Warrnambool	5,752.00
Hawthorn	12.30	Werribee	974.00
Heatherton	40.01	Westernport	3,296.00
Ivanhoe	23.88	Williamstown	29.22
Keilor	221.00		
		Total (b)	228,307.00

(a) See pages 106-7 for number of electors and sitting members.

(b) The officially recognised "land area" of the State is 227,600 square kilometres. The difference of 707 square kilometres between "land" and "electoral" area is due to the inclusion of coastal waters such as Western Port and Corner Inlet in the electoral descriptions.

Parliamentary elections

Legislative Assembly

At the Legislative Assembly election held on 20 March 1976 there were contests in all the eighty-one Electoral Districts. In fifty-four of these contests, more than two candidates were engaged.

In thirty-seven of these fifty-four contests the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded and consequently no distribution of further preferences was necessary. After the necessary distribution of second or subsequent preferences had been completed in the other seventeen contests, the leading candidate on the first count was elected in twelve instances but was defeated in the remaining five instances.

The following table shows the voting in general elections held for the Legislative Assembly since 1952 :

VICTORIA—VOTING AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Year of election	Whole State		Contested Districts			
	Electors enrolled	Electors enrolled	Votes recorded		Informal votes	
			Number	Percentage of voters	Number	Percentage of total votes recorded
1952	1,402,705	1,119,486	1,047,671	93.59	18,991	1.81
1955	1,422,588	1,402,806	1,318,937	94.02	28,934	2.19
1958	1,478,065	1,478,065	1,392,813	94.23	24,760	1.78
1961	1,554,856	1,554,856	1,467,862	94.41	35,937	2.45
1964	1,635,311	1,635,311	1,543,778	94.40	35,631	2.31
1967	1,723,981	1,723,981	1,625,239	94.27	51,384	3.16
1970	1,827,595	1,827,595	1,728,362	94.57	55,141	3.19
1973	2,088,984	2,088,984	1,954,005	93.54	56,691	2.90
1976	2,267,282	2,267,282	2,101,414	92.68	53,417	2.54

NOTE. Detailed statistics are available in publications issued by the Chief Electoral Officer for Victoria.

The following table shows certain particulars of the representation in the Legislative Assembly in which general elections have been held since 1952 :

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION IN THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Year of election	Number of members of Legislative Assembly	Mean population	Average population per member	Number of electors enrolled on date of election	Average number of electors per member	Proportion of persons enrolled to total population
						per cent
1952	65	2,343,610	36,056	1,402,705	21,580	59.9
1955	66	2,520,481	38,189	1,422,588	21,554	56.4
1958	66	2,717,371	41,172	1,478,065	22,395	54.4
1961	66	2,926,075	44,334	1,554,856	23,558	53.1
1964	66	3,105,685	47,056	1,635,311	24,777	52.7
1967	73	3,277,183	44,893	1,723,981	23,616	52.6
1970	73	3,450,523	47,267	1,827,595	25,036	53.0
1973	73	3,596,778	49,271	2,088,984	28,616	58.1
1976	81	(a)3,746,000	45,024	2,267,282	27,991	62.2

(a) Census count 30 June 1976, adjusted for under-enumeration.

Proportion of voters at elections

The first general election for the Legislative Assembly was held in 1856. The proportion of voters to electors of contested districts at each of the general elections held until 1955 for the Legislative Assembly can be found on page 86 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1961.

Legislative Council

Until the triennial elections in 1979, the Legislative Council will consist of forty members, eighteen representing the eighteen Provinces for which they were elected in 1973 and twenty-two representing the twenty-two Provinces which came into force at the elections on 20 March 1976. After the 1979 elections, the Legislative Council will consist of forty-four members representing twenty-two Provinces. Voting in elections held for the Legislative Council since 1952 is shown in the following table. At the triennial election held on 20 March 1976, there were contests in all Provinces and in seven of them more than two candidates were engaged.

In two of these seven contests the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded and consequently no distribution of further preferences was necessary. After the necessary distribution of second or subsequent preferences had been completed in the other five contests, the leading candidate, on the first count, was elected in three instances but was defeated in the remaining two instances.

The following table shows the voting in periodical elections held for the Legislative Council since 1952:

VICTORIA—VOTING AT ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Year of election	Whole State		Contested Provinces			
	Electors enrolled	Electors enrolled	Votes recorded		Informal votes	
			Number	Percentage of voters	Number	Percentage of total votes recorded
1952	1,395,650	1,078,959	994,190	92.14	22,595	2.27
1955	1,430,130	1,216,010	1,112,951	91.52	23,189	2.08
1958	1,488,293	1,387,097	1,283,665	92.54	22,085	1.72
1961	1,554,856	1,554,856	1,467,482	94.38	46,697	3.18
1964	1,635,311	1,635,311	1,543,584	94.39	45,627	2.96
1967	1,723,981	1,723,981	1,625,371	94.28	59,895	3.69
1970	1,827,595	1,827,595	1,726,725	94.48	67,710	3.92
1973	2,088,984	2,088,984	1,953,462	93.51	74,354	3.81
1976	2,267,282	2,267,282	2,102,674	92.74	65,997	3.14

NOTE. Detailed statistics are available in publications issued by the Chief Electoral Officer for Victoria.

Referendums, 1977

A poll was held on 21 May 1977 in respect of each of four proposed laws, namely,

- (1) "An Act to alter the Constitution so as to ensure that Senate Elections are held at the same time as House of Representatives Elections".
- (2) "An Act to alter the Constitution so as to ensure so far as practicable that a Casual Vacancy in the Senate is filled by a Person of the same Political Party as the Senator chosen by the People and for the balance of his Term".
- (3) "An Act to alter the Constitution so as to allow Electors in Territories as well as Electors in the States, to vote at Referendums on Proposed Laws to alter the Constitution".
- (4) "An Act to alter the Constitution so as to provide for Retiring Ages for Judges of Federal Courts".

The result of the voting as regards each State and as regards the Commonwealth was as follows:

**PROPOSED LAW ENTITLED "CONSTITUTION ALTERATION
(SIMULTANEOUS ELECTIONS) 1977"**

State	Number of votes given in favour of the proposed law	Number of votes given not in favour of the proposed law	Number of ballot-papers rejected as informal
New South Wales	1,931,775	800,331	42,282
Victoria	1,325,708	713,929	43,399
Queensland	534,968	590,942	12,932
South Australia	480,827	247,762	17,401
Western Australia	292,344	310,765	14,354
Tasmania	82,785	158,818	4,460
Total for the Commonwealth	4,648,407	2,822,547	134,928

**PROPOSED LAW ENTITLED "CONSTITUTION ALTERATION (SENATE
CASUAL VACANCIES) 1977 "**

State	Number of votes given in favour of the proposed law	Number of votes given not in favour of the proposed law	Number of ballot-papers rejected as informal
New South Wales	2,230,218	502,171	41,999
Victoria	1,552,558	486,798	43,780
Queensland	662,732	463,165	12,945
South Australia	557,950	170,536	17,504
Western Australia	344,389	258,655	14,419
Tasmania	129,924	111,638	4,501
Total for the Commonwealth	5,477,771	1,992,963	135,148

**PROPOSED LAW ENTITLED "CONSTITUTION ALTERATION
(REFERENDUMS) 1977 "**

State	Number of votes given in favour of the proposed law	Number of votes given not in favour of the proposed law	Number of ballot-papers rejected as informal
New South Wales	2,292,822	439,247	42,319
Victoria	1,647,187	391,855	44,094
Queensland	670,820	455,051	12,971
South Australia	606,743	121,770	17,477
Western Australia	437,751	165,049	14,663
Tasmania	150,346	91,184	4,533
Total for the Commonwealth	5,805,669	1,664,156	136,057

**PROPOSED LAW ENTITLED "CONSTITUTION ALTERATION (RETIREMENT
OF JUDGES) 1977 "**

State	Number of votes given in favour of the proposed law	Number of votes given not in favour of the proposed law	Number of ballot-papers rejected as informal
New South Wales	2,316,999	414,070	43,319
Victoria	1,659,273	378,505	45,358
Queensland	734,183	391,227	13,432
South Australia	622,760	104,987	18,243
Western Australia	472,228	130,307	14,928
Tasmania	174,951	66,478	4,634
Total for the Commonwealth	5,980,394	1,485,574	139,914

In respect of the proposed law entitled "Constitution Alteration (Simultaneous Elections) 1977" the proposed law failed as in three States, New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, the majority of electors in each of those States voted "in favour" of the proposed law, while in the other three States, Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania, the majority of electors in each of those States voted "not in favour" of the proposed law.

With reference to the three other proposed laws entitled "Constitution Alteration (Senate Casual Vacancies) 1977", "Constitution Alteration (Referendums) 1977" and "Constitution Alteration (Retirement of Judges) 1977" the majority of electors in each of the six States voted "in favour" of each of the proposed laws.

Victorian representation in the Commonwealth Parliament*

The Commonwealth Parliament consists of the Queen, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. The Queen is represented in Australia by the Governor-General.

Senate

The founders of the Commonwealth Constitution had in mind that the Senate should give expression to the interests of the States as partners in the Federation ; in other words, the Senate should be a States' house. Accordingly, the proportional representation suggested by the varying populations of the States was disregarded, and it was provided that each State should be represented by six Senators ; the first Senate in the first Parliament comprised 36 members of whom six represented Victoria. The numbers remained unchanged until the Commonwealth *Representation Act* 1948 when each State became eligible to elect ten senators.

The Senate was also envisaged as a house of review and accordingly continuity of membership was provided by requiring only one half of the Senate to retire every three years, and for each Senator's term to be six years. If the normal pattern of three-yearly rotational retirement is broken by a double dissolution of both Houses, Section 13 of the Constitution provides that the Senate shall divide the Senators chosen for each State into two classes, as nearly equal in number as practicable, and the places of the Senators of the first class shall become vacant at the expiration of three years and the places of those of the second class at the expiration of six years. In dividing the Senators into classes the Senate has adopted the practice of placing the first five Senators elected in each State in the second class and the other five Senators elected in the first class. After a normal rotational election, Senators' terms commence from the first day of the following July ; in the case of an election for the whole Senate, terms commence from the first day of July preceding the election.

House of Representatives

In designing the House of Representatives, the founders envisaged a legislative body representing the national interest and provided that the number of members chosen in the several States must be in proportion to population, but that no original State should have less than five members. The first House of Representatives in 1901 had 75 members of whom 23 were elected in Victoria. The term of office was set as three years.

The *Representation Act* 1948 increased the size of the House of Representatives to 123 members, although only 121 were elected from the States ; the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory each had one member with restricted voting powers. At 30 June 1976, the House of Representatives consisted of 127 members, 124 from the States, two from the Australian Capital Territory, and one from the Northern Territory.

Electoral redistributions were undertaken in all States after the 1947, 1954, 1961, 1966, and 1971 population censuses. The 1968 recommendations were the last approved by the Commonwealth Parliament in respect of all States and the net effect was to increase membership of the House of Representatives by one to 125 members. The 1969 House of Representatives election was the first Commonwealth election to be conducted on the new boundaries and subsequent to the election State representation in the House of Representatives became : New South Wales, 45 ; Victoria, 34 ; Queensland, 18 ; South Australia, 12 ; Western Australia, 9 ; Tasmania, 5. The Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory each returned one member with full voting rights. In May 1974, redistributions in Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory increased representation in both cases by one. Redistributions in each of the other States were disapproved by the Senate in May 1975.

* Representation after the 1977 election is shown in the supplement at the end of this *Year Book*.

The following table shows the state of the House of Representatives at various election years :

AUSTRALIA—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES : MEMBERSHIP									
Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T. (a)	A.C.T. (b)	Total
1948	28	20	10	6	5	5	1	..	75
1949(c)	47	33	18	10	8	5	1	1	123
1955(c)	46	33	18	11	9	5	1	1	124
1969(c)	45	34	18	12	9	5	1	1	125
1974	45	34	18	12	10	5	1	2	127
1975	45	34	18	12	10	5	1	2	127

(a) Representative in House since 1922; full voting rights granted in 1969.

(b) Representative in House since 1949; full voting rights granted in 1966.

(c) Election following an electoral redistribution.

Elections

Qualifications of voters for Commonwealth Government elections

An elector on a federal roll is required by law to vote both in elections for the House of Representatives and for the Senate. An elector is any person, male or female, not under 18 years of age who is a British subject, has lived in Australia for six months continuously, and whose name appears on the roll. (Commonwealth legislation reducing the voting age to 18 years became effective from 21 March 1973.) Residence in an electoral subdivision for at least one month is necessary to enable a qualified person to enrol. Enrolment is compulsory.

Qualifications of candidates—either House of the Commonwealth Parliament

Qualifications necessary for membership of either House of the Commonwealth Parliament are possessed by any British subject, 18 years of age or over, who has resided in Australia for at least three years and who is, or who is qualified to become, an Australian elector.

The term of office for a member of the House of Representatives is three years unless the House is dissolved earlier by the Governor-General.

Disqualification as elector or member

Grounds for disqualification as an elector include being of unsound mind, or being convicted and under sentence for offences punishable by imprisonment for a year or longer. Grounds for disqualification as a member of either House include these prohibitions and also the following: membership of the other House, being an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent, holding office for profit under the Crown (with certain exceptions), or having a pecuniary interest in any agreement with the Commonwealth Public Service except as a member of an incorporated company of more than 25 persons.

Elections for the Senate

In Senate elections each State is an electorate. Electors are required to cast a vote by indicating the order of their preference for every candidate standing within the State, and the election of members is carried out in accordance with the principles of proportional representation by the single transferable vote.

The provisions for the filling of vacancies in the Senate are now as follows :

" If the place of a senator becomes vacant before the expiration of his term of service, the Houses of Parliament of the State for which he was chosen, sitting and voting together, or, if there is only one House of that Parliament, that House, shall choose a person to hold the place until the expiration of the term. But if the Parliament of the State is not in session when the vacancy is notified, the Governor of the State, with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, may appoint a

person to hold the place until the expiration of fourteen days from the beginning of the next session of the Parliament of the State or the expiration of the term, whichever first happens.

"Where a vacancy has at any time occurred in the place of a senator chosen by the people of a State and, at the time when he was so chosen, he was publicly recognized by a particular political party as being an endorsed candidate of that party and publicly represented himself to be such a candidate, a person chosen or appointed under this section in consequence of that vacancy, or in consequence of that vacancy and a subsequent vacancy or vacancies, shall, unless there is no member of that party available to be chosen or appointed, be a member of that party.

"Where (a) in accordance with the last preceding paragraph, a member of a particular political party is chosen or appointed to hold the place of a senator whose place had become vacant; and (b) before taking his seat he ceases to be a member of that party (otherwise than by reason of the party having ceased to exist), he shall be deemed not to have been so chosen or appointed and the vacancy shall be again notified in accordance with section twenty-one of this [Commonwealth] Constitution.

The name of any senator chosen or appointed under this section shall be certified by the Governor of the State to the Governor-General."

The following table lists the Senators for Victoria elected on 13 December 1975 together with the party affiliation and year of retirement of each Senator. Political party affiliations are indicated thus:

- (ALP) Australian Labor Party
- (LP) Liberal Party of Australia
- (NP) National Party of Australia (Victoria)

AUSTRALIA—SENATE: VICTORIAN MEMBERS ELECTED ON 13 DECEMBER 1975

Senator	Retires
Brown, William Walter Charles (ALP)	1978
Button, John Norman (ALP)	1978
Cormack, Hon. Sir Magnus Cameron, K.B.E. (LP)	1978
Greenwood, Hon. Ivor John, Q.C. (LP) (a)	1981
Guilfoyle, Hon. Margaret Georgina Constance (LP)	1981
Melzer, Jean Isabel (ALP)	1981
Missen, Alan Joseph (LP)	1978
Primmer, Cyril Graham (ALP)	1981
Tehan, Thomas Joseph (NP)	1978
Webster, Hon. James Joseph (NP)	1981

(a) Hon. Ivor John Greenwood died on 13 October 1976. Senator Austin William Russell Lewis was appointed in his stead on 7 December 1976.

Elections for the House of Representatives

Australia is divided into 127 single-member electorates and electors are required to cast a vote by indicating the order of their preference for every candidate standing within the electorate. Election of members is carried out in accordance with the principles of the absolute majority through use of the alternative vote. If a vacancy occurs in the House of Representatives, it is filled by holding a by-election in the electorate concerned. The last general election was held on 13 December 1975.

The following table lists the Victorian members of the House of Representatives elected on 13 December 1975 together with the party affiliation and electorate of each member:

AUSTRALIA—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES : VICTORIAN
MEMBERS ELECTED ON 13 DECEMBER 1975

Member	Division
Aldred, Kenneth James (LP)	Henty
Baillieu, Marshall (LP)	La Trobe
Bourchier, John William (LP)	Bendigo
Brown, Neil Anthony (LP)	Diamond Valley
Bryant, Hon. Gordon Munro, E.D. (ALP)	Wills
Cairns, Hon. Dr James Ford (ALP)	Lalor
Cass, Hon. Dr Moses Henry (ALP)	Maribyrnong
Chipp, Hon. Donald Leslie (LP) (a)	Hotham
Crean, Hon. Frank (ALP)	Melbourne Ports
Falconer, Peter David (LP)	Casey
Fisher, Peter Stanley (NP)	Mallee
Fraser, Rt Hon. John Malcolm (LP)	Wannon
Garrick, Horace James (ALP)	Batman
Hamer, David John, D.S.C. (LP)	Isaacs
Holten, Hon. Rendle McNeillage (NP)	Indi
Innes, Urquhart Edward (ALP)	Melbourne
Jarman, Alan William (LP)	Deakin
Jenkins, Dr Henry Alfred (ALP)	Scullin
Johnson, Leonard Keith (ALP)	Burke
King, Hon. Robert Shannon (NP)	Wimmera
Lloyd, Bruce (NP)	Murray
Lynch, Rt Hon. Phillip Reginald (LP)	Flinders
Macphée, Hon. Ian Malcolm (LP)	Balaclava
Nixon, Hon. Peter James (NP)	Gippsland
Peacock, Hon. Andrew Sharp (LP)	Kooyong
Scholes, Gordon Glen Denton (ALP)	Corio
Shipton, Roger Francis (LP)	Higgins
Short, James Robert (LP)	Ballaarat
Simon, Barry Douglas (LP)	McMillan
Snedden, Rt Hon. Billy Mackie, Q.C. (LP)	Bruce
Staley, Hon. Anthony Allan (LP)	Chisholm
Street, Hon. Anthony Austin (LP)	Corangamite
Willis, Ralph (ALP)	Gellibrand
Yates, William (LP)	Holt

(a) Mr. Chipp resigned from the Liberal Party on 24 March 1977. He is now leader of the Australian Democrats.

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GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND PLANNING

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

The administration of the Victorian Government consists of the central Government composed of the departments of State and statutory bodies as described in the following pages and a local government network of 211 municipalities as described in Chapter 6 beginning on page 170.

Victorian Public Service

The Public Service of Victoria consists of those officers and employees who staff the ministerial departments as distinct from those employed in statutory bodies, the teaching service, the police force, or in local government. Their duty is to administer legislation and implement the policies of permanent heads of departments. There are about 23,000* permanent officers who are grouped in three Divisions: the First Division comprising officers exercising the more important administrative or professional functions, the Second Division comprising other officers performing duties of an administrative or professional nature, and the Third Division comprising a wide range of positions including clerical assistants, chauffeurs, tradesmen, various inspectors, etc.

Permanent heads are selected by the government of the day, mostly from within the Public Service. First Division officers usually are promoted from the Second Division, while entry to the Second Division requires a professional qualification or the passing of a competitive entrance examination. There is also special provision for the recruitment of graduates in this Division. Appointment to the Third Division is based on acceptable educational and other qualifications. A cadetship scheme operates to complement recruitment in a number of areas.

Because of the career nature of the Service, the classification of officers within the Divisions provides for some progression by salary increments in most positions commensurate with increased knowledge and experience but subject to a satisfactory level of performance. Creation of new offices or the abolition of existing offices within the Divisions is by Order of the Governor in Council after recommendation by the Public Service Board. For new offices the Treasury must specify that the necessary funds are available before the offices can be created.

About 8,600* persons are employed on a temporary basis and recruitment for permanent positions often comes from this group. While legislation limits

* At 30 June 1977.

their employment for a maximum period of two years, the Public Service Board may renew these engagements or make exemptions in certain cases. A further group of about 6,600* known as exempt employees are not subject to the provisions of the Public Service Act and are employed under the provisions of Commonwealth Awards, State Wages Boards determinations, or at special rates determined by the Public Service Board.

As the population of Victoria has grown and with the increasing complexities of modern life, the Public Service has had to provide a more diverse range of services. The last few years has seen the emergence of new departments (e.g., Youth, Sport and Recreation; Social Welfare; Minerals and Energy; and State Development) and Ministries (e.g., Planning, Arts, and Conservation) concerned with providing services aimed at improving the quality of life for the community and the individual.

Public Service Board

Public Service Act 1974

Under the *Public Service Act 1974* the functions of the Public Service Board include:

- (1) Ensuring that the Public Service is so organised and staffed as to be capable of performing its functions in the most efficient and economic manner and for that purpose to review and to keep under review the organisation of, and the recruitment for, the Public Service, and the facilities for the training and development of officers and employees;
- (2) assisting in promoting the effective, efficient, and economic management and operation of departments and, for that purpose, exercising a critical oversight of the methods of conducting business in departments and bringing to the attention of permanent heads any improvements that appear to be necessary, and from time to time advising the permanent heads of departments as to the measures that appear to the Board to be necessary or desirable—
 - (i) to improve the management, organisation, staffing and procedures in the departments,
 - (ii) to improve the conduct, co-ordination, and supervision of work performed in the departments,
 - (iii) to eliminate unnecessary work and procedures in the departments, and
 - (iv) to improve departmental staff training programmes;
- (3) advising the Premier of any measures which are beyond the powers of the Board or the permanent heads of departments that it considers necessary or desirable to enable the organisation and staffing of the Public Service and the co-ordination of the work of the departments to be improved;
- (4) recruitment and initial appointments to the Public Service;
- (5) the determination of appeals against provisional promotions to offices in the First Division. (The First Division consists of officers required to exercise the more important administrative or professional functions in the Public Service.);
- (6) the determination (subject to disallowance by Parliament) of salaries, wages, or other remuneration and the term and conditions of service or employment for officers and employees in the Public Service;
- (7) determining applications by officers for permission to engage in duties unconnected with their offices;
- (8) the classification of offices within the Service;
- (9) dealing with certain disciplinary charges in relation to senior officers; and
- (10) the making of Regulations (subject to disallowance by Parliament and with the approval of the Governor in Council) for and with respect to any matter which relates to the organisation, management, or discipline of the Public Service or generally for giving effect to the *Public Service Act 1974*.

* At 30 June 1977.

The Office of the Public Service Board was reorganised on 1 February 1977 to enable the Board to carry out more effectively its management responsibilities under section 16 (1) of the 1974 Act.

The revised divisional structure now provides for the following divisions: Administration Division, Claims and Industrial Division, Conditions of Employment Division, Electronic Data Processing Division, Management Services Division, Recruitment and Staff Development Division, Research and Special Projects Division, and Staffing and Classification Division.

The Directors of the following Divisions are subject to the direction of the Secretary: Administration Division, and Recruitment and Staff Development Division.

The Directors of the following Divisions are subject to the direction of the Chief Public Service Inspector and the Assistant Chief Public Service Inspectors: Claims and Industrial Division, Conditions of Employment Division, Electronic Data Processing Division, and Staffing and Classification Division.

The Directors of the Management Services Division and the Research and Special Projects Division report directly to the Board.

Amendments to the Public Service Act 1974

The *Public Service Act* 1974 has been amended to remove some technical difficulties encountered in administration and in addition to ensure that the powers of the Public Service Board when constituted in its "Mental Hygiene" jurisdiction include the same powers as those of the General Service Board.

Other amendments have been made in respect of certain entitlements and conditions for officers of the Public Service including long service leave and the assignment of allowances for the performance of higher duties.

Further reference, 1977

Victorian Government Departments and Ministries

The Public Service of Victoria consists of the State Departments of Agriculture, Chief Secretary, Crown Lands and Survey, Education, Health, Labour and Industry, Law, Local Government, Minerals and Energy, Premier, Public Works, Social Welfare, State Development, State Forests, Treasury, and Youth, Sport and Recreation, and the Ministries for the Arts, Conservation, Federal Affairs, and Planning, and the Ministries of Consumer Affairs, Housing, Transport, Water Resources and Water Supply, and Immigration and Ethnic Affairs. These are the instruments of ministerial action and legislative enactment is generally not required to establish, abolish, or reorganise a department although this is often the method used. All but two of the departments are organised so that all their activities are related in some way to a general function. The exceptions are the Premier's and Chief Secretary's Departments which both embrace a variety of dissimilar activities.

Department of Agriculture

Minister: Minister of Agriculture

Permanent Head: Director-General of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture provides a range of services to ensure an adequate supply of high quality agricultural products, while contributing to the protection of public health and the improvement of the environment.

Having proper regard to social and economic factors in the community, this role is achieved through the following functions: developing and reviewing Victorian Government policies, Acts, and Regulations, and attending to their administration; contributing to the development of national rural policies and participating in national programmes; protecting and improving the health of livestock, crops, and people; improving the skills, competence, and knowledge of people involved or interested in agriculture; assisting the rural community

to adjust to changing circumstances; developing more efficient farming practices; the development of sound and stable marketing practices; and assisting in the planning, development, and use of natural resources and in the improvement of the environment in urban and rural Victoria. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1971, pages 105-8.)

The various branches and agencies are: Animal Health Services: Veterinary Field Services, Veterinary Laboratories, Veterinary Public Health; Animal Services: Animal Industries, Animal Research, Dairying; Plant Services: Plant Industries, Plant Research, Plant Standards; Education, Extension, and Economic Services; and Agricultural Chemical Services. A number of Boards also come under the jurisdiction of the Minister.

Chief Secretary's Department

Minister: Chief Secretary

Permanent Head: Under Secretary

This Department performs many diverse activities. It is the direct descendant of the first office of governmental activities, but over the years specific functions have been transferred to other departments and it has acquired other functions in response to governmental needs. (For the history of the Department see *Victorian Year Book* 1963, pages 100-4.)

The various branches are: State Insurance Office, Police (including Motor Registration Branch), Public Record Office, Government Shorthand Writers Office, Electoral Office, Registry of Estate Agents, State Emergency Service, Government Statist's Office (including the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages), Registry of Private Agents, the offices of the Liquor Control Commission, the Road Safety and Traffic Authority, and the Workers Compensation Board.

In addition, a multiplicity of committees and boards come within the administration of the Chief Secretary. These are: Country Fire Authority, Crimes Compensation Tribunal, Estate Agents Committee, Exhibition Trustees, Liquor Control Commission, Metropolitan Fire Brigades Appeal Tribunal, Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board, Metropolitan Fire Brigades Superannuation Board, Motor Accidents Board, Motor Accidents Tribunal, Police Discipline Board, Police Medical Board, Police Service Board, Police Superannuation Board, Premiums Committee, Public Records Advisory Council, Road Safety and Traffic Authority, Seamen's Welfare Advisory Council, Seamen's Welfare Trust Committee, State Advisory Board on Publications, and Workers Compensation Boards.

Department of Crown Lands and Survey

Minister: Minister of Lands

Permanent Head: Secretary for Lands

This Department is responsible for the disposal, in various forms of tenure, of Crown lands for agricultural, pastoral, residential, and industrial purposes and survey work in this connection; the management and control of the uncommitted Crown lands of the State; destruction of vermin and eradication of noxious weeds; co-ordination of all survey work in the State and compilation of comprehensive maps; and provision of Crown land for recreational and other reserves. It also controls and maintains the Royal Botanic Gardens and the National Herbarium, Melbourne. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1968, pages 100-2.)

Education Department

Ministers: Minister of Education

Minister of Special Education

Permanent Head: Director-General of Education

The function of the Education Department is to ensure that all children between the ages of 6 and 15 years receive efficient and regular instruction in

general subjects and to provide more specialised higher education for older students. Courses are, as far as possible, flexible, appropriate to the needs of the individual school and local community, and adaptable to the changing needs of society. Much of the administration of the Department is now decentralised, each of the eleven educational regions in the State being controlled by a Regional Director of Education. The Department's policy is to give more decision-making authority to individual schools and principals and to encourage community involvement in school affairs. The teaching service provides the teachers for all State schools, the Department being responsible for general administration; provision, maintenance and equipment of school buildings; salaries for teachers; school transport for children in country areas; and the award of teaching studentships and scholarships.

The five operating divisions each administered by a director are: Primary Education, Secondary Education, Technical Education, Special Services, and Teacher Education. Currently there are four service divisions each administered by a director. These are: Planning Services, Building Operations, Personnel, and Administrative Services. Details of all aspects of education within the State are covered in Chapter 25 of this *Year Book*.

(For a brief history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1969, pages 107–10; for a detailed history see Volume 1 of the Department's 1973 publication *Vision and Realization: A centenary history of State education in Victoria*.)

Department of Health

Minister: Minister of Health

Assistant Minister of Health

Permanent Head: Secretary to the Department of Health

This Department is responsible for implementation and co-ordination of measures for public health, including prevention and cure of diseases; avoidance of fraud in connection with alleged remedies; treatment of physical defects and mental afflictions; training for health services; control, care, and treatment of mental defectives, epileptics, and alcoholic and drug dependent persons; initiation and direction of research; and preparation and dissemination of information and statistics. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1974, pages 109–11.)

The various branches are: General Health; Mental Hygiene; Alcoholic and Drug Dependent Persons Services; Maternal and Child Welfare; and Tuberculosis.

Department of Labour and Industry

Minister: Minister of Labour and Industry

Permanent Head: Secretary for Labour and Industry

The Department is concerned with the administration and enforcement of legislation relating to conditions of employment, Wages Board Determinations, and with the registration and inspection of factories and shops, boilers and pressure vessels, lifts and cranes, and scaffolding. Its main functions involve industrial relations, the control and regulation of matters affecting safety, health and welfare in industry, training within industry, and statistical research in the industrial field.

These functions are performed by the Industrial Relations Division, the Wages Board Secretariat, the Industrial Training Commission, the Office of the Building Industry Long Service Leave Board, and the following Inspectorates: Factories and Shops, Boilers and Pressure Vessels, Lifts and Cranes, and Scaffolding. The Office of Industrial Relations Co-ordination (Public Employing Authorities) is attached to the Department for administrative purposes. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1975, pages 140–4.)

Law Department

Minister : Attorney-General

Permanent Head : Secretary to the Law Department

The principal function of this Department is to provide administrative services to the Supreme, County, Magistrates', Children's, and Coroner's Courts in Victoria. Other functions include giving legal advice and assistance to the Government and the public, registration of transfers of land, registration of money lenders, drafting of statutes, maintaining a register of companies and businesses, and the administration of estates. (For information on the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1974, pages 588-611, and *Victorian Year Book* 1976, pages 737-59.)

The various branches are : Courts; Crown Solicitor's Office; Public Solicitor's Office; Parliamentary Counsel's Office; Public Trust Office; Corporate Affairs Office; Office of Titles; and Registrar-General's Office.

Local Government Department

Minister : Minister for Local Government

Permanent Head : Secretary for Local Government

This Department supervises administration by municipalities of the Local Government Act and related Acts. It is responsible for the oversight of government funds allocated to assist municipalities with certain construction works (e.g., main drainage, recreational facilities, and public halls in country areas).

In addition to these functions the Department encompasses the Valuer-General's Office, whose major function is to co-ordinate valuations made for councils and other rating authorities, and the Weights and Measures Branch, headed by the Superintendent of Weights and Measures, who administers weights and measures legislation and generally supervises the operations of local weights and measures authorities.

Department of Minerals and Energy

Minister : Minister for Minerals and Energy

Permanent Head : Secretary for Minerals and Energy

The Department of Minerals and Energy was established by the *Minerals and Energy Act* 1976 which enabled the Mines Department and the Ministry of Fuel and Power to be amalgamated.

The Minister for Minerals and Energy is responsible for the operation of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria and the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria. The Department's activities relate mainly to administering the *Fuel and Power Act* 1965 and parts of the *Pipelines Act* 1967. It is responsible for the development and co-ordination of energy policies for Victoria and for granting permits to own and use pipelines conveying crude oil, natural gas, refined petroleum products, liquefied petroleum gas, and ethane gas.

A committee known as the Victorian Brown Coal Research and Development Committee, established in 1975, is operating within the Department for the purpose of studying all aspects of the development of Victoria's brown coal resources other than for the generation of electricity and with particular emphasis on the production of liquid hydrocarbons. (See also Chapter 12 for a more detailed description of the functions and operations of the Department.)

The Department also administers legislation relating to petroleum exploration and production, mining, quarrying, ground water resources, gas regulation, explosives, liquefied gases, and inflammable liquids. It is responsible for the survey and assessment of the State's mineral resources and for mapping Victoria's geological structure. It provides technical services, information, and financial assistance to the mining industry. (For the history of the Department, see pages 105-8 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1970.)

Premier's Department

Minister : The Premier

Permanent Head : Secretary to the Premier's Department

The functions of the Department are administrative, regulatory, planning, developmental, and educational in character, and include co-ordination and implementation of government policy. It acts as a channel of communication with other governments and it is responsible for administering, and maintaining governmental contact with, the Office of the Agent-General in London. Also within its organisation is the office of the Governor and the Executive Council.

In 1976, the Victorian Government established the State Co-ordination Council within the Department's administration to evaluate and advise on the formulation and evaluation of policies and programmes and their likely effect on the physical, economic, social, and environmental conditions of Victoria. (For the history of the Department, see the *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pages 81-4.)

The various branches are : Audit Office, Office of the Agent-General, Office of the Executive Council and Office of the Governor, Office of the Public Service Board (for the history of the Board, see *Victorian Year Book* 1976, pages 146-9), the Ministry for Federal Affairs, and the Community Services Centre incorporating Migrant Advisory, Anti-Discrimination and Interpreter Services Bureaux, the Government Information Office, the Women's Advisory Office, and the Equal Opportunities Commission.

Public Works Department

Minister : Minister of Public Works

Permanent Head : Director-General of Public Works

As the State's building construction authority, this Department provides design, construction, engineering, furnishing, maintenance, and consultant services for departments, government agencies, schools, and institutions. It arranges purchase, rental, allocation of accommodation, telephone and janitorial services, and security of property for governmental purposes.

It advises the Government on port and marine matters ; develops, operates, and manages Victorian ports (except Melbourne, Geelong, and Portland) ; and controls coastal waters, foreshore protection, and beach renourishment, dredging of shipping channels, navigation aids, and prevention of oil pollution of navigable waters. (For the history of the Department see *Victorian Year Book* 1967, pages 98-100.)

Divisions : Administration, Building, Ports and Harbours, and Property and Services.

*Social Welfare Department**

Minister : Minister for Social Welfare

Permanent Head : Director-General of Social Welfare

This Department provides services for families and children ; deals with the problems of young persons and promotes youth welfare ; controls all correctional establishments ; supervises persons on probation, under detention, and when released on parole ; and provides training courses in matters pertaining to social welfare.

The various divisions are : Family Welfare, Youth Welfare, Prisons, Probation and Parole, Research and Statistics, Regional Services, Training, and a Policy Planning Unit. After restructuring the Department will consist of four Divisions : Management Services, Family and Adolescent Services, Regional Services, Correctional Services, and an Institute of Social Welfare and an Office of Research and Social Policy.

* More detailed information is shown in Chapter 27 of this *Year Book*.

Department of State Development and Decentralization

Minister : Minister for State Development and Decentralization

Permanent Head : Secretary for State Development and Decentralization

The activities of the Department are directed towards the balanced development of population and industry throughout Victoria; developing and promoting of tourist attractions and facilities in the State, by providing tourist information and operating tourist bureaux; processing residency nominations from intending immigrants from Britain; and assisting with the reception and the integration of all migrants into the community.

Divisions : Industrial Development, Tourism, Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs.

State Forests Department

Minister : Minister of Forests

Permanent Head : Chairman, Forests Commission

This Department controls and manages State forests, including the establishment, maintenance, protection, preservation, and renewal of hardwood and softwood varieties. It also regulates harvesting and marketing of forest produce, trains foresters, and supervises forest areas allotted for public recreation and water catchment.

Divisions : Administration, Economics and Marketing, Forest Protection, Forest Education and Research, Forest Management (including Forest Environment and Recreation), Forest Operations, and seven Field Divisions.

Treasury

Minister : The Treasurer

Permanent Head : Director of Finance

The Treasury exercises overall control of financial administration. Its prime functions and responsibilities relate to the raising of revenue, control over governmental expenditure within the ambit of Parliamentary authority, and the financial aspects of Government policy. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1966, pages 97-100.)

The various branches are : State Taxation Office, Stamp Duties Office, Government Printing Office, State Tender Board, and State Superannuation Board.

Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation

Minister : Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation

Permanent Head : Director-General of Youth, Sport and Recreation

The objectives of this Department are to assist in the growth of the individuality and character of youth; to promote fitness and general health; and to improve facilities in Victoria for leisure-time pursuits. This involves regular consultation with public and private youth, sporting, and recreational organisations or bodies, and administering the *Racing Act* 1958 and the *National Fitness Council of Victoria Act* 1960 and the *Professional Boxing Control Act* 1975.

Ministry for the Arts

Minister : Minister of the Arts

Permanent Head : Director of the Arts

While the enabling Act was passed in 1972, this Ministry was not established as a separate Department until 1 August 1975. Its aims are to develop and improve the knowledge, understanding, appreciation, and practice of the arts in Victoria through increased availability and accessibility, assistance in providing facilities for performance and display, and continual assessment and encouragement.

The various branches are : National Museum, National Gallery of Victoria, Science Museum, State Film Centre, State Library, and Victorian Film Corporation.

Ministry for Conservation

Minister : Minister for Conservation

Permanent Head : Director of Conservation

This Ministry embraces a number of organisations dealing with conservation and management of the State's natural resources. It is concerned with the management of the fishery and wildlife resources; the establishment, protection, and development of national parks and other forms of parks; the protection of the environment and the minimising of pollution through waste management; the reduction of adverse environmental effects associated with major works and projects; an overall responsibility for the effective management of the foreshore around Port Phillip Bay; appropriate future uses of the State's Crown land in the interests of the community; the conservation of the soils of the State and, where necessary, the restoration of damaged areas; the direction and co-ordination of regional environmental studies; and, in general, the co-ordination of activities directed towards effective management of natural resources.

The agencies and divisions of the Ministry are: the Environment Protection Authority, Fisheries and Wildlife Division, Land Conservation Council, National Parks Service, Port Phillip Authority, Soil Conservation Authority, and Victoria Archaeological Survey.

Ministry of Consumer Affairs

Minister : Minister of Consumer Affairs

Permanent Head : Secretary for Labour and Industry

The Ministry was created by legislation in 1973. Its objectives are generally to protect and promote the interests of consumers through investigations and recommendations on matters affecting their interests as consumers and through programmes designed to fully inform them of goods and services offered to consumers. The Consumer Affairs Bureau has responsibility for developing and maintaining these objectives. The Bureau gives advice on consumer affairs legislation and other matters affecting consumers; initiates action to remedy infringements; receives complaints about fraudulent, illegal, or unfair trade or commercial practices regarding goods and services; and conducts research into matters affecting consumers.

Ministry of Federal Affairs

Minister : Minister for Federal Affairs

Permanent Head : Secretary to the Premier's Department

The Ministry of Federal Affairs, established in February 1975, functions administratively as a branch of the Premier's Department.

The Ministry disseminates information from Commonwealth services to Victorian Departments and Agencies; examines Commonwealth legislation for its relevance to and implication for State functions and responsibilities; co-ordinates Victorian Government submissions to the Commonwealth and other States; and undertakes specialised analysis and policy evaluation.

Ministry of Housing

Minister : Minister of Housing

Permanent Head : Secretary of Housing

The functions of this Ministry are to improve existing housing, accommodate people of limited means, and redevelop insanitary areas. Its activities include the fabrication of building components, housing for decentralised industry and the teaching service, home finance, and the regulation of co-operative societies.

The various branches and agencies are: Housing Commission; Registry of Co-operative Housing Societies and Co-operative Societies; Registry of Permanent Building Societies; Home Finance Trust; Teacher Housing Authority; and Decentralized Industry Housing Authority.

Ministry for Planning

Minister : Minister for Planning

Permanent Head : Secretary for Planning

This Ministry was established under the *Ministry for Planning Act 1973* to be responsible for the administration of the Town and Country Planning, Development Areas, and Historic Buildings Acts. It ensures that government planning policies are implemented by co-ordinating and assisting with the functions of the Town and Country Planning Board, Regional Planning Authorities, and all other responsible authorities in Victoria.

Ministry of Transport

Minister : Minister of Transport

Permanent Head : Director of Transport

The Ministry is responsible for securing the improvement, development, and better co-ordination of passenger and freight transportation in Victoria. The Ministry carries out detailed investigations into all aspects of land transport and is the policy advisor to the Minister of Transport. The Minister of Transport is responsible for the transport authorities governing the operation, maintenance, and improvement of the State's land transport system.

Ministry of Water Resources and Water Supply

Minister : Minister of Water Supply

Permanent Head : Chairman, State Rivers and Water Supply Commission

This Ministry is the administrative organisation for the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission which is the State's authority for the conservation and distribution of rural water resources and the control of water from all rivers, streams, and other natural sources in Victoria. This excludes those resources under the jurisdiction of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, which is the water supply authority for the Melbourne metropolitan area and also comes under the Minister of Water Supply.

Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs

Minister : Minister of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs

Permanent Head : Secretary for State Development and Decentralization

Activities of the Ministry are directed towards promoting and facilitating the settlement of migrants in Victoria and processing sponsorship applications lodged by residents of Victoria on behalf of British citizens seeking permanent residence in Australia. The Ministry is also concerned with promoting the welfare and interests of migrants and their families within the State of Victoria, encouraging the establishment of a community in which all ethnic groups will have full expression of identity, and co-ordinating measures conducive to the building of a socially cohesive society.

Victorian Government instrumentalities

The term "instrumentalities" is limited to statutory bodies which are not departments, even though some are administered within or associated with departments.

The general features of the instrumentalities are constitution by Act of Parliament, a controlling Board or Commission appointed by the Governor in Council, freedom from direct ministerial control over day to day administration (but subject to governmental or ministerial control in matters of major policy, and subject in some cases to the approval of the Governor in Council or the Minister), and control over the appointment of staff and the determination of salaries and other conditions of employment. Financial arrangements differ considerably.

The largest of the instrumentalities are engaged in public utility or developmental fields of activity, for example, the Victorian Railways Board, the State Electricity Commission, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board, and the Country Roads Board.

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES

Minister	Instrumentalities with Public Service staffs and department or ministry with which the instrumentality is associated		Instrumentalities which do not have Public Service staffs
	Department	Instrumentality	
Minister of Agriculture	Agriculture	Dairy Produce Board Filled Milk Advisory Committee Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Advisory Committee Imitation Milk Advisory Committee Milk Board Milk Pasteurization Committee Poultry Farmer Licensing Review Committee Stock Medicines Board Tobacco Quota Appeals Tribunal Tobacco Quota Committee Tomato Processing Industry Negotiating Committee Victorian Abattoir and Meat Inspection Authority Victorian Advisory Council on Agricultural Education Victorian Broiler Industry Negotiation Committee	Australian Barley Board Grain Elevators Board Marketing boards— Chicory Citrus Fruit Egg and Egg Pulp Tobacco Leaf Poultry Farmer Licensing Committee Veterinary Board of Victoria Victorian Dairy Products Board Victorian Dried Fruits Board Victorian Inland Meat Authority Western Metropolitan Market Trust
Minister of the Arts	Ministry for the Arts	Council of the Science Museum of Victoria Council of Trustees of the National Gallery Library Council of Victoria National Museum of Victoria Council	Victorian Arts Centre Building Committee Victorian Documentary Film Council Victorian Film Corporation
Attorney-General	Law	Appeal Costs Board Companies Auditors' Board Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board Patriotic Funds Council Raffles Board	Council of Law Reporting Council of Legal Education Law Reform Commissioner Legal Aid Committee Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education
Chief Secretary	Chief Secretary's	Crimes Compensation Tribunal Liquor Control Commission Metropolitan Fire Brigades Appeal Tribunal Motor Accidents Tribunal Police Discipline Board Police Medical Board Police Service Board Police Superannuation Board Premiums Committee Public Records Advisory Council Road Safety and Traffic Authority State Advisory Board on Publications Workers Compensation Boards	Country Fire Authority Estate Agents' Committee Exhibition Trustees Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board Metropolitan Fire Brigades Superannuation Board Motor Accidents Board Seamen's Welfare Advisory Council Seamen's Welfare Trust Committee
Minister for Conservation	Ministry for Conservation	Archaeological Relics Advisory Committee Environment Protection Appeal Board Environment Protection Authority Environment Protection Council Land Conservation Council Licensing Appeals Tribunal (Commercial Fisheries) National Parks Advisory Council Port Phillip Authority Port Phillip Authority Consultative Committee Land Conservation Council Soil Conservation Authority	Victorian Institute of Marine Science Victoria Conservation Trust Zoological Board of Victoria
Minister of Consumer Affairs	Labour and Industry	Consumer Affairs Council Motor Car Traders' Committee Small Claims Tribunal	

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES—*continued*

Minister	Instrumentalities with Public Service staffs and department or ministry with which the instrumentality is associated		Instrumentalities which do not have Public Service staffs
	Department	Instrumentality	
Minister of Education	Education	Committee of Classifiers Council of Public Education Teacher Registration Council Teachers Tribunal	Council of Adult Education State College of Victoria Victoria Institute of Colleges
Minister of Special Education	Education		State Council for Special Education
Minister of Forests	State Forests	Forests Commission	Board of Forestry Education Timber Promotion Council
Minister of Health	Health	Advisory Committee to Mental Health Authority Cinematograph Operators Board Commission of Public Health Consultative Council for Poliomyelitis Consultative Council for Quarantinable Diseases Consultative Council for Anaesthetic Mortality and Morbidity Consultative Council on Maternal and Child Health Consultative Council on Maternal and Prenatal Mortality Food Standards Committee Medical Board Mental Health Authority (medical officers are not subject to Public Service Act) Plumbers and Gasfitters Board Poisons Advisory Committee Psychological Council Superintendents Committee	Anti-Cancer Council Cancer Institute Board Fairfield Hospital Board Hospitals and Charities Commission Hospitals Superannuation Board Trustees of various cemeteries Various professional and occupational registration bodies— Advanced Dental Tech- nicians Qualifications Board Chiropractors Registration Board Dental Board Dental Technicians Licensing Committee Dietitians Registration Board Hairdressers Registration Board Masseurs Registration Board Nurses Council Opticians Registration Board Pharmacy Board
Minister of Housing	Ministry of Housing	Decentralized Industry Housing Authority Home Finance Trust Housing Commission Registry of Co-operative Housing Societies and Co-operative Societies Teacher Housing Authority	
Minister of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs	State Development	Victorian Immigration Advisory Council	Victorian Ethnic Affairs Advisory Council
Minister of Labour and Industry	Labour and Industry	Board of Examiners for Steam Engine Drivers and Boiler Attendants Board of Examiners for Welders of Boilers and Pressure Vessels Board of Examiners (under the Scaffolding Act) Industrial Appeals Court Industrial Safety Advisory Council Industrial Training Commission Office of the Building Industry Long Service Leave Board Scaffolding Regulations Committee Wages Boards	
Minister of Lands	Crown Lands and Survey	Mount Hotham Alpine Resort Management Committee Place Names Committee Surveyors' Board Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board	

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES—*continued*

Minister	Instrumentalities with Public Service staffs and department or ministry with which the instrumentality is associated		Instrumentalities which do not have Public Service staffs
	Department	Instrumentality	
Minister for Local Government	Local Government	Building Regulations Committee Land Valuation Boards of Review Local Government Advisory Board Municipal Auditors Board Municipal Building Surveyors Board Municipal Clerks Board Municipal Electrical Engineers Board Municipal Engineers Board Valuers' Qualification Board	Local Authorities Super- annuation Board
Minister for Minerals and Energy	Minerals and Energy	Board of Examiners for Engine Drivers Board of Examiners for Mine Managers (Coal Mines Act) Board of Examiners for Mine Managers (Mines Act) Board of Examiners for Quarry Managers Coal Mine Workers' Pensions Tribunal Drillers' Licensing Board Extractive Industries Advisory Committee Groundwater Advisory Committee Sludge Abatement Board Victorian Brown Coal Research and Development Committee Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents Relief Board	Gas and Fuel Corporation State Electricity Commission
Minister for Planning	Ministry for Planning	Historic Buildings Preservation Council Town Planning Appeals Tribunal	Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Town and Country Planning Board
Premier	Premier's	Promotion Appeals Boards Public Service Board State Co-ordination Council	State Relief Committee
Minister of Public Works	Public Works	Government Buildings Advisory Council Marine Board of Victoria State Accommodation Committee Victorian Public Offices Corporation	Architects Registration Board of Victoria Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners Portland Harbor Trust Commissioners
Minister for Social Welfare	Social Welfare	Adult Parole Board Family Welfare Advisory Council Prisons Advisory Council Social Welfare Training Council Youth Parole Board	
Minister of Soldier Settlement			Rural Finance and Settle- ment Commission
Minister for State Development and Decentralization	State Development		Albury-Wodonga Develop- ment Corporation Albury-Wodonga (Victoria) Corporation Small Business Development Corporation Swan Hill Pioneer Settlement Authority Various regional tourist authorities Victorian Development Corporation

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES—*continued*

Minister	Instrumentalities with Public Service staffs and department or ministry with which the instrumentality is associated		Instrumentalities which do not have Public Service staffs
	Department	Instrumentality	
Minister of Transport	Ministry of Transport		Country Roads Board Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority Railway Construction Board Transport Regulation Board Victorian Railways Board West Gate Bridge Authority
Treasurer	Treasury	Superannuation Board Tender Board	State Savings Bank
Minister of Water Supply	Ministry of Water Resources and Water Supply	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	Ballarat Water Commis- sioners Dandenong Valley Authority First Mildura Irrigation and Urban Water Trust Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works West Moorabool Water Board Various local water (209) and sewerage (131) authorities Various river improvement and drainage trusts (33)
Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation	Youth, Sport, and Recreation	Greyhound Racing Grounds Development Board Racecourses Licences Board Sports and Recreation Council State Youth Council	Greyhound Racing Control Board National Fitness Council Totalizator Agency Board Trotting Control Board

In the following list, each instrumentality is classified under the heading which is nearest to its main function.

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FUNCTION

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| <p>1. <i>Legal, protective, registry services</i>
 Adult Parole Board
 Appeal Costs Board
 Council of Law Reporting
 Country Fire Authority
 Law Reform Commissioner
 Legal Aid Committee
 Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board
 Raffles Board
 Youth Parole Board</p> <p>2. <i>Regulation of primary production</i>
 Australian Barley Board
 Chicory Marketing Board
 Citrus Fruit Marketing Board
 Dairy Produce Board
 Egg and Egg Pulp Marketing
 Board
 Fruit and Vegetable Marketing
 Advisory Committee
 Licensing Appeals Tribunal
 (Commercial Fisheries)
 Poultry Farmer Licensing Committee</p> | <p>Poultry Farmer Licensing Review
 Committee
 Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board
 Tobacco Quota Appeals Tribunal
 Tobacco Quota Committee
 Tomato Processing Industry
 Negotiating Committee
 Victorian Dairy Industry
 Authority
 Victorian Dairy Products Board
 Victorian Dried Fruits Board</p> <p>3. <i>Regulation of industry and commerce</i>
 Consumer Affairs Council
 Extractive Industries Advisory
 Committee
 Premiums Committee
 Small Claims Tribunal
 Transport Regulation Board</p> <p>4. <i>Regulation of labour conditions</i>
 Coal Mine Workers' Pensions
 Tribunal</p> |
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VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FUNCTION—*continued*

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| <p>Hospitals Superannuation Board
Industrial Appeals Court
Industrial Training Commission
Local Authorities Superannuation Board
Metropolitan Fire Brigades Appeal Tribunal
Metropolitan Fire Brigades Superannuation Board
Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents Relief Board
Wages Boards
Workers Compensation Boards</p> <p>5. <i>Regulation of general standards</i>
Building Regulations Committee
Food Standards Committee
Land Valuation Boards of Review
Liquor Control Commission
Marine Board
Motor Accidents Board
Motor Accidents Tribunal
Place Names Committee
Scaffolding Regulations Committee
State Advisory Board on Publications
Stock Medicines Board
Victorian Abattoir and Meat Inspection Authority</p> <p>6. <i>Regulation of professional and occupational standards</i>
Advanced Dental Technicians Qualifications Board
Architects Registration Board
Board of Examiners for Engine Drivers
Board of Examiners for Mine Managers (Coal Mines Act)
Board of Examiners for Mine Managers (Mines Act)
Board of Examiners for Quarry Managers
Board of Examiners for Steam Engine Drivers and Boiler Attendants
Board of Examiners for Welders of Boilers and Pressure Vessels
Board of Examiners (under the Scaffolding Act)
Board of Forestry Education
Chiropractors Registration Board
Cinematograph Operators Board
Committee of Classifiers
Companies Auditors Board
Council of Legal Education
Dental Board
Dental Technicians Licensing Committee
Dietitians Registration Board
Drillers' Licensing Board
Estate Agents Committee
Hairdressers Registration Board
Masseurs Registration Board
Medical Board
Motor Car Traders Committee
Municipal Auditors Board</p> | <p>Municipal Building Surveyors Board
Municipal Clerks Board
Municipal Electrical Engineers Board
Municipal Engineers Board
Nurses Council
Opticians Registration Board
Pharmacy Board
Plumbers and Gasfitters Board
Psychological Council
Surveyors' Board
Teacher Registration Council
Valuers' Qualification Board
Veterinary Board of Victoria</p> <p>7. <i>Public utility, conservation, and development</i>
Ballarat Water Commissioners
Country Roads Board
Dandenong Valley Authority
Decentralized Industry Housing Authority
Environment Protection Appeal Board
Environment Protection Authority
Environment Protection Council
Exhibition Trustees
First Mildura Irrigation and Urban Water Trusts
Fisheries and Wildlife Division
Forests Commission
Gas and Fuel Corporation
Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust
Government Buildings Advisory Council
Grain Elevators Board
Groundwater Advisory Committee
Historic Buildings Preservation Council
Home Finance Trust
Housing Commission
Land Conservation Council
Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board
Local Government Advisory Board
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board
Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners
Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority
Portland Harbor Trust Commissioners
Port Phillip Authority
Port Phillip Authority Consultative Committee
Public Records Advisory Council
Railway Construction Board
Registry of Co-operative Housing Societies and Co-operative Societies
Road Safety and Traffic Authority</p> |
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VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FUNCTION—*continued*

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural Finance and Settlement Commission Sludge Abatement Board Soil Conservation Authority State Co-ordination Council State Electricity Commission State Rivers and Water Supply Commission State Savings Bank of Victoria Swan Hill Pioneer Settlement Authority Timber Promotion Council Town and Country Planning Board Town Planning Appeals Tribunal Trustees of various cemeteries Various local water and sewerage authorities Various regional tourist authorities Various river improvement and drainage trusts Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board Victoria Conservation Trust Victoria Promotion Committee Victorian Broiler Industry Negotiation Committee Victorian Brown Coal Research and Development Committee Victorian Development Corporation Victorian Inland Meat Authority Victorian Public Offices Corporation Victorian Railways Board West Gate Bridge Authority West Moorabool Water Board Western Metropolitan Market Trust <p>8. <i>Social welfare</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crimes Compensation Tribunal Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board Family Welfare Advisory Council Patriotic Funds Council Prisons Advisory Council Seamen's Welfare Advisory Council Seamen's Welfare Trust Committee Social Welfare Training Council State Relief Committee <p>9. <i>Education and recreation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Advisory Committee Council of Adult Education Council of Public Education Council of the Science Museum of Victoria Council of Trustees of the National Gallery Greyhound Racing Control Board Greyhound Racing Grounds Development Board Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education Library Council of Victoria National Museum of Victoria Council | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Records Advisory Council Racecourses Licences Board Sports and Recreation Council State College of Victoria State Council for Special Education State Youth Council Totalizer Agency Board Trotting Control Board Victoria Institute of Colleges Victorian Advisory Council on Agricultural Education Victorian Arts Centre Building Committee Victorian Documentary Film Council Victorian Institute of Marine Science Victorian Film Corporation Zoological Board <p>10. <i>Public health</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advisory Committee to Mental Health Authority Anti-Cancer Council Cancer Institute Board Commission of Public Health Consultative Council for Poliomyelitis Consultative Council for Quarantinable Diseases Consultative Council on Anaesthetic Mortality and Morbidity Consultative Council on Maternal and Child Health Fairfield Hospital Board Filled Milk Advisory Committee Hospitals and Charities Commission Imitation Milk Advisory Committee Mental Health Authority Milk Pasteurization Committee Mount Hotham Alpine Resort, Management Committee National Fitness Council Poisons Advisory Committee Proprietary Medicines Advisory Committee Superintendents Committee Tuberculosis Advisory Committee <p>11. <i>Industrial health</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial Safety Advisory Council <p>12. <i>Internal administrative services</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office of the Building Industry Long Service Leave Board Police Discipline Board Police Medical Board Police Service Board Police Superannuation Board Promotion Appeals Boards Public Service Board State Accommodation Committee Superannuation Board Teacher Housing Authority Teachers' Tribunal Tender Board |
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Public general Acts of Victoria

The following list shows the departments or ministries responsible for the administration of the public Acts of general application in Victoria which were in effect at 15 June 1977 or which had then been passed by the Victorian Parliament to come into force at a later date.

The list does not include references to Acts that are spent or expired or to amending Acts, Appropriation Acts, Finance Acts, or other Acts containing miscellaneous provisions, such as Statutes Amendment Acts.

VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958 CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 15 JUNE 1977

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>Abattoir and Meat Inspection Act 1973</i>	Agriculture	<i>Cattle Compensation Act 1967</i>	Treasury also Agriculture
<i>Aboriginal Affairs (Transfer of Functions) Act 1974</i>	Premier's	<i>Cemeteries Act 1958</i>	Health also Law
<i>Aboriginal Lands Act 1970</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Children's Court Act 1973</i>	Law
<i>Acts Enumeration and Revision Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Chiropodists Act 1968</i>	Health
<i>Acts Interpretation Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Civil Aviation (Carriers' Liability) Act 1961</i>	Transport
<i>Administration and Probate Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Clean Air Act 1958</i>	Conservation
<i>Adoption of Children Act 1964</i>	Chief Secretary's also Law	<i>Cluster Titles Act 1974</i>	Local Government
<i>Aerial Spraying Control Act 1966</i>	Agriculture	<i>Coal Mines Act 1958</i>	Mines
<i>Agent-General's Act 1958</i>	Premier's	<i>Collusive Practices Act 1965</i>	Registrar of Companies
<i>Agricultural Colleges Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Commercial Goods Vehicles Act 1958</i>	Transport
<i>Agricultural Education Cadetships Act 1969</i>	Agriculture	<i>Commonwealth Arrangements Act 1958</i>	Premier's
<i>Air Navigation Act 1958</i>	Transport	<i>Commonwealth Places (Administration of Laws) Act 1970</i>	Law
<i>Albury-Wodonga Agreement Act 1973</i>	State Development	<i>Companies Act 1961</i>	Law
<i>Alcoholics and Drug-dependent Persons Act 1968</i>	Health	<i>Constitution Act 1975</i>	Law
<i>Amendments Incorporation Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's also Premier's
<i>Anzac Day Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Constitutional Convention Act 1972</i>	Law
<i>Appeal Costs Fund Act 1964</i>	Law	<i>Consumer Affairs Act 1972</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Arbitration Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Co-operation Act 1958</i>	Treasury
<i>Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972</i>	Conservation	<i>Co-operative Housing Societies Act 1958</i>	Housing
<i>Architects Act 1958</i>	Public Works	<i>Coroners Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Attorney-General and Solicitor-General Act 1972</i>	Law	<i>Council of Law Reporting in Victoria Act 1967</i>	Law
<i>Auction Sales Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Country Fire Authority Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's also Country Fire Authority
<i>Audit Act 1958</i>	Treasury	<i>Country Roads Act 1958</i>	Transport
<i>Bail Act 1977</i>	Law	<i>County Court Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Bank Holidays Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Courts Administration Act 1975</i>	Law
<i>Barley Marketing Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Crimes Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Bees Act 1971</i>	Agriculture	<i>Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 1972</i>	Crimes Compensation Tribunal
<i>Benefit Associations Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Crown Proceedings Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act 1970</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Cul-de-sac Applications Act 1965</i>	Law
<i>Bread Industry Act 1959</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Cultural and Recreational Lands Act 1963</i>	Local Government
<i>Broiler Chicken Industry Act 1975</i>	Agriculture	<i>Dairy Products Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Building Contracts (Deposits) Act 1962</i>	Law	<i>Dandenong Valley Authority Act 1963</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply
<i>Building Industry Long Service Leave Act 1975</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Deakin University Act 1974</i>	Education
<i>Building Societies Act 1976</i>	Housing	<i>Decentralization Advisory Committee Act 1964</i>	State Development
<i>Business Franchise (Tobacco) Act 1974</i>	Treasury	<i>Decentralized Industry (Housing) Act 1973</i>	State Development
<i>Business Investigation Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Decentralized Industry Incentive (Payments) Act 1972</i>	State Development
<i>Business Names Act 1962</i>	Law	<i>Decimal Currency Act 1965</i>	Treasury
<i>Cadet Surveyors Act 1964</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	<i>Dental Technicians Act 1972</i>	Health
<i>Cancer Act 1958</i>	Health	<i>Dentists Act 1972</i>	Health
<i>Carriers and Innkeepers Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Development Areas Act 1973</i>	State Development
<i>Cattle Breeding Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Developmental Railways Act 1958</i>	Victorian Railways
		<i>Dietitians Registration Act 1958</i>	Health

VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958
CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 15 JUNE 1977—continued

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>Discharged Servicemen's Preference Act 1943</i>	Law	<i>Health Act 1958</i>	Health
<i>Disposal of Uncollected Goods Act 1961</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Health Commission Act 1977</i>	Health
<i>Dog Act 1970</i>	Local Government	<i>Health (Fluoridation) Act 1973</i>	Health
<i>Drainage Areas Act 1958</i>	Local Government	<i>Hire-Purchase Act 1959</i>	Law
<i>Drainage of Land Act 1975</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	<i>Historic Buildings Act 1974</i>	Planning
<i>Dried Fruits Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Home Finance Act 1962</i>	Treasury
<i>Education Act 1958</i>	Education	<i>Hospitals and Charities Act 1958</i>	Health
<i>Educational Grants Act 1973</i>	Treasury	<i>Hospitals Superannuation Act 1965</i>	Health
<i>Educational Institutions (Guarantees) Act 1976</i>	Treasury	<i>Housing Act 1958</i>	Housing Commission also Treasury
<i>Egg Industry Stabilization Act 1973</i>	Agriculture	<i>Housing Ministry Act 1972</i>	Housing
<i>Electoral Provinces and Districts Act 1974</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Imitation Milk Act 1969</i>	Agriculture
<i>Electric Light and Power Act 1958</i>	Fuel and Power	<i>Imprisonment of Fraudulent Debtors Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Environment Protection Act 1970</i>	Conservation	<i>Industrial and Provident Societies Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Equal Opportunity Act 1977</i>	Premier's	<i>Industrial Safety Advisory Council Act 1960</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Essential Services Act 1958</i>	Premier's	<i>Industrial Training Act 1975</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Estate Agents Act 1958</i>	Treasury	<i>Inflammable Liquids Act 1966</i>	Mines
<i>Evidence Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Instruments Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Explosives Act 1960</i>	Mines	<i>Joint Select Committee (Conservation of Energy Resources) Act 1976</i>	Premier's
<i>Extractive Industries Act 1966</i>	Mines	<i>Joint Select Committee (Meat Industry) Act 1976</i>	Premier's
<i>Farm Produce Merchants and Commission Agents Act 1965</i>	Agriculture	<i>Joint Select Committee (Osteopathy, Chiropractic and Naturopathy) Act 1973</i>	Premier's
<i>Fences Act 1968</i>	Law also Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Joint Select Committee (Road Safety) Act 1976</i>	Premier's
<i>Fertilizers Act 1974</i>	Agriculture	<i>Judicial Proceedings Reports Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Filled Milk Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Juries Act 1967</i>	Law
<i>Films Act 1971</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Labour and Industry Act 1958</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Finance Brokers Act 1969</i>	Law	<i>Land Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey
<i>Firearms Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Land Conservation Act 1970</i>	Crown Lands and Survey
<i>Fisheries Act 1968</i>	Conservation	<i>Land Conservation (Vehicle Control) Act 1972</i>	Conservation
<i>Foreign Judgements Act 1962</i>	Law	<i>Land Settlement Act 1959</i>	Rural Finance and Settlement Commission
<i>Forests Act 1958</i>	Forests Commission	<i>Land Surveyors Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey
<i>Friendly Societies Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Land Tax Act 1958</i>	Treasury
<i>Fruit and Vegetables Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Landlord and Tenant Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Frustrated Contracts Act 1959</i>	Law	<i>Lands Compensation Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Fuel and Power Act 1965</i>	Fuel and Power	<i>La Trobe University Act 1964</i>	Education
<i>Fuel Emergency Act 1977</i>	Premier's	<i>Latrobe Valley Act 1958</i>	Premier's also State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
<i>Game Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Law Reform Act 1973</i>	Law
<i>Gas Act 1969</i>	Mines	<i>Legal Aid Act 1969</i>	Law
<i>Gas and Fuel Corporation Act 1958</i>	Fuel and Power	<i>Legal Profession Practice Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Gas Franchises Act 1970</i>	Fuel and Power	<i>Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education Act 1972</i>	Law
<i>Geelong Harbor Trust Act 1958</i>	Public Works	<i>Libraries Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Geelong Regional Commission Act 1977</i>	State Development	<i>Library Council of Victoria Act 1965</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act 1958</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply	<i>Lifts and Cranes Act 1967</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Gift Duty Act 1971</i>	Treasury	<i>Limitation of Actions Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Goods Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Liquefied Gases Act 1968</i>	Mines
<i>Gordon Technical College Act 1976</i>	Education	<i>Liquor Control Act 1968</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Government Buildings Advisory Council Act 1972</i>	Public Works		
<i>Grain Elevators Act 1958</i>	Agriculture		
<i>Groundwater Act 1969</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission		
<i>Hairdressers Registration Act 1958</i>	Health		
<i>Harbor Boards Act 1958</i>	Public Works		
<i>Hawkers and Pedlars Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's		

VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958
CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 15 JUNE, 1977—continued

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>Listening Devices Act</i> 1969	Law	<i>Money Lenders Act</i> 1958	Law
<i>Litter Act</i> 1964	Chief Secretary's	<i>Motor Accidents Act</i> 1973	Chief Secretary's
<i>Livery and Agistment Act</i> 1958	Law	<i>Motor Boating Act</i> 1961	Chief Secretary's <i>also</i> Transport
<i>Local Authorities Superannuation Act</i> 1958	Local Government	<i>Motor Car Act</i> 1958	Chief Secretary's <i>also</i> Country Roads Board <i>also</i> Transport
<i>Local Government Act</i> 1958	Local Government		Chief Secretary's
<i>Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act</i> 1966	Chief Secretary's	<i>Motor Car Traders Act</i> 1973	Chief Secretary's
<i>Magistrates' Courts Act</i> 1971	Law	<i>Mt Hotham Alpine Resort Act</i> 1972	Crown Lands and Survey
<i>Magistrates (Summary Proceedings) Act</i> 1975	Law	<i>Municipalities Assistance Act</i> 1973	Local Government <i>also</i> Treasury
<i>Maintenance Act</i> 1965	Law	<i>National Fitness Council of Victoria Act</i> 1960	Youth, Sport and Recreation
<i>Margarine Act</i> 1975	Agriculture	<i>National Gallery of Victoria Act</i> 1966	Arts
<i>Marketable Securities Act</i> 1970	Law	<i>National Museum Council of Victoria Act</i> 1970	Chief Secretary's
<i>Marine Act</i> 1958	Public Works	<i>National Parks Act</i> 1975	Conservation
<i>Marine Stores and Old Metals Act</i> 1958	Chief Secretary's	<i>Navigable Waters (Oil Pollution) Act</i> 1960	Public Works
<i>Marketing of Primary Products Act</i> 1958	Agriculture	<i>Nurses Act</i> 1958	Health
<i>Markets Act</i> 1958	Local Government	<i>Ombudsman Act</i> 1973	Premier's
<i>Marriage Act</i> 1958	Law	<i>Optometrists Registration Act</i> 1958	Health
<i>Married Women's Superannuation Fund Act</i> 1968	Treasury	<i>Parliamentary Committees Act</i> 1968	Premier's
<i>Masseurs Act</i> 1958	Health	<i>Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Act</i> 1962	Premier's
<i>Medical Act</i> 1958	Health	<i>Parliamentary Officers Act</i> 1975	Premier's
<i>Medical Practitioners Act</i> 1970	Health	<i>Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act</i> 1968	Premier's
<i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act</i> 1958	Local Government	<i>Partnership Act</i> 1958	Law
<i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act</i> 1958	Transport	<i>Patriotic Funds Act</i> 1958	Law
<i>Melbourne Harbor Trust Act</i> 1958	Public Works	<i>Pawnbrokers Act</i> 1958	Chief Secretary's
<i>Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Act</i> 1970	Transport	<i>Pay-roll Tax Act</i> 1971	Treasury
<i>Melbourne University Act</i> 1958	Education	<i>Penalties Act</i> 1958	Law
<i>Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market Act</i> 1968	Local Government	<i>Pensions Supplementation Act</i> 1966	Treasury
<i>Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market and Vegetable Market Trust Act</i> 1977	Local Government	<i>Perpetuities and Accumulations Act</i> 1968	Law
<i>Mental Health Act</i> 1959	Health <i>also</i> Chief Secretary's	<i>Pesticides Act</i> 1958	Agriculture
<i>Metric Conversion Act</i> 1973	Local Government	<i>Petroleum Act</i> 1958	Mines
<i>Metropolitan Fire Brigades Act</i> 1958	Chief Secretary's	<i>Petroleum Products Subsidy Act</i> 1965	Treasury
<i>Metropolitan Fire Brigades Superannuation Act</i> 1976	Chief Secretary's	<i>Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act</i> 1967	Mines
<i>Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act</i> 1958	Water Resources and Water Supply	<i>Petrol Pumps Act</i> 1958	Local Government
<i>Milk and Dairy Supervision Act</i> 1958	Agriculture	<i>Pharmacists Act</i> 1974	Health
<i>Milk Board Act</i> 1958	Agriculture	<i>Pipelines Act</i> 1967	Fuel and Power <i>also</i> Mines
<i>Milk Pasteurization Act</i> 1958	Agriculture	<i>Poisons Act</i> 1962	Health
<i>Minerals and Energy Act</i> 1976	Mines	<i>Police Assistance Compensation Act</i> 1968	Chief Secretary's
<i>Mines Act</i> 1958	Mines	<i>Police Offences Act</i> 1958	Chief Secretary's
<i>Mining Development Act</i> 1958	Mines	<i>Police Regulation Act</i> 1958	Chief Secretary's
<i>Ministry for Conservation Act</i> 1972	Conservation	<i>Port Phillip Authority Act</i> 1966	Port Phillip Authority
<i>Ministry of Consumer Affairs Act</i> 1973	Labour and Industry	<i>Portland Harbor Trust Act</i> 1958	Public Works
<i>Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs Act</i> 1976	Immigration and Ethnic Affairs	<i>Poultry Levy (Collection Arrangement) Act</i> 1965	Agriculture
<i>Ministry for Planning Act</i> 1973	Planning	<i>Poultry Processing Act</i> 1968	Agriculture
<i>Ministry for the Arts Act</i> 1972	Arts	<i>Pounds Act</i> 1958	Local Government
<i>Ministry of Transport Act</i> 1958	Transport	<i>Printers and Newspapers Act</i> 1958	Law <i>also</i> Chief Secretary's
<i>Mint Act</i> 1958	Treasury	<i>Private Agents Act</i> 1966	Chief Secretary's
<i>Monash University Act</i> 1958	Education	<i>Probate Duty Act</i> 1962	Treasury
		<i>Professional Boxing Control Act</i> 1975	Youth, Sport and Recreation
		<i>Property Law Act</i> 1958	Law
		<i>Protection of Animals Act</i> 1966	Chief Secretary's
		<i>Provincial Sewerage Authorities Association of Victoria Act</i> 1966	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
		<i>Psychological Practices Act</i> 1965	Health

VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958
CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 15 JUNE, 1977—continued

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>Public Account Act 1958</i>	Treasury	<i>Stamps Act 1958</i>	Treasury
<i>Public Authorities (Contributions) Act 1966</i>	Treasury	<i>State College of Victoria Act 1972</i>	Education
<i>Public Authorities Marks Act 1958</i>	Local Government	<i>State Co-ordination Council Act 1975</i>	Premier's
<i>Public Contracts Act 1958</i>	Local Government	<i>State Development Act 1970</i>	State Development
<i>Public Lands and Works Act 1964</i>	Public Works	<i>State Development Committee Act 1958</i>	Premier's
<i>Public Records Act 1973</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>State Electricity Commission Act 1958</i>	Fuel and Power
<i>Public Safety Preservation Act 1958</i>	Premier's	<i>State Insurance Office Act 1975</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Public Servants Ethical Conduct (Joint Select Committee) Act 1976</i>	Premier's	<i>State Library National Gallery National Museum and Institute of Applied Science Act 1960</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Public Service Act 1974</i>	Premier's	<i>State Relief Committee Act 1958</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Public Trustee Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>State Rivers and Water Supply Commission Act 1969</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply
<i>Public Works Committee Act 1958</i>	Premier's	<i>State Savings Bank Act 1958</i>	Treasury
<i>Racing Act 1958</i>	Youth, Sport and Recreation	<i>Statistics Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Railway Lands Acquisition Act 1958</i>	Victorian Railways	<i>Status of Children Act 1974</i>	Law
<i>Railways Act 1958</i>	Victorian Railways	<i>Stock (Artificial Breeding) Act 1962</i>	Agriculture
<i>Railways Standardization Agreement Act 1958</i>	Victorian Railways	<i>Stock Diseases Act 1968</i>	Agriculture
<i>Rain-making Control Act 1967</i>	Agriculture	<i>Stock Foods Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Recreation Vehicles Act 1973</i>	Conservation	<i>Stock Medicines Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Registration of Births Deaths and Marriages Act 1959</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Strata Titles Act 1967</i>	Law
<i>Religious Successory and Charitable Trusts Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Subordinate Legislation Act 1962</i>	Law
<i>River Improvement Act 1958</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	<i>Summary Offences Act 1966</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Road Traffic Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Summer Time Act 1972</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Rural Finance Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Sunday Entertainment Act 1967</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Rural Finance and Settlement Commission Act 1961</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Superannuation Act 1958</i>	Treasury
<i>Sale of Human Blood Act 1962</i>	Health	<i>Superannuation Benefits Act 1977</i>	Treasury
<i>Sale of Land Act 1962</i>	Law	<i>Supreme Court Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Scaffolding Act 1971</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Survey Co-ordination Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey
<i>Science Museum of Victoria Act 1970</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Swine Compensation Act 1967</i>	Treasury also Agriculture
<i>Seamen's Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Tattersall Consultations Act 1958</i>	Treasury
<i>Second-hand Dealers Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Taxation Appeals Act 1972</i>	Treasury
<i>Securities Industry Act 1975</i>	Law	<i>Teacher Housing Act 1970</i>	Housing
<i>Seeds Act 1971</i>	Agriculture	<i>Teaching Service Act 1958</i>	Education
<i>Senate Elections Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Temperance Halls Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey
<i>Settled Land Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Theatres Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Sewerage Districts Act 1958</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply	<i>Tobacco Leaf Industry Stabilization Act 1966</i>	Agriculture
<i>Shearers Accommodation Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Tomato Processing Industry Act 1976</i>	Agriculture
<i>Shearers Accommodation Act 1976</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Town and Country Planning Act 1961</i>	Local Government
<i>Sheep Branding Fluids Act 1963</i>	Agriculture	<i>Trade Unions Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Sheep Owners Protection Act 1961</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Tramways Act 1958</i>	Local Government
<i>Small Business Develop- ment Corporation Act 1976</i>	State Development	<i>Transfer of Land Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Small Claims Tribunals Act 1973</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Transport Regulation Act 1958</i>	Transport
<i>Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation (Victoria) Act 1971</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply	<i>Trustee Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Social Welfare Act 1970</i>	Social Welfare	<i>Trustee Companies Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Soil Conservation and Land Utilization Act 1958</i>	Soil Conservation Authority	<i>Unauthorized Documents Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Soldier Settlement Act 1958</i>	Rural Finance and Settlement Commission	<i>Unclaimed Moneys Act 1962</i>	Treasury
		<i>Underseas Mineral Resources Act 1963</i>	Mines
		<i>Unlawful Assemblies and Processions Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's

**VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958
CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 15 JUNE, 1977—continued**

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority Act 1976</i>	Planning	<i>Warehousemen's Liens Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Urban Renewal Act 1970</i>	Housing	<i>Water Act 1958</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
<i>Vagrancy Act 1966</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Water Resources Act 1975</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
<i>Valuation of Land Act 1960</i>	Local Government	<i>Waterworks Trusts Association of Victoria Act 1966</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply
<i>Vegetation and Vine Diseases Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Weights and Measures Act 1958</i>	Local Government
<i>Veneral Diseases Act 1958</i>	Health	<i>West Moorabool Water Board Act 1968</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
<i>Vermín and Noxious Weeds Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Wheat Industry Stabilization Act 1974</i>	Agriculture
<i>Veterinary Surgeons Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market (Traders) Act 1963</i>	Agriculture
<i>Victoria Conservation Trust Act 1972</i>	Conservation	<i>Wild Flowers and Native Plants Protection Act 1958</i>	Forests Commission
<i>Victoria Grants Commission Act 1976</i>	Local Government	<i>Wild Life Act 1975</i>	Conservation
<i>Victoria Institute of Colleges Act 1965</i>	Education	<i>Wills Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Victorian Dairy Industry Authority Act 1977</i>	Agriculture	<i>Wire Netting Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey
<i>Victorian Development Corporation Act 1973</i>	State Development	<i>Wodonga Area Land Acquisition Act 1973</i>	State Development
<i>Victorian Film Corporation Act 1976</i>	Arts	<i>Women's Qualification Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Victorian Institute of Marine Sciences Act 1974</i>	Conservation	<i>Workers Compensation Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's also Health
<i>Victorian Institute of Secondary Education Act 1976</i>	Education	<i>Wrongs Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Victorian Public Offices Corporation Act 1974</i>	Public Works	<i>Youth, Sport and Recreation Act 1972</i>	Youth, Sport and Recreation
<i>Vital State Projects Act 1976</i>	Premier's	<i>Zoological Gardens Act 1967</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Volunteer Civil Defence Workers Compensation Act 1972</i>	Chief Secretary's		

History of Victorian Government departments and instrumentalities

A series of short, comprehensive histories of Victorian Government departments has appeared in this place in previous editions of the *Victorian Year Book* since 1963. They have included the Chief Secretary's Department (1963), the Premier's Department (1964), the Law Department (1965), the Treasury (1966), the Public Works Department (1967), the Department of Crown Lands and Survey (1968), the Education Department (1969), the Mines Department (1970), the Department of Agriculture (1971), Local Government, including the establishment of the Local Government Department (1972), the Department of Health (1974), the Department of Labour and Industry (1975), the Public Service Board (1976), and the Melbourne Harbor Trust (1977).

History of the Forests Commission, Victoria*

In the early years of the Colony of Victoria, licences were given to timber getters to work without restraint of any kind. The destructive methods used prompted a number of unsuccessful attempts in the latter nineteenth century to impose government control on the exploitation of forest resources. The *Land Act 1869* provided for the proclamation of reserves for the preservation and growth of timber, but these were temporary reserves and could be revoked at one month's notice.

As a result of applications by various bodies for assistance in the preservation of local timber, the *State Forests Act 1876* was passed, the first specialised forestry legislation in Victoria. In seeking to provide for the care, management, and control of State forests and timber reserves, local Boards were to be

* This article can be read in conjunction with chapter 1

established to manage and control timber reserves, to grant licences to cut timber, to appoint foresters with the same powers as Crown Lands Bailiffs and to look after the preservation of the forests. However, the Act was never put into practice. Such forest management as there was, derived from the provisions of the Land Acts of 1884 and 1890. Apathy, indifference to, and ignorance of the value of forests were the prevalent attitudes; Forests Bills presented to Parliament in 1879 and 1881 did not pass the first-reading stage, while in 1887 and 1892 draft Bills were prepared but never presented. George Perrin, with a background of experience in Tasmania was appointed Conservator of Forests in 1888 and battled almost fruitlessly against such inertia until his death in 1900. Two eminent Indian foresters, F. Vincent in 1887 and B. Ribbentrop in 1896, at the request of the Colonial Government reported on the gravity of the effects of mis-management and inadequate legislation on Victoria's forests. Both recommended sweeping reforms; those of Ribbentrop included giving the Government power to declare any Crown land a State Forest, alienable only by Parliament, and providing for proper fire protection in State Forests and for their systematic management. Largely as a result of these two reports, a Royal Commission was appointed in 1897, consisting of members of both Houses of Parliament, "to investigate the general question of forestry and forest control and management in Victoria". At the same time, the Surveyor-General, S. K. Vickery and the Inspector of Forests, J. Blackburne, upon the request of the Minister of Lands, reported that nearly 1.8 million hectares of land should be permanently reserved for forest purposes. The Royal Commission made 14 progress reports between 1898 and 1900 concerning mainly the forests in various districts, pastoral lands in East Gippsland and Upper Glenelg, forest royalties, and fire protection in country districts.

The most important result of the Commissioners' work was the *Forests Act* 1907. For some 40 years a State Forests Branch had been attached to the Lands, Agriculture, and Mines and Water Supply Departments for varying periods. Under the new Act, a separate Forests Department was established, responsible to a Minister in the Cabinet. Permanently reserved forests were created, provision was made for future such dedications, the Department assumed control of timber on unoccupied Crown lands and it was authorised to collect royalties on timber produced. A Conservator, H. Mackay, was appointed with what, at the time, was considered to be the necessary staff to implement the Act. Several amendments in 1910 mainly clarified the responsibilities of the Department and increased the penalties for infringements of the Act. The new Department made substantial progress towards becoming self-supporting but lack of an assured source of funds and a shortage of qualified staff prevented full attainment of the aims of the 1907 Act.

These handicaps prompted the establishment of the Forestry School at Creswick in 1910 and the passage of the *Forests Act* 1918. A Forests Commission consisting of a chairman and two commissioners was set up to provide the continuity of management impossible with frequent changes of Cabinet Ministers. In the Commission was vested the control and management of natural forests, plantations, nurseries, State-managed forest industrial undertakings, the planning and execution of all forest work, the sale of all forest produce and the implementation of plans for the proper restriction of forest produce yields. A State Forestry Fund was created for the improvement and development of the State Forests.

During the 1920s and 1930s the introduction of several new types of machinery enabled the exploitation of timber stands in more remote areas of the State.

The Forests Act was amended in 1927 to improve methods of fire prevention and control. Immediately after the disastrous bushfires of January 1939, when over 1.2 million hectares of forest were damaged, a Royal Commission under

Judge L. Stretton was appointed to inquire into the causes of and measures taken to prevent the bushfires of January 1939 and the measures to be taken to prevent bushfires in Victoria and to protect life and property in the event of future bushfires. Stretton's recommendations were responsible for the passage of extensive amendments to the Forests Act to strengthen fire protection measures. Also in 1939, the State Forests (Timber Salvage) Loan and Application Act enabled timber salvage operations to be carried out in State Forests destroyed or damaged by bushfires. In the same year the Chairman of the Commission became the permanent head of a new Department of State Forests and the Department's staff, formerly employed by the Commission, were transferred to the Victorian Public Service.

Radio communications have been used by foresters since 1940, particularly to enhance the efficiency of the fire protection system. From the early 1950s, applied research has yielded techniques for regeneration of timber stands on overcut and poorly stocked land, while aerial seeding was commenced in the mid-1960s to bring about regeneration after clear felling and to reforest land covered with scrub species but with potential for high timber yields. Computers have been used since 1958 to process forest survey data and to analyse the results of experimental work. They have also been used in the planning of forest management programmes together with mathematical models simulating forest growth and providing accurate estimates of produce likely to be available. Aerial photographs have been used to help forest assessors locate and estimate timber volumes in previously uncut or regenerated areas.

The Statute Law Revision Committee found in the late 1950s that legislative provisions relating to State Forests were dispersed among 25 Acts of Parliament. The *Forests Act* 1959 was both a revision and amendment of the 1918 Act—a true consolidating measure. It has remained the principal Act; the outstanding feature of the several amendments has been the enlargement of the Commission's responsibilities. To cater for the recreational and aesthetic aspects of forest management, provision was made for the declaration of portions of reserved forest as forest parks, alpine resorts, scenic reserves, roadside reserves, and special purpose reserves. In 1958 five reserves (1,321 hectares) were established. By 1965, 89 reserves had been designated, covering an area of over 16,000 hectares, and a decade later there were 113 reserves embracing 56,395 hectares.

In recent years the Commission has been promoting the sale of trees and timber and sharing its technical knowledge with the public. These and other practices have made for good relations with the community. It has also made farm forestry agreements with private land owners, established a Board of Forestry Education, and continued to stress the need for fire protection. A wide range of regulations has been promulgated under the Act, basically concerned with the more detailed and technical aspects of the Commission's activities, e.g., diseases of trees, camping and fire restrictions, and management of individual reserves.

The area of reserved forest in Victoria stood at 462,266 hectares in 1874. Substantial expansion did not occur until after 1900: 1,530,378 hectares were recorded in 1912. Thereafter a steady rate of additions to the area of reserved forests have taken the total to 1,877,124 hectares in 1934, 2,195,536 in 1955, and 2,295,236 hectares in 1975.

Since 1958 the administrative structure of the Commission has been progressively enlarged and adapted to its broader functions and responsibilities. It is now divided into two groups: Administrative, comprising the Divisions of Administration, Forest Management, Forest Operations, Economics and Marketing, Forest Protection, Forest Education and Research; and Field, comprising seven territorial divisions within Victoria.

PLANNING

Premier's Department : State Co-ordination Council

The State Co-ordination Council was established under the *State Co-ordination Council Act 1975*. This Act created changes in the top structure of planning in Victoria for achieving improved co-ordination and cohesion in the use and management of resources and in the development of major projects and programmes.

The new arrangements replace those administered by the State Planning Council which was created in 1968 under the Town and Country Planning Act. The more diverse and complex involvement of government in many activities, the creation of new agencies and the revision of the functions of existing agencies, the size and cost of many programmes using public and private community resources, and the increasing emphasis on conservation and the environment have all created a need to bring agencies closer together to maximise co-ordination and consultation. It was in this context that the existing mechanism was reviewed by an inter-departmental committee and the new legislative arrangements adopted.

The new Council has wider responsibilities and a broader range of functions. There are 37 members on the new Council, including the permanent heads of all government departments and the senior executives of the major statutory authorities. For operating purposes the Council comprises four constituent groups: a Policy and Priority Review Group, a Natural Resources Group, a Social Resources Group, and a Works, Services, and Development Group.

Provision is also made for the Council to establish regional co-ordinating groups and special task groups. A Community Advisors Panel is to be established to assist the Council by providing inputs different from, and complementary to, those available from within the public sector. The panel will comprise prominent and skilled persons from a wide variety of backgrounds. The Council is serviced by a small full-time multi-disciplinary support staff unit under a director and within the Policy and Research Division of the Premier's Department.

The Council reports on the effects of adopting major proposals or objectives as policies of government; priorities to be established both within a policy and between competing policies; specific plans and projects both in the public and private sectors; and any other matter referred to it.

The Council also advises on Statements of Planning Policy (prepared by the Town and Country Planning Board); advises on matters of State interest in relation to preparation of regional plans; ensures effective co-ordination of the activities of all agencies participating in the achievement of the policies of the Victorian Government; reports on the effect of changing circumstances on priorities; reviews progress and performance in the achievement of policies; and advises on particular policies and programmes which an agency should develop.

The Council is required to give particular consideration to the physical, social, economic, and environmental implications of development proposals, and to the effects of the use and management of significant or scarce resources on matters placed before it. The emphasis throughout its functions is aimed at ensuring the best possible use and management of Victoria's resources. It is not confined to the consideration of planning matters, but will embrace the examination of major proposals and objectives and their likely effects.

The Policy and Priority Review Group is available to assist and service the Victorian Cabinet and its committees through the Premier and, as required, to advise on matters of policy and priority. Matters to be dealt with by the Council are, in the first instance, initiated by referral to the Policy and Priority Review Group which also co-ordinates the activities of the other groups. A direct link

between this Group and the Town and Country Planning Board exists for the preparation of Statements of Planning Policy.

The new State Co-ordination Council will not usurp the role of agencies or of government. Final decisions on all these matters remain with the Victorian Government.

Ministry for Planning

The Ministry for Planning was established under the *Ministry for Planning Act* 1973 which was proclaimed on 2 December 1974. Prior to the establishment of the Ministry the administration of the Town and Country Planning Act was the responsibility of the Minister for Local Government.

The Ministry is responsible for the administration of the Town and Country Planning Act, the Development Areas Act, and the Historic Buildings Act. It is a co-ordinating ministry and is responsible for the co-ordination and administration of the planning functions of the Town and Country Planning Board, regional planning authorities, and all other responsible planning authorities throughout Victoria.

The objectives of the Ministry are to provide assistance to the various authorities who are engaged in the preparation of planning schemes so as to ensure that the planning process may be fully co-ordinated. The Ministry is also responsible for the administration of the Urban Land Council and the Secretary for Planning is Chairman of the Council.

Further reference, 1977

Town and Country Planning Board

Introduction

The Town and Country Planning Board was constituted under the *Town and Country Planning Act* 1944 and commenced operations in February 1946. The Act enabled the State-wide preparation of statutory schemes by responsible authorities and charged the Board with advising the Minister for Planning on any planning matter and with preparing, at the Minister's request, a planning scheme for any specified area. This was the first stage in the life of statutory planning in Victoria.

The organisation assumed the structure and responsibilities it was to retain in the main until 1968. During this time its prime functions were reporting to the Minister on planning schemes prepared by local authorities and generally assisting and advising councils on planning matters. One very large task was the examination of the Melbourne Metropolitan Planning Scheme (1954) and objections to that scheme.

In 1967, in response to a Ministerial request, both the Town and Country Planning Board and the Board of Works submitted comprehensive reports with recommendations for the planning and administration of metropolitan Melbourne to the year 2000, when a population of 5,000,000 persons was envisaged. As a result the Town and Country Planning Act was amended in 1968 to provide for a three tier system of administration. The Town and Country Planning Board, assisted by a State Planning Council, was to promote and co-ordinate planning throughout Victoria, advise the Victorian Government on State planning policy, and generally administer the Act. Within this framework regional planning authorities were to be established with the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works as the metropolitan regional authority over an area three times its previous size. Municipalities within the Board of Works area have been delegated responsibility for local planning matters within the regional framework.

Since that date population projections have decreased significantly as a result of a decrease in the natural birth rate and migration. Metropolitan Melbourne is now expected to have a population from 3.2 to 3.4 million by the

turn of the century. The Town and Country Planning Board in close consultation with the Board of Works has been responsible for a number of investigations of the most appropriate means of housing this increased population. The recent establishment of the State Co-ordination Council has taken over the prime functions of the State Planning Council which has now been disbanded.

The Town and Country Planning Board's responsibilities became:

- (1) Promoting and co-ordinating urban and regional planning throughout the State;
- (2) preparing statements of planning policy;
- (3) convening and supplying services to local responsible planning authorities;
- (4) preparing planning schemes for special areas;
- (5) reviewing and reporting on planning schemes; and
- (6) advising the Minister on any planning matter.

In 1973 the Board also became responsible for reporting to the Minister on investigation areas under the provisions of the *Development Areas Act 1973*.

State Planning Council, 1976

Statements of planning policy

Statements of planning policy provide physical planning authorities with a pre-determined, co-ordinated outline of government policy as the basis for detailed planning proposals. They are prepared by the Board in consultation with the State Co-ordination Council and become effective after approval by the Governor in Council. Every responsible authority, including regional planning authorities, in preparing or amending a planning scheme, must have due regard to any approved statement of planning policy which affects its planning area.

Statements of planning policy can be prepared for any portion of Victoria and "shall be directed primarily towards broad general planning to facilitate the co-ordination of planning throughout the State by all responsible authorities". They shall have regard to "matters necessary to be provided for in the interests of the development of the State". These include demographic, social, and economic factors and influences; conservation of natural resources for social, economic, environmental, ecological, and scientific purposes; characteristics of land; characteristics and disposition of land-use; amenity and environment; communications; and development requirements of public authorities.

Statements have already been approved for Western Port, the Mornington Peninsula, the Dandenong Ranges, the Yarra River, Geelong, the Macedon Ranges, Central Gippsland brown coal deposits, and highway areas and land-use around aerodromes. Others for the Melbourne metropolitan area and the whole of the Victorian coastline are in the course of preparation.

Planning schemes for special areas

The Board is responsible for the preparation of planning schemes for special areas or projects of State significance where the local authority does not have the necessary resources to undertake the task or where a unified approach is necessary and a regional planning authority is not appropriate. This applies particularly to coastal areas, inland areas such as those with man-made lakes as a result of water conservation schemes or valuable national resources, and to areas of special significance such as the historic town of Maldon.

Reviewing and reporting on planning schemes

This is the Board's original function and the one for which it is best-known. It covers many aspects of statutory planning including examination of planning schemes and interim development orders, amendments, revocations, by-laws, and other general matters relating to the Town and Country Planning Act and the Local Government Act.

Responsibilities under the Development Areas Act

The Development Areas Act empowers the Governor in Council to declare as a "designated area" any area considered suitable for accelerated development or which requires controlled development. Areas requiring further study can be declared "investigation areas". The Board is required to report to the Minister on all investigation areas, assessing their suitability for accelerated development.

Development of Melton and Sunbury

As a result of the Board's studies into the Melton and Sunbury Investigation Areas, the Victorian Government confirmed that these two areas would be developed as satellite cities. Pending the establishment of a statutory development authority, an Interim Co-ordinating Committee was set up to undertake studies for their future development and to supervise planning control. The Committee is chaired by the Board's deputy chairman and members of the Board's staff have been seconded full-time to the project.

Commonwealth Government involvement in planning

In recent years the Commonwealth Government has shown an increasing awareness of the importance of urban and regional planning and the associated problems. One of the first steps taken in response to this situation was the establishment in 1972 of the Commonwealth Department of Urban and Regional Development, a structure designed to enable the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments to work together towards urban and regional development. The main areas of Commonwealth Government involvement were in the development of new metropolitan and regional growth centres, in providing assistance for projects in other urban and regional areas, and in providing funds for land acquisition, metropolitan area improvement programmes, and sewerage works. The Department was subsequently incorporated into a larger department, that of Environment, Housing and Community Development.

The first major joint project in Victoria was the development of a new city in the Albury-Wodonga area (see below). In addition to the Albury-Wodonga project, the Board has been involved in several other joint studies principally with the former Cities Commission. The work generated has also involved the co-operation of the regional planning authorities within the Port Phillip District—the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, the Western Port Regional Planning Authority, and the Geelong Regional Planning Authority.

A major part of the Board's resources is committed to these projects. This includes representation on formal committees and working groups, active participation in studies and specific tasks, and a co-ordinating role as the responsible State body.

Albury-Wodonga

In recognition of the need to encourage more balanced development of the Australian continent and to provide an alternative to capital city living for those who seek a different life style, the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments jointly agreed on 25 January 1973 to plan and develop the twin cities of Albury-Wodonga. On 23 October 1973 the Prime Minister of Australia and the Premiers of New South Wales and Victoria confirmed this intention when they signed the Albury-Wodonga Development Agreement at Wodonga.

The Agreement provided for the establishment of a development corporation as a statutory authority to plan and develop the areas designated for new growth. The agreement between the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments defined an initial study area by a circle of radius 55 kilometres centred on the Union Bridge between Albury and Wodonga. This

was the area within which took place the initial investigations designed to establish the growth centre's feasibility, potential sites for development, and the effect of such development on the environment. It also defined the boundaries within which land price stabilisation legislation would apply.

Following the initial feasibility studies the study area was reduced to 5,000 square kilometres taking in the municipalities of the City of Albury, the Rural City of Wodonga, and the Shires of Beechworth, Chiltern, Hume, Towong (now Tallangatta), and Yackandandah.

A target population of 300,000 persons by the year 2000 has been adopted for Albury-Wodonga and, as the initial studies indicated that the target was feasible in social, environmental, economic, and financial terms, it has been used as the basis for long-term planning.

In accordance with the agreement between the Commonwealth and the two State Governments, the Corporation was established as a Commonwealth Government statutory authority charged with planning and developing the growth centre. The Corporation operates under the supervision of a Ministerial Council comprising the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment, Housing and Community Development, the New South Wales Minister for Decentralisation and Development, and the Victorian Minister for State Development and Decentralization.

Three corporations have been established to carry out the project—the Development Corporation and two State Corporations. The principal functions of the State Corporations are to acquire, hold, manage, and provide land in areas designated for development. An area of land totalling 54,000 hectares has been so designated. Land acquisition and land development costs are met by interest-bearing advances from the Commonwealth Government. As a basic principle, the advances will be repaid and Albury-Wodonga will be self-supporting in a financial sense. The States accept the responsibility to provide their services and facilities to a timetable determined by the Development Corporation. The administrative expenses of the Development Corporation are shared by the three governments.

Regional planning

A form of regional planning was first introduced in Victoria in 1944 after the Commonwealth and State Governments agreed to plan post-war development and decentralisation on a regional basis. In the same year, the Victorian Government appointed a State Regional Boundaries Committee to inquire into physical, economic, and human resources, and to make a broad survey of the whole State. The regions recommended were: Barwon, Central Highlands, Corangamite, East Gippsland, West Gippsland, Glenelg, Goulburn, Loddon, Mallee, Port Phillip, Upper Goulburn, Upper Murray, and the Wimmera.

The Central Planning Authority was then set up in 1946 to arrange conventions of municipal councils within each region for the purpose of constituting regional committees; to advise and assist these committees in making surveys and investigations into regional resources; to co-ordinate their work; to disseminate information about planning; and to consider and report to the Victorian Government on recommendations made by these committees. The secretariat for the Authority was originally established in the Premier's Department, but was later incorporated in the Department of State Development and Decentralization.

Regional committees were set up for all regions except Port Phillip. Their functions were to advise on potential development of resources; to provide a common ground for discussion between local administrators and interested parties on problems and the methods of co-ordinating public services; and to advise on outstanding problems such as soil deficiencies, transport difficulties, housing shortages, etc., which required government action. The Victorian Government has

acted on many of the committees' recommendations but as the committees were only advisory bodies, they could not be seen as regional planning authorities in the modern context.

In 1968 the Town and Country Planning Act was amended to provide a three tier system of planning administration—State-wide, regional, and local. Within this framework, regional planning authorities were to be established to prepare planning schemes for any specified area extending beyond the boundaries of any one municipality and to enforce and carry out those schemes. Under this amending Act, a regional planning authority must consist of representatives of every municipality within the region and may also include other approved specially qualified people. It is to be financed by the participating municipalities on an agreed basis and be a body corporate with powers to acquire and dispose of land. It has the power to appoint its own staff and technical advisory committees and it can become the sole responsible authority for any interim development order or planning scheme in operation in the region. It can also delegate to the council of a municipality within the region such powers as it thinks fit.

In addition to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, which is the planning authority for the enlarged metropolitan planning area of 5,000 square kilometres, regional planning authorities have now been constituted at Western Port, Upper Yarra, Geelong, and the Dandenong Ranges, thus covering the whole of the Port Phillip district. The only authority established outside this district to date is in the Loddon-Campaspe area, although a provisional non-statutory committee is operating in East Gippsland.

The Geelong Regional Planning Authority's planning role was transferred to the Geelong Regional Commission on 1 August 1977. The Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority came into being in April 1977 under its own Act. This new region was created by transferring the Shires of Lillydale and Sherbrooke and part of Healesville from the Metropolitan Region to the new Region, and includes the balance of Healesville and also the Upper Yarra Shire.

The Act requires the new authority to prepare a regional strategy plan for the area and directs it to concentrate on matters of regional rather than local significance. The system of dual permits from both local and regional authorities which exists in several other regions has not been instituted in this region. Rather, the regional authority will have the right of veto over developments which it considers contrary to regional planning aims. This arrangement is likely to be introduced for the other regional authorities.

In addition to establishing regional planning authorities, regional offices of the Town and Country Planning Board have recently been established at Bendigo, Warrnambool, Traralgon and Wodonga. The Bendigo office services the Loddon-Campaspe Regional Planning Authority.

Western Port Regional Planning Authority

The Western Port Regional Planning Authority was constituted on 25 February 1969 by Order of the Governor in Council, under the provisions of section 12 of the *Town and Country Planning Act* 1961. It has the statutory obligation to prepare and submit a planning scheme or schemes for a region comprising 1,680 square kilometres near Western Port Bay and to enforce and carry out these planning schemes.

The Region comprises six municipalities, namely, the Shires of Flinders, Hastings, Mornington, Phillip Island, and portions of the Shires of Cranbourne and Bass. French Island is also in the Region but is not incorporated in any municipality.

The area, although largely agricultural, has industrial potential and port capability as well as potential for residential, tourist and recreational development

in some sections. The topography of the Region is varied, ranging from the hilly, undulating country of the Mornington Peninsula, through the flat coastal areas of Western Port, the former Koo-Wee-Rup swamps to the foothills of the Strzelecki Ranges, and the islands of Western Port Bay.

The Authority is a body corporate composed of twelve members, two from each of the six municipalities in the Region. The Authority elects a Chairman from its members, who holds office for a period of 12 months. The Authority employs a small staff of professional officers headed by a director. The operating costs are met by the Victorian Government and member councils. Member councils meet costs in agreed proportions for one-third of the approved estimates and the Victorian Government contributes the remaining two-thirds.

In 1970 the Victorian Government brought down Statement of Planning Policy No. 1 (Western Port) which laid down guidelines for the regional planning necessary for the expected port and industrial development in the Western Port area on both the mainland and French Island. This was varied in 1976 to exclude French Island and areas to the north of Watson's Inlet. The Statement emphasises the need to limit urban development within the area, the achievement and maintenance of high standards of environmental quality, and the integration of land-use policies with those of adjacent regions and resources.

The value of the Mornington Peninsula for conservation, recreation, and scientific interests was recognised in Statement of Planning Policy No. 2 (Mornington Peninsula), which was approved in 1970 and varied in 1976. This policy lays down guidelines for the regional planning necessary to conserve and preserve the natural resources of the southern part of the Mornington Peninsula.

In order to implement these policies, and to plan development in a logical, orderly manner the Regional Authority, prior to the approval of the Regional Planning Scheme, made an Interim Development Order covering the whole Region, which was gazetted on 7 October 1970. This order divides the Region into areas classed as Urban, Non-urban, and Special Significance.

Following the concern over the implications of Statement of Planning Policy No. 1, the Government commenced a comprehensive study of the characteristics of the Western Port Bay environment and, pending the findings of these studies and the revision of the Statement, maintained a moratorium on development in the area from February 1973 to February 1976. The Authority has drawn up policies aimed at ensuring the long-term availability of land suitable for water-oriented industry; the policies require the observance of stringent environmental controls. Investigations are currently being undertaken with the purpose of developing and refining these policies and preparing a new plan for this area.

In response to Statement of Planning Policy No. 2, the Authority has prepared a Conservation Plan for the area lying generally south and south-west of a line between the towns of Mornington and Hastings on the Mornington Peninsula. This Plan was developed following an extensive programme of investigation in the area, involving physical, ecological, cultural, and sociological studies. The findings were integrated into a plan which introduces three sets of overlapping controls to cope with the variety of land-uses and activities sought in the area. Basic activity controls are achieved through land unit provisions and permitted developments are constrained in specified areas by the application of natural systems or cultural element provisions. The Plan is currently being considered by the Town and Country Planning Authority.

The Authority is also involved in providing assistance to the municipalities in the Region for the preparation of urban development policies and appropriate planning schemes.

Geelong Regional Planning Authority, 1974; Port Phillip Authority, 1974; Western Port Regional Planning Authority, 1974

Re-structuring of old and inappropriate sub-divisions

The Ministry for Planning in co-operation with local municipalities and regional planning authorities where they exist has established a number of schemes to overcome the problems faced by the estimated 56,000 inappropriately sub-divided residential sized allotments within Victoria. Most of these allotments are in areas of environmental sensitivity or natural beauty which the community has increasingly wished to protect from unwarranted development. An allocation of \$500,000 was provided on a revolving fund basis for the re-sub-division and subsequent re-sale of allotments in the Dandenong Ranges in the 1976-77 budget. This fund was further augmented with a \$50,000 provision in the 1977-78 budget and a number of re-structuring schemes are now in progress in the Dandenong Ranges. Given financial limitations, major emphasis has changed to a co-operative re-structuring scheme aimed at development in these sub-divisions.

Other areas of Victoria where re-structuring schemes are now in progress include the Macedon Ranges, the Gippsland Lakes, Western Port Region, and Bellarine Peninsula.

Town Planning Appeals Tribunal

The Town Planning Appeals Tribunal is constituted under the *Town and Country Planning Act* 1961. The Tribunal came into being in 1969 and held its first sitting on 28 April of that year. The Tribunal at that time consisted of a chairman and three members.

As a result of the increase in the number of appeals lodged with the Tribunal, an Act was passed in March 1970 to enable the number of members of the Tribunal to be increased. Three additional appointments were made and this enabled two divisions of the Tribunal to operate. In November 1974 a third Tribunal was created.

Section 19A (7A) of the *Town and Country Planning Act* 1961 provides that a division of the Tribunal shall consist of the chairman who shall be a barrister and solicitor, one member who shall be experienced in town and country planning, and another who shall have a knowledge of and experience in public administration, commerce, or industry. Most of the sittings are held in the city, but where necessary hearings are held in the suburbs and in country centres.

Appeals may be made to the Tribunal by any person who feels aggrieved by the:

- (1) Failure of a responsible authority to grant him a permit;
 - (2) refusal of a responsible authority to grant him a permit;
 - (3) refusal of a responsible authority to consider an application;
 - (4) conditions in a permit granted by a responsible authority;
 - (5) failure or refusal of a responsible authority to extend the time of commencement or completion of any development;
 - (6) restrictions as set out in Section 19 (c) of the Act; or
 - (7) determination, as an objector, of a responsible authority to grant a permit.
- In 1976, 1,581 appeals were lodged with the Tribunal.

Appeals to the Tribunal must be in writing and lodged with the Registrar within the prescribed time of the notice of determination and (except about "failure") must state shortly the grounds of appeal. Reference should be made to the Regulations under the Act which set out forms and procedures for appeals. Persons who desire to contest an appeal must lodge a short statement of their grounds with the Registrar and serve a copy on the appellant at least seven days before the day fixed for the hearing.

Further reference, 1972

Urban Land Council

The Urban Land Council was formed in May 1975 as the result of an agreement between the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments. The objective of this agreement was to use funds provided by the Commonwealth Government to assist in the provision of an adequate supply of fully serviced allotments at appropriate locations throughout Victoria at a minimum cost, and in so doing, provide a substantial measure of price stability and to provide land for associated commercial, industrial, conservation, and community development. In establishing the Council the Victorian Government has been mindful of its policies to encourage home ownership, particularly first home ownership.

To 30 June 1977, the Council had purchased a total of 623 hectares of land at Thomastown, Deer Park, St. Albans West, and Keilor. The Council is also to be granted 36 hectares of Crown Land at Altona. All land purchased is in areas zoned for immediate development, where all services are available and are close to existing schools, shops, public transport, and community facilities.

At 30 June 1977, loans totalling \$21.2m had been received from the Commonwealth. By that date a total of 1,091 allotments had been developed and released for sale and a further 639 allotments were under construction. Until 30 June 1977, 819 allotments had been sold to individuals and to builders. Sales are subject to minimum conditions necessary to ensure that land is sold to genuine home builders.

Historic Buildings Preservation Council

The *Historic Buildings Act* 1974 was proclaimed in May 1974 and is administered by the Historic Buildings Preservation Council. The Council is a part-time body which consists of ten persons, comprising a person nominated by the Minister for the Arts, a town planner nominated by the Town and Country Planning Board, the Valuer-General or a person nominated by him, and seven members appointed by the Governor in Council, each of whom represents an appropriate area of professional experience. The Council meets regularly and carries out on-site inspections of buildings of historic and/or architectural importance. The functions of the Council are :

- (1) To recommend to the Minister :
 - (i) the buildings of architectural or historic importance which it considers should be added to the register ;
 - (ii) the designated buildings which it considers should be removed from the register ; and
 - (iii) any alteration which it considers should be made to any item in the register.
- (2) Of its own motion or at the request of the Minister for Planning to report to the Minister on any matter relating to designated buildings or to the administration of this Act.

The Council is also required to consider and evaluate all applications for permits to remove, alter, or demolish a designated building. It may serve an Interim Preservation Order on the owner of any building which it is investigating where, in its opinion, such action is necessary or desirable for the purposes of achieving the objects of the Historic Buildings Act.

The Council may consider requests for financial assistance and make recommendations to the Minister that special assistance be granted to the owner of a designated building which is not economically feasible and whose preservation is thereby endangered.

Maldon Architectural Advisory Service and Restoration Fund

The 1977-78 budget provided funds for the establishment of an Architectural Advisory Service and Restoration Fund to assist with the preservation and restoration of buildings of historical importance within the township of Maldon. The Architectural Advisory Service, located in the restored Tarrangower Times

Office, is manned by an architect on Fridays and Saturdays and is a free service for local residents. Finance for restoration will be in the form of grants and loans on a similar basis to that provided under the Historic Buildings Act.

Statistical divisions in Victoria

Origins of statistical division concept

Statistical divisions have traditionally been used as a geographic base for the presentation of the principal series of official economic, social, and demographic statistics of the State. The groupings of local government areas making up statistical divisions in Victoria have been altered since 1974 to reflect associations of the areas in terms of socio-economic links rather than the purely topographic and land-use associations which applied previously.

Geographic sub-divisions of Victoria for presentation of official statistics were first used in 1896. In that year the Statistical Register of Victoria included a table of agricultural statistics which grouped counties into eight "statistical districts". Counties were groupings of parishes; these units were the original land survey units in the State.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Population and Vital Statistics* and later its publication *Demography* applied "divisions" of Victoria to the same groupings of counties as for agricultural statistics in publishing figures of births and deaths early this century. The same names of "divisions" appeared again, with the addition of a "metropolitan division".

The arrangement of local government areas into "statistical districts" is noted in the Population Census, Victoria, 1901. This Census volume included a table showing figures for 1891 and 1901, using district names identical with those in the tabulations of agricultural statistics of 1896. A metropolitan area was also shown within the Central District.

In 1929, in accordance with a resolution at a Conference of the Federal Health Council and the Statisticians of the Commonwealth and States, held in Melbourne on 19 and 20 March 1928, these "divisions" were reconstituted for the purpose of presenting vital statistics, from groupings of counties to groupings of local government areas. This divisional grouping was subsequently applied to other statistical series and continued unchanged until 1966 although with adjustment in the intervening years of the statistical division boundaries for changes in local government area boundaries and for the metropolitan development of Melbourne.

The Twenty-seventh Conference of Statisticians in 1965 adopted the substance of the report prepared by Dr G. J. R. Linge entitled *The Delimitation of Urban Areas for Statistical Purposes*. In accordance with resolutions of this Conference, an urban definition of 500 persons to one square mile (2.5 square kilometres) was adopted and the Melbourne Statistical Division was delimited to set an outer boundary around Melbourne so as to contain the anticipated urban growth for a period of between twenty and twenty-five years. The Melbourne Statistical Division was first applied to the 1966 Census of Population and Housing. The introduction of this Division affected the boundaries of surrounding divisions but did not alter the criteria for accepting those of other divisions in the State.

It is apparent that while no precise criteria for grouping counties or local government areas into "districts" or "divisions", respectively, can be discovered, the groupings were made on the basis of geographic, topographic, and land-use features, with the exception of the Melbourne metropolitan area where urban characteristics and the potential for them were considered, especially in later years.

This concept of statistical divisions did not positively allow for groupings of areas associated by a marked degree of demographic significance arising from social or economic intercourse. Consequently they have become increasingly unsuited for the presentation of a wide range of sophisticated statistics now available or planned for in the near future.

As a consequence the policy of the Australian Bureau of Statistics on statistical divisions was reviewed at a conference of State Deputy Commonwealth Statisticians in June 1973. Among other things this Conference resolved that :

- (1) Statistical divisions should ideally be delimited in all States on the basis of socio-economic criteria and should where possible embrace contiguous local government areas; and
- (2) the boundaries of the statistical divisions so delimited should be changed only at intervals, for example, at periods of fifteen to twenty years.

*Development of new statistical divisions
State Planning Regions*

At the time of this 1973 Conference, Victorian Government bodies, through the State Planning Council, were examining the re-grouping of local government areas into State Planning Regions as a basis for encouraging regional development and decentralising government departments.

This examination was prompted by a growing interest in regional development which was recognised in an amendment to the Town and Country Planning Act in 1968. Among other things this amendment provided legislative machinery for the formation of regional planning authorities to be composed primarily of representatives of local government authorities in each region. These authorities are by this amendment to have specific powers to direct planning programmes and hence are potentially more effective than the earlier Regional Planning Committees established under the Central Planning Authority, which could only recommend development programmes for those regions delineated in 1944 by that Authority.

Three constraints in delineating new State Planning Regions were established : first, for administrative convenience whole local government areas were to be used in all but exceptional circumstances ; second, because different sized units were required for various purposes, there should be a three tier system of dividing the State into regions and sub-regions based on local government areas ; and third, the sub-regions, once identified, would not be severed in delineating regions.

The criteria used in defining State Planning Regions were as follows :

- (1) The economic, social, administrative, and physical attributes of a region should be as uniform as possible ;
- (2) a region should embrace the full extent of known planning problems or resources of planning significance ; and
- (3) a region should be large enough in population and resources to support a regional planning programme and yet small enough for the community to be able to identify with it and for all members of a regional authority to acquire a sound knowledge of, and interest in, the whole region.

Factors taken into account in delineating regional and sub-regional boundaries were :

- (1) Comparisons with other ways of dividing the State, including the then current Central Planning Authority regions, and various areas used for presenting statistics ;
- (2) physical factors including river basins and tablelands, climate, geology, and soils, all of which influence economic activity, particularly primary production ;
- (3) communication, that is, the concept of a region as a hierarchy of towns joined by a coherent system of lines of communication ; and
- (4) areas of influence of towns described by studies and researches within the Town and Country Planning Board and the University of Melbourne on the socio-economic areas of influence of Victorian towns and cities. The Board's studies used a system of weighting elements of association according to their

apparent significance. Elements considered included the patterns of a community's frequent (at least once a month) travel to a retail shopping centre, newspaper circulation, distribution or marketing areas for major consumer items, regional zoning of sporting, social, and community and welfare organisations, the composition of municipal associations (made by local selection), and library and hospital service regions.

It should be noted that the socio-economic areas of influence of towns and cities of various sizes intersect and overlap in ways which prevent a quantifiable decision on the association of one area with another. In drawing boundaries to areas of influence, subjective judgement has of necessity been used in these cases. In other cases, for example, a well defined river basin, the region based on physical factors will be very similar to the socio-economic region, but where physical features do not provide strong barriers to communication, socio-economic boundaries may not align with whatever physical features do exist. Where there is a lack of congruence, the system adopted followed socio-economic rather than physical boundaries. Further, the use of whole local government areas often results in only an approximation to the real socio-economic unit.

State Planning Regions delimited on the criteria outlined were, after consultation with Commonwealth and local government authorities and other interested bodies, adopted by the Victorian Government in May 1974.

Adoption of new statistical divisions

The Victorian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics had regard to the criteria used in delimiting the regions and to the involvement of bodies interested in the delimitation. As these factors were in accord with the content and the spirit of the resolution of the 1973 Conference, State Planning Regions were adopted as statistical divisions for Victoria. In addition, by this adoption the Victorian Office had introduced a device for conveniently summarising official statistics into geographic areas which have a real and growing significance for most users of those statistics.

Consequently the boundaries of Victorian statistical divisions, with the exception of the Melbourne Statistical Division, have been re-drawn to accord with State Planning Regions. The combination of the Melbourne Statistical Division and the East Central Statistical Division is equivalent to the Port Phillip Planning Region adopted by the Victorian Government. In all other cases both the boundaries and names applied to the new statistical divisions are the same as for State Planning Regions.

New statistical division boundaries were applied to all relevant annual statistics, other than those from the Agricultural and Pastoral Census, for their respective years ending in 1974. Agricultural and Pastoral Census statistics were converted to the new boundaries from the year ending March 1975. Monthly and quarterly statistical series were published for the new boundaries from June 1974.

The boundaries of the new statistical divisions will be retained for so long as they are considered relevant by interested bodies. However, they will be altered to account for minor changes in local government area boundaries.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local government is a tier in the tripartite structure of government in Australia (namely, Commonwealth, State, and local). Since it is closely connected with the life of communities, it can become sensitive to, and aware of, their needs. Local government in Victoria is administered by 211 municipalities operating under the provisions of the *Local Government Act* 1958 and under the oversight of the Minister for Local Government, his permanent head, the Secretary for Local Government, and a staff of some 252 officers as well as some 50 members of boards, most of whom serve part-time.

The Minister and his Department also administer a number of other Acts of the Victorian Parliament, as set out in detail in Chapter 6, but the majority of the powers and duties given to municipal councils are set out in the Local Government Act. There are several amendments to this Act each year, as a result of changing community circumstances which affect most citizens. The Act sets out the framework within which each council is free to exercise control over matters of local concern, and the role of the Department is essentially to assist councils in executing the wishes of their electors within this framework of statutory powers.

The Department functions with an administrative core and a number of specialised sections handling a variety of matters including the examination of legislative proposals, the preparation of legislation, statutory procedures, the making or revision of building and other regulations, the allocation of subsidies and payments to municipalities for various purposes, and the responsibility of advising councillors, municipal officers, and the public generally. Inspectors of municipal administration and engineers maintain field contact with municipalities and report to the Minister.

The Valuer-General is concerned with the standard of valuations carried out by the municipalities, and with co-ordinating all valuations within the State. The Valuers Qualification Board controls the level of academic attainment and experience required from prospective valuers, while Land Valuation Boards of Review determine appeals against land valuations and arbitrate on compensation for compulsory acquisition of land, etc., by public authorities, without the need for recourse to the courts of law, except at the appellant's option in some cases.

The Superintendent of Weights and Measures is responsible for the administration of the Weights and Measures Act, and is concerned principally with the activities of individual councils, or of groups of councils known as Weights and Measures Unions.

The Victoria Grants Commission was established under the *Victoria Grants Commission Act* 1976 to apportion among Victorian municipalities the share of personal income tax revenue allocated to the State for this purpose under the Commonwealth Government's *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act* 1976. (See also page 177.)

Among other boards operating within the Department are the Local Government Advisory Board, which advises the Minister on matters concerning the constitution or alteration of municipal areas, and the Municipal Officers Qualifications Boards. The latter include municipal clerks, auditors, engineers, electrical engineers, and building surveyors, and are all concerned with the qualifications of these respective officers and thus with the maintenance of standards. The power to inquire into conduct and competence is also vested in these boards.

The administration of the Town and Country Planning Act and Town Planning Appeals Tribunal, previously functions of the Local Government Department, is now handled by the Ministry for Planning, and the supervision of scaffolding by the Department of Labour and Industry (see page 136). Other important areas for councils, such as health and various welfare functions (e.g., home help, elderly citizens, meals-on-wheels, social workers, etc.), come within the administration of the Health Department.

The Minister and his Department have to ensure that councils act within their field of authority and so preserve the rights of citizens. The Department also makes recommendations about desirable legislative changes in order to improve the lives of citizens. The basic aim is not to reduce the autonomy of councils, but to help them match local government to local needs, while co-ordinating their activities for the benefit of all.

Further reference, 1977

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

The Public Library of Victoria (now the State Library) served as a repository for public records from 1893 but there were no systematic transfers and much indiscriminate destruction occurred. This resulted in a Premier's instruction in 1928, which was repeated at intervals to preclude further unscheduled destruction of public records.

The first archivist was appointed in 1948 and an Archives Section was established in 1955, its staff then comprising three archivists and one senior archivist. In 1963 a Board of Inquiry into Library Services in Victoria recommended that a separate Public Records Authority should be developed and that policy on the preservation of and access to public records should be laid down by legislation.

In 1967 a Public Records Advisory Council was appointed by the Chief Secretary at the request of the Library Council of Victoria. Its recommendations were accepted by both the Library Council and the Government, and served as the basis of the *Public Records Act* 1973. This Act established in the Chief Secretary's Department a Public Record Office "for the better preservation, management and utilisation of the public records of the State," a new institution in line with modern records management programmes overseas.

Subject to the Act and the general control of the Chief Secretary, the management of the Public Record Office is vested in the Keeper of Public Records. The Keeper's principal duties include the preservation and security of public records in his custody, their orderly classification and the preparation of indexes and guides to facilitate their use, the establishment of standards for the maintenance, selection, disposal, and transfer of Public Records to the Public Record Office, and assistance to public officers in implementing these standards.

The Act also created a Public Records Advisory Council, whose functions are, in consultation with the Keeper of Public Records, to promote co-operation between the Public Record Office and public offices and to make recommendations to the Minister on any matter relating to the administration of the Act.

In July 1975, purchase of a modern, air-conditioned building in Cherry Lane, Laverton, made possible further stages in both the proper listing and shelving of records hitherto held in congested basements beneath the State Library building or in scattered locations elsewhere, and a resumption of controlled transfers from equally congested government departments. Ultimate storage capacity will be 100,000 linear metres, housed in a two-tier construction of compactus shelving, and there are special facilities for storing microfilms and computer tapes. The main reference services are at the Laverton repository, but a branch reference room is located at the city head-quarters of the Public Record Office in which records may also be consulted on formal request.

At the end of 1976, the Public Record Office held approximately 26,000 shelf metres of public records and, apart from its statutory duties and reference services rendered to public offices, dealt with over 11,800 research and other enquiries from the public in that year.

Further reference, 1977

OMBUDSMAN

The office of the Ombudsman was established in Victoria on 30 October 1973, and the Ombudsman has published three Annual Reports concerning the exercise of his functions and giving relevant statistical information.

During the year ended 30 June 1976, the Ombudsman received 1,457 complaints. In that period he investigated 446 complaints (the remainder being either outside his jurisdiction, disposed of by preliminary inquiry, or deferred). Of these 101 were found to be justified (23 per cent of those investigated). In 13 cases he made no recommendation as the Authority concerned had taken steps to

rectify the complaint sufficiently. In 56 cases no remedial action was possible. The Ombudsman made 32 formal recommendations (11 relating to the one complaint), all of which were complied with.

One of the most significant aspects of the exercise of his functions is the high percentage of complaints received from prisoners. For the period 30 October 1973 to 30 June 1974, the Ombudsman received 391 complaints from prisoners; for the year ending 30 June 1975, 615 complaints were received and 408 for the year ending 30 June 1976, a total of 1,414 out of 4,611 complaints received over the whole period, or approximately 30 per cent.

During 1975-76, the Ombudsman investigated 90 complaints by prisoners against the Social Welfare Department, 23 against the Department of Health, 8 against the Chief Commissioner of the Victoria Police, 3 against the Mental Health Authority, and 1 against the Law Department. (The remainder were disposed of by preliminary inquiry, deferred, withdrawn, etc.) Of the complaints investigated, 26 concerning the Social Welfare Department and 2 concerning the Health Department were found to be justified.

The principal subject matters of complaints against the Social Welfare Department were—victimisation 35; assault 18; visits 12; remissions 12; release dates 9; wrongly punished 7; wrongful detention 6; and improperly charged 4. The principal subject matter of complaint against the Health Department was concerned with medical treatment—46.

The percentage of complaints made to the Ombudsman by prisoners in Victoria is substantially higher than that in other countries and the high percentage continues despite the small percentage of complaints found to be justified. This could be related to the following factors:

(1) Every letter received from a person in custody is invariably acknowledged or answered on the day of its receipt. Prisoners are aware of this practice and place reliance upon it.

(2) One of the Investigation Officers on the staff of the Ombudsman attends the principal prison in Victoria (Pentridge) at least once a week to interview complainants, as a result of which many complaints are resolved by discussion without need for investigation.

(3) The Social Welfare Department complies strictly with the statutory provision that a letter written by a person in custody addressed to the Ombudsman shall immediately be forwarded unopened to him by the person for the time being in charge of the prison where the writer of the letter is detained and, indeed, the Department affords every facility to a prisoner who wishes to write to the Ombudsman. The Ombudsman has reported that he has not found a single instance in which a prisoner desiring to make a complaint to him has been impeded.

The substantial percentage of complaints received from prisoners would appear to stem from the confidence that prisoners have in the office.

Further reference, 1977

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT

ADMINISTRATION

Local Government Department

The *Local Government Department Act* 1958 constituted a department called the Local Government Department "for the better administration of the laws relating to local government in Victoria". The legislation was brought into operation on 23 December 1958 by a proclamation of the Governor in Council published in the *Victoria Government Gazette* on that day. Officers and employees of the Local Government Branch of the Public Works Department were, as a result, transferred to the new Department.

The following Acts of the Victorian Parliament come within the ambit of the responsibilities of the Minister for Local Government: Local Government Act, Acts relating to local government in the Cities of Melbourne and Geelong, Cultural and Recreational Lands Act, Dog Act, Drainage Areas Act, Hawkers and Pedlars Act, Litter Act, Local Authorities Superannuation Act, Markets Act, Newmarket Sheep Sales Act, Petrol Pumps Act, Pounds Act, Public Authorities Mark Act, Tramways Act, Valuation of Land Act, and Weights and Measures Act.

For information on constituting and altering the constitution of municipalities see pages 174-5 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1977.

Valuer General

A Valuer General was first appointed in Victoria under the *Valuation of Land Act* 1960. One of the purposes of this legislation was to provide for the co-ordination of rating valuations for municipalities and other rating authorities and for improving the standard of valuation in Victoria. Municipalities are normally the only rating authorities making valuations for rating purposes in the State and each attends to the special rating valuation requirements of other authorities in its municipal district.

The Valuer General confers with the valuers appointed to make rating valuations and with councils on the general levels of value to be used and is available to give advice during the valuation or subsequently. The Valuer General is empowered and does provide valuations for all government acquisition, resumption, and negotiation purposes on request from government departments and agencies. The Valuer General also provides valuations for probate duty, stamp duty, gift duty, and taxation purposes, and by agreement for settling disputes as to the value of property.

Valuers' Qualification Board

The *Valuation of Land Act* 1960 established the Valuers' Qualification Board which is empowered to register qualified persons as land valuers. The Act provides that on or after the first day of January 1979 only persons who are registered valuers will be permitted to practise as land valuers.

The Act provides that the Board may from time to time hold or cause to be held examinations of persons who desire to qualify themselves as valuers. A diploma course is conducted by the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology for persons who desire to qualify. On completion of the course successful candidates must also complete four years of practical work within six years prior to their application in order to obtain a certificate of qualification. On payment of an annual fee a qualified person may practise as a registered valuer.

Municipal Valuation Fees Committee

The Municipal Valuation Fees Committee was constituted to fix, on request, a minimum valuation contract fee for municipalities wishing to carry out a general revaluation.

Land Valuation Boards of Review

Land Valuation Boards of Review were provided for by the *Valuation of Land (Appeals) Act 1965*. The purpose of the legislation was the provision of an informal and inexpensive means of determining disputes as to the valuation of real property whether for rating or taxing purposes or in respect of compulsory acquisitions.

In rating and taxing matters, appeals are heard by a Board except where the appeal is against a capital improved value of \$50,000 or more, a net annual valuation of \$2,500 or more, or an unimproved capital value or site value of \$10,000. In those cases the appellant may have the appeal heard by a Board or the Supreme Court, at his option.

In disputes on land acquisition the hearing is before a Board when the claim does not exceed \$50,000 unless the Supreme Court decides on application by either party that the issues involved warrant a Court hearing. When the claim exceeds \$50,000 the hearing may be before either the Court or a Board at the option of the claimant.

Each Board of Review is composed of a chairman and two valuers. The latter are selected from a panel having regard to the location and use of the land.

Commonwealth involvement in local government

Until 1973 there had been little Commonwealth involvement in the affairs of local government. In Australia, the systems of local government are creatures of the State Parliaments, and in the past the Commonwealth traditionally has dealt with State Governments, and not directly with local government. The remoteness of Commonwealth and local governments in the past was quite apparent in the field of financial relationships where, prior to 1973, there was no specific Commonwealth financial assistance for local government. Such financial communication as did exist was either made through the State Governments, or under various Commonwealth programmes for the purposes of which local government, among other bodies, was deemed eligible for claimant status.

The Labor Government, elected in December 1972, considered that relations between Federal and local spheres of administration should be strengthened, and to this end proposed a series of measures which included increased financial support for local government. Undoubtedly the most important of these proposals was the provision by the Commonwealth Government of general purpose ("untied") grants to municipalities in amounts to be determined by the Commonwealth. In 1973 the Commonwealth Parliament passed the *Grants Commission Act 1973*, repealing the *Grants Commission Act 1933*, and established procedures whereby regional organisations of local governmental authorities could apply for financial assistance from the Commonwealth. Such applications were to be the subject of inquiry and report by the Grants Commission, which had formerly been concerned exclusively with the question of State Government finances.

In the first year of operations under its expanded charter, the Commission, working on the basis of both written and oral submissions from local government, recommended payment of a total of \$14.6 m to Victorian municipalities for the year 1974-75. This recommendation was based upon general equalisation principles developed by the Commission in its investigation of claims by various State Governments for Commonwealth financial assistance over the years since 1933. The objective of the Commission in the field of local government has been to examine the difficulties encountered by municipalities both in raising revenue and in providing suitable services. The intention of the municipal grants is to ensure that, as far as practicable, no municipality shall be required to function below the level of standards set by the Commission.

Following the initial recommendation for the 1974-75 year the Commission, adhering to the same basic philosophy, recommended that, for the year 1975-76 an amount of \$20.2 m be paid to municipalities in Victoria. In both these years the recommendations of the Commission were accepted by the Commonwealth Government. Payments of these grants were made in the first instance to State Governments for transmission to the individual local government authorities specified in the recommendations.

In December 1975 the Liberal and National Country Party Government was returned to office and certain alterations were later effected to the basis on which general purpose grants were to be made available to local government. Under the new administration's "New Federalism Policy" local governments are to be entitled to 1.52 per cent of net personal income tax collections of the previous year. The amount so derived will be divided among the States in specified proportions which are subject to recommendation by the Commonwealth Grants Commission. Distribution within each State is to be done by State Grants Commissions on two bases. A basic part or "Element A" payment which must comprise at least 30 per cent of each year's total allocation, is to be set aside for distribution to municipalities on a per capita basis (with allowance for consideration of factors such as area). The balance of the money is to be available as an additional grant to be distributed according to general equalisation principles—the "Element B" payment. During the first year of operation of this scheme, pending the constitution of a State Grants Commission, the Victorian Government's powers were exercised by an Interim State Grants Committee which recommended to the Government the share each municipality should receive of the total amount available for distribution. Approximately \$35.4m, (including both the "Element A" and "Element B" components) was paid to local government authorities in Victoria in 1976-77. This was in the form of untied grants paid as a general revenue supplement.

Commonwealth payments made directly to local government authorities

While there are, as previously stated, no programmes by which the Commonwealth Government makes direct payments solely to local government, there nevertheless remain a number of schemes under which local governments have been among the organisations considered eligible for Commonwealth assistance by way of direct payments. Victorian municipalities have received assistance in this way under the following programmes: *Childhood Services Programme*, *Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act 1954-1974*, *Aged Persons Hostels Act 1972*, *Delivered Meals Subsidy Act 1970*, *Homeless Persons (Assistance) Act 1974*, *Regional Employment Development Scheme*, *Special Works Projects Scheme* for the employment and/or training of Aborigines, community art activities, and the *Aerodrome Local Ownership Plan*.

Payments to States for passing on to local government authorities

In addition to the direct assistance received by way of the programmes outlined in the preceding section, there are schemes under which portion of the funds made available to the States are passed on to local government authorities. General purpose ("untied") grants referred to earlier are also paid through the

State Government. The degree of influence as to the amounts to be disbursed to municipalities varies from programme to programme, the amounts passed on being left, in some cases, wholly to the discretion of the States. Portion of the funds made available to the States under the following acts and programmes have been passed on to municipalities: Pre-school and child care services, *State Grants (Home Care) Act* 1969, Senior Citizens Centres, Employment Assistance, Aboriginal Advancement, Growth Centres, Area Improvement, Urban Flood Mitigation, the National Sewerage Programme, Capital Assistance for Leisure Facilities, *Urban and Regional Development (Financial Assistance) Act* 1974, Tourism Development, the Roads Assistance Programme, and the Regional Organisations Assistance Programme.

Since there is, in some cases, a lag between payment of the funds concerned to the States and their allocation by the States, the amounts paid to the States for local government authorities under a particular programme during any one year do not necessarily equal the amounts paid to authorities in that same year. Further details of the Commonwealth Government relations with local government are shown in Commonwealth Budget Paper No. 7: 1976-77 and 1977-78.

**VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO OR FOR
THE STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES**
(\$'000)

Programme	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
General purpose assistance (Amounts recommended by Grants Commission) (a)	..	..	14,630	20,242
Direct payments—				
Pre-schools and child care—				
Maintenance	..	..	44	202
Capital	..	76	491	2,194
Aged or disabled persons' homes—				
Maintenance	..	..	..	..
Capital	427	380	672	877
Aged persons' hostels	..	..	..	284
Delivered meals subsidy	124	287	366	341
Regional Employment Development Scheme (b)	..	..	4,435	14,210
Aboriginal advancement	..	175	196	359
Arts	..	8	23	46
Aerodrome local ownership plan—				
Maintenance	53	68	77	97
Capital	25	24	34	93
Total	629	1,018	20,968	38,945
Other payments through Victorian Government (a)—				
Pre-schools and child care	..	284	2,758	5,468
Home care services	390	370	441	2,125
Senior citizens' centres—				
Maintenance	16	35	51	175
Capital	223	158	146	1,132
Employment grants	7,020	4,340	1,330	3,170
Aboriginal advancement	37	112	..	..
Growth centres (Albury-Wodonga) (c)	..	..	284	460
Area Improvement Programme	..	2,065	4,608	4,896
Urban flood mitigation	..	..	..	100
Capital assistance for leisure facilities	..	311	695	1,597
Tourist development	..	50	236	173
Regional Organisations Assistance Programme (d)	..	..	76	29
Total	7,686	7,725	10,625	19,325
Grand total	8,315	8,743	31,593	58,270

(a) General purpose assistance to local government is paid, in the first instance, to the States but is shown separately in this table because of its particular importance.

(b) Some of these payments were made to municipal councils and other local authorities.

(c) Two-thirds by way of loans and one-third by way of grants.

(d) For regional organisations of local government.

Roads Assistance Programme

The table showing Commonwealth Government payments to or for local government authorities does not show figures for the Roads Assistance Programme as comprehensive details are not available. The Commonwealth provides grants to Victoria for expenditure on the construction and maintenance of roads, including roads which are the responsibility of councils. Although the relevant Commonwealth legislation does not determine any particular amount which the State must provide to councils, in each State amounts determined by the State are passed on to councils for expenditure on roads which are the responsibilities of these councils. In 1975-76, \$16.0m was passed on to councils for expenditure on unclassified roads.

Municipalities

At 30 June 1977 Victoria was divided, for local government purposes, into 211 municipal districts and the Yallourn Works Area, which was severed from the municipal districts of which it then formed part by the *State Electricity Commission (Yallourn Area) Act* 1947. For certain purposes it is deemed to be a borough and municipal administration is the responsibility of the Commission, assisted by an Advisory Council. The 211 municipalities comprised 65 cities, 6 towns, 7 boroughs, and 133 shires.

The only unincorporated areas of Victoria are French Island (154 square kilometres) in Western Port, Lady Julia Percy Island (1.3 square kilometres) off Port Fairy, Bass Strait islands (3.8 square kilometres), Gippsland Lakes (part) (309 square kilometres), and Tower Hill Lake Reserve (5.0 square kilometres) adjacent to the Borough of Koroit.

Municipal councils

The powers vested in municipal corporations are exercised by councils elected by persons who are enrolled on the municipal voters rolls under a franchise system based on property. Municipal elections are held annually in August. Extraordinary elections may be held to fill vacancies occurring between annual elections. Voting is compulsory in 85 municipalities. However, voting is not compulsory for those on the rolls who are not usually resident within the municipal district, or, not being natural born, are not naturalised Australian citizens.

Any person who is the owner or occupier of property of a net annual value of at least \$40 is eligible to stand for election as a councillor of the municipality in which the property is situated. Councillors serve in an honorary capacity. They must elect one of their number to be a chairman, known as the Mayor in a city, town or borough (Lord Mayor in the case of the City of Melbourne), or the President in a Shire. Councillors hold office for three years, and each year one third of the total number allotted to each municipality retire in rotation. Legislative provisions specially provide for cases where personal interests of councillors may be in conflict with their duties and responsibilities as councillors.

Each council must appoint a municipal clerk (who is known as the Town Clerk in a city, town or borough, and the Shire Secretary in a shire), an engineer, a building surveyor, and such other officers as may be necessary. The other officers usually include a valuer, a rate collector, a medical officer of health, and a health inspector. The Local Government Act, Health Act, and Land Valuation Act require that certain officers must obtain special qualifications from examining boards, or have prescribed qualifications or certificates of competency.

The Local Government Act and other Acts of the Victorian Parliament confer powers and impose duties on municipal councils. Councils may make by-laws on a number of specified subjects and exercise functions relating to roads and bridges for which they have a construction and maintenance

responsibility; drainage, water supply and sewerage; building control; community welfare, including infant and pre-school centres, home help, elderly citizens, meals on wheels; garbage; parking areas; traffic engineering, etc.

Further details on municipalities are set out in the *Victorian Year Book* 1977 pages 176-80.

Elections, 1977; Officers, 1977; Powers and duties of municipalities, 1977

Revenue

Each council makes an annual estimate of the cost of its intended programme of ordinary works and services. After determining the expenditure to be financed, and the revenue available from sources other than rates, the council levies a local tax on the owners or occupiers of rateable property in the municipal district. This tax, known as the General Rate, produces the principal part of the annual revenue of a council.

Sources of revenue other than rates include income from public works and services, government grants (including Victoria Grants Commission allocations), licence fees, and miscellaneous income. Revenue from public works and services comprises charges for garbage disposal, sanitary and other health services, contributions to road and pavement works, and sundry income from the hire of council properties.

Some municipalities also operate business undertakings, such as electric supply, abattoirs, pipe works, quarries, and waterworks—for the 1974-75 municipal year the combined turnover of these undertakings was approximately \$90m.

Rating of land and property

All land (including houses and buildings) in a municipal district is rateable, unless specifically exempted by the Local Government Act. Non-rateable land is defined fully in the Act, but, in general, it consists of land owned or used by the Victorian Government, certain public bodies, churches, and charitable organisations.

The council of every municipality is required, from time to time, to have a valuation made of all rateable property within the municipal district. Metropolitan municipalities which have at least one whole subdivision subject to any rate made by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works must have valuations at not more than four-year intervals. In other municipalities valuations must be made at not more than six-year intervals. These provisions are aimed at ensuring a uniformity of municipal valuations used by large rating authorities covering more than one municipality.

In Victoria a municipality is required to rate on the net annual value of rateable property unless, at the instance of the council or as the result of a poll of its ratepayers, it has decided to rate on site value, or (since 1 June 1968) partly on net annual value and partly on site value. Under the latter system a proportion of the required revenue is obtained by levying an appropriate rate on the net annual value of rateable property and the balance from an appropriate rate on the site value of the rateable property. The proportions are fixed when the system is adopted.

The net annual value of a property is the rental it might be expected to earn annually if let, after deducting expenses such as rates, taxes, and insurances. In the case of farm land or dwellings the net annual value is limited to 5 per cent of the capital improved value of the property, but in other cases must not be less than 5 per cent of the capital improved value.

The site value, however, is the amount a property might be expected to realise if sold in an unimproved state.

Since 1 October 1975 site value has replaced unimproved capital value as a basis for rating. It differs from unimproved capital value in that the valuer is not

required to notionally restore the land to its primitive condition. Instead, the improvements which are to be imagined as not existing are those which can be seen, i.e., buildings, fences, sown pastures, etc., and including works undertaken on the land such as the removal of timber or stone, draining or filling of the land, erosion works, etc., which have been made within the 15 years preceding the valuation.

Of the 211 municipalities in Victoria at 30 September 1976, 149 were rating on net annual value, 61 on site value, and one, the City of Caulfield, partly on net annual value and partly on site value.

The principal rate levied by a municipality, the general rate, is made for the purpose of defraying the ordinary expenditure of the council, and is paid into the General Fund, which is part of the funds of the municipality known as the Municipal Fund.

Where a municipality is subdivided into wards or ridings, the council may levy differing rates on the various subdivisions in accordance with services provided. Such differential general rates, however, apply equally to all rateable property within the subdivisions concerned.

The general rate must be made at least once in each municipal year. Councils may levy the general rate at a lower amount in the dollar on farm land, urban farm land, or residential use land than on other properties, if justified by special circumstances. However, the council may fix a minimum amount to be paid on every rateable property within its municipal district.

Before making a general rate, a municipality must prepare an estimate of the amount required to defray the ordinary expenditure of the council for the period to be covered by the rate, and then strike a rate that will be sufficient to raise the money so required. In a subdivided municipality, an extra rate may be made by the council, in any subdivision or any part of it, on the request of not less than two thirds of the councillors of the subdivision in which it is to be raised. In certain circumstances, an extra rate may also be made and levied in a municipality which is not subdivided. An extra rate may be made for a period of not less than three months but not exceeding one year, as the council thinks fit.

A ratepayer may elect to pay any general or extra rate made for a period of one year in four equal instalments on or before the last day of December, February, May, and August, respectively. If the rate notice is posted on or after 18 December, the first instalment is payable within fourteen days of the date of posting of the rate notice.

Apart from general and extra rates, a municipality, in certain circumstances, may levy a separate rate (or make a special improvement charge) on a section of the municipality, for the purpose of defraying the cost of special works or undertakings which benefit the ratepayers in that particular area.

Other types of rates which may be levied by municipalities include a sanitary rate (or sanitary charge) under the provisions of the Health Act for the purpose of providing for the disposal of refuse or nightsoil, and a rate under the provisions of the Country Roads Act for the purpose of raising certain moneys payable by the council to the Country Roads Board.

Government grants

State Government financial assistance is provided for a number of special purposes. These grants are in addition to the Commonwealth Government assistance referred to earlier in this chapter. They include funds for the construction and maintenance of roads, pre-natal and infant welfare services, crèches, day nurseries and pre-school centres, home care services, elderly citizens clubs, immunisation programmes, recreation and tourist facilities, swimming pools and libraries, public halls and local public works, traffic control and road safety measures, vermin and noxious weed destruction, natural disaster relief,

soil conservation, pensioners' rate remissions, and drainage schemes. Further assistance to augment their funds is provided to certain rural municipalities which have substantial areas of non-rateable land, occupied by State forests, etc.

Municipalities have also been assisted by the ability to carry out certain works under various government financed schemes for unemployment relief.

Victoria Grants Commission

The Victoria Grants Commission was formally constituted on 24 May 1977 pursuant to section 3 of the *Victoria Grants Commission Act 1976* which received Royal Assent on 26 October 1976 and was proclaimed on 16 February 1977.

The Commission, which consists of a chairman and two other members appointed by the Governor in Council, has been established to determine the distribution of general revenue grants to municipalities in the State, the funds being provided to the State under the Commonwealth's *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976*.

The Victoria Grants Commission Act requires the Commission to determine the allocation of grants to municipalities by 31 August each year. In determining the allocation of the grants the Commission is required to consider:

- (1) The special needs and disabilities of a municipality;
- (2) the effort made by the municipality to function effectively and provide reasonable services; and
- (3) any other matters of special significance to the municipality.

The Act also provides for the Commission to carry out inspections, conduct hearings, take evidence, and generally make such investigations as it considers necessary.

Each year, before 30 November, the Commission is required to furnish the Minister with a Report to be laid before both Houses of Parliament on the activities of the Commission during the preceding year ending on 31 August.

Municipalities Assistance Fund

The Municipalities Assistance Fund was established in 1951 and derives its income mainly from a proportion of motor driver licence fees and motor driving instructors licence fees collected in accordance with the *Motor Car Act 1958*, less the cost of collection. The proportion to be credited to the Fund has been fixed at one quarter of the amounts collected.

Payments from the Fund are made, first, towards the cost of works of municipalities and other public bodies of such sums approved by the Minister for Local Government, and second, towards the annual cost of the Country Fire Authority, in order to relieve country municipalities of the contributions to that body which they were formerly required to make.

The amount which the Minister is authorised to approve as expenditure in any one financial year was increased in 1974 from \$600,000 to \$1m.

Where the amount standing to the credit of the Fund is insufficient to meet commitments, a contribution may be made from the Consolidated Fund.

The municipal works usually assisted from this Fund comprise the establishment and improvement of recreation reserves and sporting facilities, children's playgrounds, and public conveniences.

For the year ended June 1976 subsidies for works paid to various municipalities from the Municipalities Assistance Fund amounted to \$988,867, while, for the same period, the amount contributed to the Country Fire Authority was \$3,756,015.

Country Roads Board recoups and grants

Municipalities throughout Victoria undertake construction and maintenance work on main roads within their boundaries on behalf of the Country Roads

Board under the provisions of the Country Roads Act. Expenditure on this work is incurred in the first instance by the municipalities, but, subject to adherence to prescribed conditions and satisfactory performance of the work, this expenditure is refunded to the municipalities by the Board. Each municipality undertaking main road maintenance work, however, is required to make an annual contribution to its cost and this is calculated by the Board as a proportion of the total maintenance expenditure on each road for the particular year. The proportion payable varies according to the capacity of the municipality to pay, and the extent to which it has benefited from the work done.

For the purpose of making and maintaining certain rural roads, municipalities also receive grants from the Country Roads Board from its own funds and from funds provided by the Commonwealth Government under the provisions of the Roads Grants Act. (See Chapter 23.)

Expenditure

The ordinary revenue of a municipality is applied to providing works and services for its citizens. These works and services comprise construction and maintenance of roads, streets, and bridges, provision of sanitary, garbage, and other health services, provision and maintenance of parks, gardens, and other council properties, repayment of moneys borrowed for permanent works and undertakings, and other sundry works and services.

Assistance to pensioners

In an attempt to assist pensioners in meeting their financial obligations to municipalities, the Victorian Government introduced the *Municipalities Assistance Act* 1973, whereby it offered to reimburse municipalities for up to one half of the rates remitted or deferred up to a maximum of \$40 in respect of the municipal rates levied on the principal or sole place of residence of certain eligible pensioners.

Many pensioners were unable to obtain these benefits, because not all municipalities were prepared to contribute to the cost of remitting rates, or because many pensioners were unwilling to accept a situation whereby unpaid rates would remain as a charge upon their property.

Accordingly, a new scheme was introduced and, in 1974, the Victorian Government financed the remission of rates, garbage, and sanitary charges to the extent of one quarter of the amount charged to eligible pensioners.

Subsequently, the scheme was extended in 1975 to provide assistance in respect of water and sewerage rates. In 1976, the Victorian Government increased this assistance to one half of the amount charged.

The cost of implementing the scheme for the 1976-77 rating year has been estimated at \$12m, and it was expected that more than 130,000 pensioners would receive this assistance.

Borrowing powers

Extensive borrowing powers are conferred on municipalities by the Local Government Act to enable them to undertake large scale works, or purchase expensive equipment in circumstances where it is advisable, on economic grounds, for the costs to be spread over a number of years. In practice, municipalities seldom borrow to the limit of their powers, and their capacity to borrow is limited by the general allocation of loan funds and the state of the loan market.

Money may be borrowed for permanent works and undertakings (as defined in the Local Government Act), or to liquidate the principal moneys owing by the municipality on account of any previous loan. Under a municipality's ordinary borrowing powers the amount borrowed shall not exceed the net annual valuation of all rateable property in the municipal district, as shown by the municipality's

last audited financial statement. Where money is borrowed for gas, electricity, water supply, quarrying, or abattoirs, an additional amount may be borrowed, not exceeding one half of the net annual value of all rateable property in the municipal district as shown by the last audited financial statement.

Under extended borrowing powers, a municipality may borrow additionally, on the security of its income, an amount not exceeding five times the average amount of such income for the preceding three years. Income for this purpose excludes rates and licence fees.

Moneys borrowed under the ordinary or extended borrowing powers may be raised by the sale of debentures or by mortgage agreement. Repayment of any such loan may be made by periodical instalments of principal and interest, or by the creation of a sinking fund for the purpose of liquidation of the loan at the end of its term.

Before proceeding to borrow money for permanent works and undertakings, a municipality is required to prepare plans and specifications and an estimate of the cost of the works and undertakings to be carried out, together with a statement showing the proposed expenditure of the amount to be borrowed. This information is to be available for a specified period for inspection by any ratepayer. The Local Government Act provides that notice of intention to borrow shall be advertised, and also contains provisions under which a number of ratepayers may oppose the proposal to borrow and demand that it be submitted to a poll of ratepayers. Should a poll be held and a majority of ratepayers vote against the proposal, the loan is forbidden.

Subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, a municipality may also borrow, to a limited extent, from an adjoining municipality, by a mortgage or first charge over a proportion of its income, for the purpose of making or repairing roads leading into the district of the municipality which lends the money.

A municipality may also borrow by mortgage agreement or by the issue of debentures, on the security of a separate rate or special improvement charge, for the purpose of carrying out the works for which the rate was levied or the charge made.

In addition to the powers mentioned above, a municipality may borrow, by means of overdraft from its bankers, for the following purposes :

- (1) Temporarily financing general fund expenditure ;
- (2) private street construction ;
- (3) works carried out under the Country Roads and Roads Grants Acts ; or
- (4) purchase and acquisition of land, or the payment of compensation in connection with certain specified schemes.

With the consent of the Minister and on such conditions as he may impose, a municipality may also obtain an overdraft for bridging finance pending receipt of a loan or for permanent works and undertakings.

Investment of municipal funds

Frequently municipalities have funds lying idle for short periods. These funds may consist of revenue credits on current account, temporarily unexpended loan funds, or funds reserved for specific purposes. Municipalities may place these moneys in a variety of "safe" investments. These investments are specified in the Local Government Act, and include the short-term money market if the transaction is with an authorised dealer.

Interest earned from these investments provides a useful source of additional revenue for councils.

Accounts

Every municipality is required to keep proper books of accounts in the form prescribed for use by all municipalities in Victoria, and these must be balanced

to 30 September in each year. The accounts must be audited by an auditor qualified in terms of the Local Government Act and appointed by the Governor in Council.

Municipal Association of Victoria

All municipalities in Victoria are members of the Municipal Association, which was founded in 1879 and given statutory recognition by the *Municipal Association Act* 1907. The Association was established, to quote the preamble to that Act, "for the purpose of promoting the efficient carrying out of municipal government throughout the State of Victoria and of watching over and protecting the interests, rights, and privileges of Municipal Corporations". The Victorian Government has also found the Association a valuable organisation because it simplifies its task of dealing with the municipalities. The Association operates the Municipal Officers' Fidelity Guarantee Fund and under the *Municipal Association (Accident Insurance) Act* 1964 was empowered to issue accident insurance policies insuring councillors of any municipality against accidents arising in the course of their municipal duties.

Local Authorities Superannuation Board

The Local Authorities Superannuation Act provides for a compulsory superannuation scheme for permanent employees of municipal councils (other than the Melbourne City Council which has its own superannuation fund), water and sewerage authorities, weights and measures unions, cemetery trusts, the Portland Harbor Trust, and the First Mildura Irrigation Trust.

The scheme is administered by a Local Authorities Superannuation Board and provides benefits for employees on retirement, or for their dependants should the employees die before reaching retirement age.

The *Local Authorities Superannuation (Disability Benefits) Act* 1970 introduced a scheme to provide benefits for permanent employees who are forced into premature retirement by becoming permanently incapacitated. The whole of the contribution to provide the benefit is paid by employees. This Act also provided that all permanent employees shall be brought within the provisions of the internal retirement and death benefits fund.

Under legislation which came into operation on 1 January 1976, a pension scheme was established to supplement the existing benefits payable under the Local Authorities Superannuation Act. The amount of the pension is one one hundred and twentieth of the contributor's average final salary for each completed year of continuous service up to a maximum of 30 years.

Melbourne City Council

Organisation and functions

Melbourne has the distinction of being the oldest municipality in Victoria. Incorporated as a town by Act of the New South Wales Governor and Legislative Council in 1842, it was raised to the status of city by Letters Patent of Queen Victoria dated 25 June 1847.

The City of Melbourne still operates to some extent under sections of the 1842 Act and its amendments. All other municipalities (with the exception of Geelong, which was given local government in 1849 by an extension of the 1842 Act) receive their enabling powers from the Local Government Act of Victoria. Parts only of this general Act apply to Melbourne. As regards other Acts of the Victorian Parliament, there is no such nice distinction, and in common with other municipalities, Melbourne derives powers from or administers such Acts as Health, Pounds, Dog, Country Roads, Road Traffic, Weights and Measures, Town and Country Planning, Summary Offences, Petrol Pumps, Motor Car, Electric Light and Power, and Markets.

With a net annual value (for the year 1975-76) of \$92.9m, rate income of \$18.9m, other revenue of \$45.3m, and a work force of approximately 3,000 employees, it is the foremost municipality in Victoria. Though its daily influx of population is high, its estimated resident population of 68,400 persons at 30 June 1976 ranked only fourteenth among metropolitan municipalities. For electoral purposes it is divided into eleven wards and each ward returns three members, giving a full council of thirty-three members. Elections are held annually and one member for each ward retires in rotation, a member thus holding office for three years.

Melbourne is distinctively a garden city. Of its total area of 3,142 hectares no less than 844 hectares are parklands and reserves. On those parklands and reserves under its control, the City annually spends more than \$2.9m.

The Council both generates and reticulates electricity. In this respect, it is completely integrated into the State electricity grid. In its power station at Lonsdale Street it is able to generate, at a maximum, 90,000kW. Of this, 60,000kW is available to be fed into the State grid as required. The remaining 30,000kW constitutes the reserve capacity of the station. It is expected, as the generating capacity of the State Electricity Commission increases, that the Council's power generation will decrease further until the power station is closed down or held completely as reserve capacity.

The detailed work of the Council at councillor level is achieved by the division of its powers and responsibilities among a number of committees. The permanent or standing committees number eight, while special committees are constituted from time to time for specific purposes. No councillor may be chairman of more than one permanent committee or serve on more than three committees. The committees are the workshops of the Council, but the Local Government Act does not allow even partial delegation of authority, and all the work of the committees must be reported back to the Council and all decisions approved. Despite this, the organisation is effective and achieves all the desirable advantages which come from division of labour.

Of the eight permanent committees, two, Finance and General Purposes, are primarily co-ordinating, while the others are functional in their purpose. The authorities delegated to committees are made mutually exclusive and cover the full field of the Council's activities.

Administrative organisation

The work force is organised on a departmental basis, though the pattern of organisation is Council-wide rather than departmentalised. Broadly, the departments are organised either by major process or by purpose, but, in some cases, a hybrid of these two forms has been brought about. There are ten departments, namely, the Town Clerk's; City Engineer's; Parks, Gardens and Recreations; City Treasurer's; City Architect's; City Planning; Building Surveyor's; City Valuer's; Electric Supply; Abattoirs and Markets (cattle, fruit, vegetables, and fish); and Health and Social Services. The Town Clerk's Department handles liaison work for the necessary co-ordination and integration both of the deliberative body as organised by committees and the administrative staff as organised by departments, and of the departments themselves. For the effective functioning of the committees and for purposes of staff review and control, departments are associated with committees, but this does not mean the committee has exclusive access to the activities of that particular department.

Further reference, 1977

Civic Square

Design competition

Late in 1975 the Melbourne City Council began to arrange for the building of the civic square on land bounded by Collins Street, Regent Place, Flinders Lane, and Swanston Street.

It appointed a consulting architect to draw up a brief for a design competition for which, as the Council's consultant, he established design parameters. At the same time, the Victorian Chapter of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects was asked to assist in the conduct of the competition.

The Council announced details of entry, restricted to architects registered in Victoria, in January 1976. The competition carried a first prize of \$15,000 and was to be judged by a panel of assessors which included the Premier and the Lord Mayor. The consulting architect was retained as a professional advisor on competition documents, as was a structural engineer, a quantity surveyor, and the Council's Director of Parks, Gardens and Recreation.

In setting up design criteria, the assessors regarded the square's relationship to St Paul's Cathedral and the Town Hall as of particular importance. Architects were also asked to take into consideration the Regent Theatre, located on the eastern boundary of the square site, which the Council had decided to retain and refurbish. Moreover, the Council announced plans to turn the Plaza Theatre, in the basement of the Regent building, into a tavern, and have a group of shops fronting onto the civic square. These were other factors to be taken into consideration by the architects.

The competition was regarded as very important and attracted 107 entries. Its aim was to find a design which would create and develop a place in the working heart of the city for the leisure time use and enjoyment of all sections of the community.

Winners of the design competition were young Melbourne architects, Messrs W. S. Corker, J. Denton and B. C. Marshall. Their design placed emphasis on informality and character, reinforcing the presence of the Town Hall and St Paul's Cathedral. It also created an atmosphere of space.

The square will be divided into two main levels and six localised zones. The upper level at the Collins Street-Regent Theatre end will contain outdoor cafes overlooking water features and the main square. The lower level will incorporate the main civic and activity areas as well as a shopping arcade. A spillway water feature will provide a strong visual link between the two levels.

The main features of the design concept include an amphitheatre to seat 1,200, a glass canopy walkway on the upper level containing shops and outdoor cafes, space for civic occasions, and a reflecting pool on the axis of St Paul's Cathedral and the Town Hall. A section of the square will be set aside as a meeting place. There will also be an information bureau.

The project has been scheduled for completion in 1979. In the interim, the City Council opened an enlarged temporary square. It installed fountains, trees, shrubbery, flowers and lawns so that the square could be fully utilised until the permanent structure was under construction.

Traffic control, 1968 ; Re-development in the Central Business Area, 1969 ; Financing of major works, 1970-1974 ; Re-development of Queen Victoria Market site, 1972 ; Financing of major works, 1974 ; City of Melbourne strategy plan, 1975 ; Community recreation, 1976 ; Environment of the central business district, 1976 ; Planning in the City of Melbourne, 1976 ; Civic Square, 1977

STATISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Municipal finance statistics are compiled from statements of accounts and returns furnished by the local councils.

In the tables for the year 1974-75 which follow, municipalities have been divided into the City of Melbourne, other municipalities in the Melbourne Statistical Division, and municipalities outside the Melbourne Statistical Division.

The municipal areas which comprise the Melbourne Statistical Division are set out on page 196 of this *Year Book*. Three or these areas are parts only of the Shires of Cranbourne, Healesville and Pakenham, but because it is not practicable to dissect the finances of municipalities for statistical purposes, the

whole of each of these shires has been treated in the tables which follow as being within the Melbourne Statistical Division.

At 30 September 1975, in municipalities throughout Victoria, there were 2,349 councillors, namely, 33 in the City of Melbourne, 663 in 55 other municipalities in the Melbourne Statistical Division, and 1,653 in 155 municipalities in the remaining statistical divisions.

Properties rated, loans outstanding, etc.

In the following table the number of properties rated, the value of rateable property, receipts and expenditure of all funds, and the amount of loans outstanding, are shown for each of the years ended 30 September 1971 to 1975 :

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: PROPERTIES RATED, LOANS OUTSTANDING, ETC.

Year ended 30 September—	Number of rateable properties	Value of rateable property		Receipts all funds	Expenditure all funds	Loans out- standing
		Net annual value	Estimated capital improved value			
	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1971	1,468	889,595	16,497,122	329,245	326,158	240,968
1972	1,498	922,745	17,279,333	365,074	356,557	263,792
1973	1,517	1,127,992	20,601,679	403,778	392,707	287,996
1974	1,544	1,170,882	21,327,453	448,331	455,449	310,078
1975	1,569	1,235,226	22,447,074	611,946	605,321	342,173

Municipal revenue and expenditure

The following table shows for each of the years ended 30 September 1971 to 1975 the general revenue and expenditure of municipalities in Victoria on account of ordinary services, together with similar details for the business undertakings under municipal control :

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES AND BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

Year ended 30 September—	Ordinary services		Business undertakings	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
1971	171,930	171,631	63,635	63,594
1972	193,297	190,848	65,752	66,409
1973	224,313	222,359	70,277	70,187
1974	262,819	272,367	78,247	79,889
1975	387,870	381,861	89,926	89,919

General Account

The ordinary revenue of a municipality, consisting of rates, government grants, etc., is payable into the General Account, and this account is applied toward the payment of all expenses incurred in respect of administration, debt services, ordinary municipal services, etc.

After exclusion of \$14,788,000 transferred from other funds, the net General Account income during 1974-75 was \$373,082,000. Of this total, 58.7 per cent was derived from taxation (58.4 per cent from rates and penalties and 0.3 per cent from licences) ; 18.3 per cent from public works and services ; 0.2 per cent from transfers from business undertakings ; 18.4 per cent from government grants ; and 4.4 per cent from other sources. The total amount collected from taxation (\$218,984,000) was equivalent to \$58.92 per head of population.

Details of the principal items of revenue received during the year ended 30 September 1975 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : ORDINARY SERVICES :
REVENUE, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1975
(\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Municipal- ities outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Taxation—				
Rates (net)	18,764	135,478	62,419	216,661
Penalties	57	767	245	1,068
Licences—				
Dog	7	635	234	876
Other	29	254	96	379
Total taxation	18,857	137,134	62,994	218,984
Public works and services—				
Roads, streets, bridges, drains	282	4,047	4,251	8,579
Health and welfare—				
Sanitary and garbage	38	7,093	2,712	9,843
Other	250	1,715	818	2,783
Council properties, sundry income—				
Parks, gardens, baths, and other recreational facilities	358	3,202	3,117	6,677
Markets	2,706	788	898	4,392
Halls	77	900	837	1,814
Libraries, museums, art galleries	3	189	273	466
Plant operating (surplus)	8	2,040	5,267	7,314
Rents, n.e.i.	1,019	863	642	2,524
Other	39	874	1,368	2,281
Council properties, sale of capital assets—				
Plant, furniture, etc.	..	587	683	1,270
Land and buildings, etc.	..	1,824	846	2,671
Other works and services—				
Car parking fees, fines, etc.	3,379	2,034	1,385	6,797
Building and scaffolding fees	183	3,214	1,169	4,566
Supervision of private streets	..	1,073	298	1,371
Other	301	2,568	1,865	4,734
Total public works and services	8,643	33,010	26,428	68,081
Government grants—				
Roads, etc.	39	1,930	2,003	3,972
Parks, gardens, etc.	92	4,517	3,275	7,883
Libraries, etc.	113	3,722	2,312	6,147
Infant welfare	232	1,364	652	2,247
Pre-school	220	3,441	2,236	5,897
Home help	49	2,367	821	3,237
Elderly citizens	13	1,232	1,020	2,266
Pensioners' rate remissions	30	1,146	381	1,557
Other specific purpose grants	41	1,924	2,435	4,401
Unemployment relief	313	5,151	11,221	16,685
Grants Commission	..	7,775	6,886	14,661
Total government grants	1,142	34,570	33,243	68,954
Transfers from business undertakings	..	602	85	687
Transfers from other council funds	1,149	8,532	5,106	14,788
Oncost (C.R.B., private streets, etc.)	55	2,785	5,409	8,249
Interest on investments	731	3,973	820	5,524
Other revenue	57	1,630	915	2,602
Total revenue	30,634	222,236	135,001	387,870

(a) See list on page 196.

Excluding \$18,300,000 transferred to other funds, the net General Account expenditure during 1974-75 was \$363,561,000. Of this total, 24.3 per cent was for roads, streets, etc.; 12.4 per cent for health and welfare; 15.6 per cent for maintenance and operating expenses of parks, gardens, and other council properties; 12.5 per cent for capital expenditure on council properties; 5.9 per cent for other public works and services; 9.5 per cent for debt charges; 1.8 per cent for grants and contributions; 17.6 per cent for administration; and 0.4 per cent for miscellaneous items.

Details of the principal items of expenditure from the General Account during the year ended 30 September 1975 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES:
EXPENDITURE, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1975

(\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Municipal- ities outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Public works and services—				
Roads, streets, bridges, drains—				
Construction and maintenance	1,715	26,919	31,010	59,644
C.R.B. (main roads maintenance)	2	838	1,221	2,061
C.R.B. (other works)	43	1,164	4,156	5,363
Cleaning and watering	1,234	6,648	1,472	9,355
Other	811	4,530	1,123	6,464
Street lighting	(b)	4,454	1,115	5,569
Health and welfare—				
Sanitary and garbage services	908	15,145	3,753	19,806
Infant welfare (maintenance)	231	3,803	1,627	5,661
Pre-school (maintenance)	687	2,235	1,546	4,468
Home help	80	4,526	1,466	6,073
Elderly citizens	71	1,794	544	2,409
Other	602	4,423	1,546	6,572
Council properties (maintenance and operating expenses)—				
Parks, gardens, baths, and other recreational facilities	2,836	16,879	8,975	28,690
Markets	1,736	432	786	2,954
Halls	890	3,505	1,755	6,151
Libraries, museums, art galleries	306	8,082	2,873	11,261
Workshops and depots	400	1,736	724	2,860
Other	507	2,107	2,194	4,808
Council properties (capital expenditure)—				
Plant, furniture, etc., purchase	133	6,136	4,760	11,029
Land and buildings purchase	..	9,112	699	9,811
Buildings (capital works)	17	6,979	7,557	14,554
Other capital works	41	4,387	5,532	9,959
Other works and services—				
Car parking	1,898	2,591	914	5,403
Building and scaffolding inspection	549	2,775	630	3,954
Supervision of private streets	..	1,446	177	1,623
Town planning	374	1,522	202	2,098
Other	49	5,474	2,759	8,283
Total public works and services	16,124	149,642	91,118	256,883
Debt charges (excluding business undertakings)—				
Interest—				
Loans	3,592	9,512	4,345	17,448
Overdraft	19	580	953	1,552
Redemption	545	7,832	4,802	13,179
Sinking fund	501	449	137	1,087
Other	981	158	24	1,162
Total debt charges	5,637	18,530	10,261	34,428

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES:
EXPENDITURE, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1975—continued
 (\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Municipali- ties outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Grants—				
Fire brigades	306	2,232	18	2,555
Hospitals and other charities	100	226	177	503
Pensioners' rates	66	1,377	400	1,844
Other	494	684	503	1,680
Total grants	966	4,519	1,098	6,583
General administration	4,660	35,850	23,623	64,134
Transfers to other council funds	1,277	11,278	5,745	18,300
Miscellaneous	42	995	496	1,533
Total expenditure	28,706	220,814	132,341	381,861

(a) See list on page 196.

(b) Cost of street lighting is charged to electricity undertaking.

Municipal administrative costs, 1977

Municipal business undertakings

In Victoria during 1974–75 eleven municipal councils conducted electricity supply undertakings. These constituted the principal trading activities of municipalities. Other trading activities included water supply, abattoirs, quarries, and reinforced concrete pipe and culvert works, but, relatively, these were not extensive.

The table which follows shows, for the year ended 30 September 1975, revenue and expenditure of the various types of municipal business undertakings:

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: BUSINESS
 UNDERTAKINGS, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1975**
 (\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Municipali- ties outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
REVENUE				
Water supply	..	34	1,242	1,276
Electricity	27,569	58,157	..	85,726
Abattoirs	..	648	952	1,600
Other (b)	..	239	1,086	1,325
Total revenue	27,569	59,078	3,280	89,926
EXPENDITURE				
Water supply—				
Working expenses (c)	..	22	936	958
Other expenditure	..	4	324	327
Total water supply	..	26	1,260	1,285
Electricity—				
Working expenses	25,820	53,696	..	79,516
Other expenditure	2,059	4,036	..	6,096
Total electricity	27,879	57,732	..	85,611

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS,
YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1975—continued**
(\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Municipal- ities outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Abattoirs—				
Working expenses (c)	..	555	879	1,434
Other expenditure	..	177	69	246
Total abattoirs	..	732	948	1,680
Other (b)—				
Working expenses	..	222	953	1,175
Other expenditure	..	14	154	168
Total other	..	236	1,107	1,343
Total expenditure	27,879	58,725	3,315	89,919

(a) See list on page 196.

(b) Consists of quarries and reinforced concrete pipe and culvert works.

(c) Includes capital works: Water Supply, \$2,000; Abattoirs, \$56,000.

Municipal loan finance

Municipal loan account receipts and expenditure

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: LOAN ACCOUNT
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE**
(Excluding redemption, private street, and separate rate loans)
(\$'000)

Year ended 30 September—	Receipts				Expenditure			
	Loans for—		Other	Total	Ordinary services	Business under- takings	Other (non- works)	Total
	Ordinary services	Business under- takings						
1971	23,175	1,578	2,603	27,357	21,089	3,319	154	24,562
1972	30,131	1,440	2,309	33,880	26,387	3,017	198	29,602
1973	35,893	2,872	3,223	41,988	29,282	3,798	242	33,323
1974	35,227	1,935	2,755	39,917	30,241	3,757	222	34,219
1975	45,098	2,385	4,569	52,052	45,385	4,498	437	50,320

At 30 September 1975 there were unexpended balances in loan accounts amounting to \$92.4m.

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: LOAN ACCOUNT
RECEIPTS, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1975**
(Excluding redemption, private street, and separate rate loans)
(\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Municipal- ities outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Loan raisings for—				
Ordinary services	2,150	27,733	15,215	45,098
Business undertakings	300	1,475	610	2,385
Other receipts (government grants, recoups, etc.)	2,103	1,666	800	4,569
Total receipts	4,553	30,874	16,626	52,052

(a) See list on page 196.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : LOAN ACCOUNT
EXPENDITURE, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1975
 (\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Municipalities outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Ordinary services—				
Roads, streets, bridges, and drains	306	9,977	3,888	14,171
Health and welfare	172	1,251	404	1,828
Property construction—				
Parks, gardens, baths, and other recreational facilities	321	4,340	1,422	6,082
Halls	2	2,941	1,218	4,161
Markets	63	783	164	1,010
Libraries, etc.	..	530	272	801
Other	64	732	418	1,213
Plant, furniture, etc., purchase	13	1,010	2,297	3,320
Land and buildings purchase	991	6,587	1,702	9,280
Off-street parking	55	53	1,872	1,980
Other	268	246	1,024	1,538
Total ordinary services	2,254	28,450	14,681	45,385
Business undertakings	2,195	1,763	540	4,498
Other (non-works)	..	408	29	437
Total expenditure	4,449	30,621	15,250	50,320

(a) See list on page 196.

Municipal loan liability

The loan liability of the municipalities in Victoria at the end of each of the five years ended 30 September 1971 to 1975 is shown in the following table. Liability of municipalities for private street construction and separate rate loans is included, but liability to the Country Roads Board is excluded.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : LOAN LIABILITY

At 30 September—	Gross loan liability due to—		Total	Accumulated sinking funds	Net loan liability	
	Government	Public			Amount	Per head of population
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
1971	3,459	237,509	240,968	16,286	224,682	63.82
1972	3,663	260,129	263,792	18,229	245,563	68.89
1973	3,799	284,198	287,996	19,429	268,567	74.61
1974	3,976	306,102	310,078	21,845	288,233	84.88
1975	4,314	337,859	342,173	24,342	317,831	85.26

Construction of private streets

The council of any municipality may construct roads or streets on private property, and may also construct, on land of the Crown or of any public body, means of back access to, or drainage from, property adjacent to such land. The cost of this work is recoverable from the owners of adjoining or neighbouring properties where, in the opinion of the council, the work performed accrues to the benefit of those properties.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure, etc., for the year ended 30 September 1975 of the Private Street Account for areas outside that controlled by the Melbourne City Council (which has no such account) :

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : PRIVATE
STREET ACCOUNT : RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, ETC.,
YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1975
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)	Municipalities outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
Receipts—			
Loans	1,525	635	2,160
Bank overdraft (increase)	2,373	494	2,867
Owners' contributions	12,635	2,611	15,246
Other	683	169	852
Total	17,215	3,909	21,125
Expenditure—			
Works	11,818	2,712	14,530
Bank overdraft (decrease)	508	125	633
Debt charges	4,701	505	5,207
Other	1,355	309	1,664
Total	18,382	3,651	22,033
Cash in hand or in bank at 30 September 1975	4,342	964	5,305
Bank overdraft at 30 September 1975	7,117	1,524	8,641
Loan liability at 30 September 1975	21,022	2,223	23,245

(a) See list on page 196.

Details of receipts and expenditure of the Private Street Account, including the net increase or decrease in bank overdraft, during each of the years ended 30 September 1971 to 1975 are shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : PRIVATE STREET
ACCOUNT : RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Year ended 30 September—				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Receipts—					
Loans	2,241	4,882	2,470	1,185	2,160
Bank overdraft (increase)	..	..	..	..	2,234
Owners' contributions	17,698	18,786	18,642	15,467	15,246
Other	534	527	423	802	852
Total	20,473	24,194	21,536	17,454	20,492
Expenditure—					
Works	12,841	13,528	12,108	11,669	14,530
Bank overdraft (decrease)	598	1,531	2,050	1,133	..
Debt charges	5,724	5,664	5,846	5,444	5,207
Other	1,219	1,355	1,276	900	1,664
Total	20,381	22,078	21,280	19,146	21,400
Loan liability at 30 September	24,728	26,334	25,486	23,788	23,245

Further reference, 1977

Country Roads Board Account

Works carried out by municipalities on main roads and unclassified roads jointly with the Country Roads Board are financed by means of a separate municipal bank account. Expenditure is made initially from overdraft, claims subsequently being made on the Board for recovery of funds expended. With the exception of any disallowances by the Board, the full amount expended on main roads is recoverable from the Board and credited to the Country Roads Board Account, with the council later making an annual payment from General Revenue to the Country Roads Board for the council's share of the cost. The Country Roads Board assists municipal councils financially to carry out construction and maintenance works on approximately 32,000 kilometres of unclassified roads each year. Funds expended by councils on these roads, after deduction of councils' proportion of the cost (which is charged to the General Account), are also recoverable from the Country Roads Board. Direct payments by the Country Roads Board itself on works, or for supply of materials, etc., for works, are included on both sides of the Country Roads Board Account so that the full amount of the expenditure on relevant roads may be shown in the Account for the year concerned. Any expenditure by a council on State highways, freeways, tourist roads, and forest roads, is charged to the Country Roads Board Account and is fully recoverable from the Country Roads Board.

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : COUNTRY ROADS
BOARD ACCOUNT, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1975
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Municipali- ties outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Receipts—				
Refunds from Country Roads Board	81	11,951	25,830	37,862
Direct payment by Country Roads Board	..	2,678	8,062	10,740
Council's proportion of works on unclassified roads	38	2,783	4,141	6,962
Bank overdraft (increase)	44	1,356	1,218	2,618
Other	1	449	214	664
Total	164	19,217	39,465	58,846
Expenditure—				
Main roads	19	9,626	13,984	23,630
Unclassified roads	145	8,605	23,343	32,092
Other roads (State highways, etc.)	..	183	828	1,011
Bank overdraft (decrease)	..	683	1,194	1,876
Other	..	121	116	237
Total	164	19,217	39,465	58,846
Bank overdraft at 30 September 1975	60	3,048	3,362	6,471

(a) See list on page 196.

Details of receipts and expenditure of the Country Roads Board Account, including the net increase or decrease in bank overdraft, during each of the years ended 30 September 1971 to 1975 are shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
COUNTRY ROADS BOARD ACCOUNT**
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 September—				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Receipts—					
Refunds from Country Roads Board	28,518	30,678	28,339	29,712	37,862
Direct payment by Country Roads Board	7,914	8,222	8,530	7,765	10,740
Council's proportion of works on unclassified roads	4,742	5,130	5,069	5,546	6,962
Bank overdraft (increase)	683	..	182	2,311	742
Other	298	367	160	352	664
Total	42,155	44,397	42,279	45,686	56,969
Expenditure—					
Main roads	19,620	19,097	18,944	18,951	23,630
Unclassified roads	21,180	22,864	22,387	25,234	32,092
Other roads (State highways, etc.)	1,142	1,373	771	1,204	1,011
Bank overdraft (decrease)	..	970	..	..	..
Other	214	93	178	297	237
Total	42,155	44,397	42,279	45,686	56,969
Bank overdraft at 30 September	4,272	3,347	3,528	5,839	6,471

Length of roads and streets

The following table shows the estimated length of all roads and streets open for general traffic in Victoria in 1976. The information was supplied by the Country Roads Board, municipal councils, and other authorities.

**VICTORIA—LENGTH OF ALL ROADS AND STREETS OPEN FOR
GENERAL TRAFFIC AT 30 JUNE 1976**
(kilometres)

Type of road or street	State highways, freeways (a)	Main roads	Tourist roads, forest roads	Other roads and streets	Total
Bituminous seal, concrete, etc.	7,011	13,549	1,059	35,074	56,693
Water-bound macadam, gravel, sand, and hard loam pavements	248	925	775	43,897	45,845
Formed, but not otherwise paved	..	103	..	27,957	28,060
Not formed but open for general traffic	..	..	..	28,962	28,962
Total	7,259	14,577	1,834	135,890	159,560

(a) Includes 223 kilometres of freeways consisting of extra-metropolitan freeways (by-pass roads) and metropolitan freeways.

Further reference, 1977

Country Roads Board

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works

Information on these two authorities will now be found in Chapter 23, pages 569 to 575, and Chapter 13, pages 317 to 325, respectively.

Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board

Country Fire Authority

Information on these two authorities will be found in Chapter 20, pages 505 to 507.

Country town water supplies

Information on country town water supplies will be found in Chapter 13, pages 334 to 335.

BIBLIOGRAPHY***Victorian Office**

- 1304.2 General statistics of local government areas
- 5501.2 Local government finance

Central Office

- 1103.0 AMIS Manual (Australian Municipal Information System)
- 5503.0 Public authority finance
- 5504.0 Public authority finance: State and local authorities
- 5507.0 Local authorities and public corporations

* Bibliographies for Chapters 6 to 28 inclusive list selected publications issued by the Victorian and Central Offices of the Australian Bureau of Statistics which provide detailed statistical information on topics covered in the chapters.

POPULATION

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

According to manuscript notes made by Captain Lonsdale, the first enumeration of the population was taken by an officer from Sydney on 25 May 1836, less than one year after the date of the arrival of John Batman (29 May 1835). This was the first official census in Victoria, which was at that time known as the District of Port Phillip, and it disclosed that the band of first arrivals consisted of 142 males and 35 females of European origin.

At the Census taken in 1838 it was ascertained that the number of inhabitants had increased to 3,511. By the Census of 1851 the population had reached 77,345 persons.

The discovery of gold in 1851 gave considerable impetus to the growth of population in Victoria. The intercensal increase in the decade 1851 to 1861 was 461,283. This increase, on a base population of 77,345, is noteworthy when compared with an increase of 767,876, on a base population of 2,452,341, in the twelve years from 1954 to 1966.

The 1850s and the 1950s represented the two outstanding periods of gain from migration into Victoria. An extended period of emigration from Victoria, mainly to Western Australia following discoveries of gold, was experienced between 1892 and 1907. In each of the years 1896, 1902, and 1903, the net loss from migration exceeded the gain from natural increase, and a fall in total population was recorded. Falls were also recorded in 1915 and 1916, but these reflected embarkations on overseas service, which were taken into account in population estimates during the First World War.

Following the Second World War, and coinciding with the generally increased level of migration, natural increase maintained a higher level than during the marked economic depression of the late 1920s and early 1930s, but did not attain the yet higher levels characteristic of the earlier years of settlement.

There have been significant changes in Victoria's population trends in recent years. The rate of natural increase has been declining since 1971—natural increase in 1976 of 29,914 persons was the lowest recorded in Victoria since 1951. The major impetus for this decline has come from Victoria's birth rate, which has also been falling since 1971. Indeed, the crude birth rate for 1976 was the lowest since 1937. As well, there has been a generally lower level of immigration since the early 1960s. The estimated population of Victoria at 30 June 1977 was 3,781,500 persons.

Historical statistics examining elements of Victoria's population are set out on pages 1069–75 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1973. An historical perspective of Victoria's demographic development can be found on pages 11–59 of the same edition.

POPULATION ESTIMATES

Population in the States and Territories

The 1976 Census of Population and Housing was conducted on 30 June 1976. Shortly after the Census, the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted a post-enumeration survey. The 1976 post-enumeration survey was designed to measure the degree of error in the Census and was conducted by specially trained interviewers. It was based on a sample of two-thirds of one per cent of households in Australia and was designed to give State estimates of under-enumeration. Net under-enumeration was derived by comparing results from the Census and the post-enumeration survey for the same individuals, and identifying omissions and duplications in the Census.

The results of the post-enumeration survey showed that under-enumeration at the 1976 Census was 2.709 per cent at the national level, with significant differences in the levels of under-enumeration in the various States and Territories. Victoria's under-enumeration was measured at 2.715 per cent, which was very close to the national average.

The level of under-enumeration disclosed by the survey was considerably higher than that recorded at earlier censuses, and it was subsequently decided that all State and Territory population totals should be adjusted to compensate for this factor. The 1976 Census, therefore, marks the first time that adjustments have been made to the as recorded Census figures. The adjusted population totals are a better estimate of the population at 30 June 1976 than the as recorded figures; all future intercensal estimates of population will be based on the adjusted figures.

Intercensal population estimates have, in the past, been based on the Census results with no correction for under-enumeration. Therefore, to make possible comparisons of the 1976 adjusted figures with population estimates for earlier years, it was decided that State and Territory totals would be adjusted back to the Census of 1971. The figures for this new series were derived retrospectively from the adjusted figures for 30 June 1976 by deduction of natural increase and net migration gain, along with adjustments for certain other factors, including under-enumeration. A significant feature of the new series is that net overseas migration gain is now defined to exclude short-term overseas movement, i.e., visits to, or absences from, Australia of less than one year's duration. This will also be the case for all future intercensal estimates.

The following three tables present the final statistics of the population of the States and Territories as recorded at the 1976 Census and after adjustment for under-enumeration, together with the new series of intercensal population estimates and growth rates, and details of natural increase in the intercensal period.

**AUSTRALIA—AREA AND POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES
ADJUSTED FOR UNDER-ENUMERATION, 30 JUNE 1976**

State or Territory	Area (square kilometres)	As recorded Census count	Percentage adjustment for under- enumeration	Estimated population (a)	Persons per square kilometre (b)	Percentage of population in each State or Territory (b)
	km ²	'000	per cent	'000		per cent
New South Wales	801,600	4,777.1	2.871	4,914.3	6.13	35.32
Victoria	227,600	3,647.0	2.715	3,746.0	16.46	26.92
Queensland	1,727,200	2,037.2	3.659	2,111.7	1.22	15.18
South Australia	984,000	1,244.8	1.350	1,261.6	1.28	9.07
Western Australia	2,525,500	1,144.9	2.183	1,169.8	0.46	8.41
Tasmania	67,800	402.9	1.116	407.4	6.01	2.93
Northern Territory	1,346,200	97.1	4.424	101.4	0.08	0.73
Australian Capital Territory	2,400	197.6	2.898	203.3	84.71	1.46
Australia	7,682,300	13,548.5	2.709	13,915.5	1.81	100.00

(a) Census count adjusted for under-enumeration.

(b) Based on the estimated population.

**AUSTRALIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION AND POPULATION GROWTH
RATES, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1971 TO 1976**

State or Territory	Estimated population at 30 June—						Average annual growth rate 1971-76
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	per cent
New South Wales	4,679.4	4,746.9	4,793.4	4,839.4	4,884.5	4,914.3	0.98
Victoria	3,520.4	3,577.4	3,628.4	3,676.8	3,719.1	3,746.0	1.25
Queensland	1,881.4	1,932.5	1,987.3	2,046.1	2,084.0	2,111.7	2.34
South Australia	1,185.3	1,202.4	1,217.9	1,236.2	1,252.1	1,261.6	1.26
Western Australia	1,043.1	1,070.9	1,089.8	1,117.4	1,146.7	1,169.8	2.32
Tasmania	390.2	392.2	395.7	399.3	404.7	407.4	0.87
Northern Territory	91.9	96.6	99.7	104.4	(a) 89.4	101.4	1.99
Australian Capital Territory	145.6	158.0	168.2	179.6	190.9	203.3	6.90
Australia	12,937.2	13,177.0	13,380.4	13,599.1	13,771.4	13,915.5	1.47

(a) Decrease due to effect of cyclone "Tracy" on Darwin population.

AUSTRALIA—NATURAL INCREASE (a)

Year ending 30 June—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1972	55,511	44,003	23,482	12,694	15,634	4,812	2,158	3,475	161,769
1973	49,449	38,716	21,558	11,296	13,528	4,365	2,335	3,265	144,512
1974	44,914	35,696	20,722	10,215	12,390	3,851	2,118	3,573	133,479
1975	40,651	33,361	19,621	9,901	12,597	3,787	1,825	3,550	125,293
1976	39,160	31,451	19,171	9,434	12,569	3,358	1,683	3,699	120,525

(a) Excess of live births over deaths registered.

Population in statistical divisions and local government areas

In the *Victorian Year Book* 1976, the grouping of local government areas into statistical divisions was varied from that used in previous editions and thus commenced a new series. Victoria is now divided into twelve statistical divisions (instead of the ten previously used). With the exception of the Melbourne and East Central Divisions, these correspond to the regional boundaries adopted for planning purposes by the Victorian Government in May 1974. The Melbourne Statistical Division has not been altered and remains the same as the area used since 1966 (see page 202).

The 1976 Census post-enumeration survey was designed to give State estimates of under-enumeration. However, it was possible to obtain estimates of under-enumeration for some areas smaller than States from the sample. The procedure used to obtain estimates of under-enumeration for individual local government areas from the 1976 post-enumeration survey was to derive estimates of average under-enumeration for groups of local government areas and to apply this average to every local government area in the group. There were four groups in the Melbourne Statistical Division, and a further group covering the remainder of Victoria. The estimates have been rounded to the nearest 100 persons in the Melbourne Statistical Division, and to the nearest 10 persons in the rest of Victoria.

Since these estimates are based on a sample of the population and are derived by the procedure described above, they are necessarily less exact than the corresponding State estimates. However, they represent a better estimate of the population at 30 June 1976 than the as recorded Census count.

The following table shows the area, estimated population, and as recorded Census count for each of the local government areas and statistical divisions in Victoria at 30 June 1971 and 30 June 1976. In all cases estimates of

statistical division totals have been obtained by adding the estimated totals of the component local government areas. The 1976 population estimates are 1976 Census figures adjusted for under-enumeration. The 1971 population estimates for local government areas have been derived from the new 1971 estimate for Victoria shown in an earlier table and add through to that Victorian total. The 1971 population estimates thus incorporate adjustments for a number of factors including under-enumeration at the 1971 Census. The table also shows the average annual rate of growth of the population between 30 June 1971 and 30 June 1976, for each local government area and statistical division.

VICTORIA—AREA AND POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS
AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1971 AND 1976

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1976 (b) (square kilometres)	30 June 1971		30 June 1976		Average annual growth rate 1971-1976 (c) (per cent)
		As recorded Census count	Estimated population	As recorded Census count	Estimated population	
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION						
Altona (C)	40.19	30,589	30,700	30,272	30,900	0.16
Berwick (C) (d)	119.70	20,474	20,600	25,616	26,600	5.21
Box Hill (C)	21.49	54,635	54,700	50,280	50,500	-1.57
Brighton (C)	13.68	39,109	39,300	35,783	36,600	-1.40
Broadmeadows (C)	70.78	101,100	101,200	108,744	109,400	1.57
Brunswick (C)	10.62	51,560	51,800	46,192	47,200	-1.82
Bulla (S)	422.20	8,243	8,300	13,399	13,900	10.86
Camberwell (C)	35.14	98,302	98,700	89,865	91,900	-1.42
Caulfield (C)	21.98	81,865	82,600	73,630	77,300	-1.32
Chelsea (C)	12.23	26,372	26,500	26,357	27,300	0.59
Coburg (C) (d)	18.71	65,662	65,900	58,379	59,700	-1.97
Collingwood (C)	4.78	21,022	21,200	16,645	17,500	-3.80
Cranbourne (S) (part) (e)	398.00	12,511	12,600	21,246	22,000	11.84
Croydon (C) (d)	33.72	28,708	28,800	33,474	34,200	3.50
Dandenong (C)	36.26	40,883	41,200	48,444	50,200	4.07
Diamond Valley (S)	85.31	36,245	36,300	45,461	45,800	4.77
Doncaster and Templestowe (C)	89.40	64,286	64,500	82,090	84,000	5.42
Eltham (S) (d)	277.20	23,712	24,200	28,631	29,000	3.68
Essendon (C)	16.48	57,583	57,800	51,133	52,300	-1.99
Fitzroy (C)	3.66	25,708	25,900	20,451	21,500	-3.71
Flinders (S)	323.70	15,481	15,600	21,323	22,100	7.25
Footscray (C)	17.97	57,810	58,300	51,695	54,300	-1.43
Frankston (C)	70.66	59,410	59,800	71,899	74,600	4.51
Hastings (S)	290.10	8,927	9,000	13,142	13,600	8.69
Hawthorn (C)	9.76	37,571	37,900	32,505	34,100	-2.08
Healesville (S) (part) (e)	281.60	5,223	5,300	6,299	6,500	4.44
Heidelberg (C)	32.38	68,013	68,300	66,108	67,600	-0.20
Keilor (C)	98.20	55,616	55,700	70,597	71,100	5.01
Kew (C)	14.55	32,564	32,900	29,683	31,200	-1.05
Knox (C)	110.10	56,786	56,800	74,456	75,000	-5.69
Lillydale (S) (d)	397.60	36,162	36,300	50,858	52,200	7.52
Malvern (C)	15.92	50,560	51,000	45,566	47,800	-1.28
Melbourne (C)	31.42	75,830	76,500	65,167	68,200	-2.27
Melton (S)	450.40	5,974	6,000	13,856	14,400	19.03
Moorabbin (C)	51.20	109,588	110,000	103,059	105,400	-0.86
Mordialloc (C)	12.19	29,753	30,000	28,615	29,700	-0.18
Mornington (S)	90.65	14,289	14,400	20,206	20,900	7.82
Northcote (C)	17.11	59,303	59,500	54,881	56,100	-1.18
Nunawading (C)	41.58	90,702	90,800	94,325	94,800	0.87
Oakleigh (C)	30.30	57,284	57,500	54,532	55,700	-0.62
Pakenham (S) (part) (d) (e)	162.50	2,986	3,000	4,131	4,300	7.35
Port Melbourne (C)	10.64	11,705	11,800	9,356	9,800	-3.62
Prahran (C)	9.55	56,766	57,300	48,462	50,900	-2.34
Preston (C) (d)	37.02	91,584	91,900	88,384	90,400	-0.35
Richmond (C)	6.12	28,341	28,600	26,179	27,500	-0.79
Ringwood (C)	22.76	34,751	34,800	37,085	37,300	1.39
St. Kilda (C)	8.57	61,203	61,800	52,154	54,800	-2.38
Sandringham (C)	14.97	35,460	35,600	32,698	33,400	-1.25
Sherbrooke (S)	193.00	20,484	20,500	25,544	25,900	4.76
South Melbourne (C)	8.91	26,995	27,200	21,334	22,400	-3.84
Springvale (C)	97.60	58,374	58,800	72,474	75,200	5.05
Sunshine (C)	80.03	76,427	76,700	88,167	90,200	3.29
Waverley (C)	58.57	97,033	97,100	117,144	117,700	3.93
Werribee (S)	668.20	25,116	25,200	31,790	32,800	5.42
Whittlesea (S)	598.30	30,327	30,400	48,039	48,600	9.84
Williamstown (C)	14.50	30,055	30,300	26,427	27,700	-1.76
Total division	6,110.00	2,503,022	2,515,400	2,604,232	2,672,000	1.22

VICTORIA—AREA AND POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS AND
STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1971 AND 1976—*continued*

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1976 (b) (square kilometres)	30 June 1971		30 June 1976		Average annual growth rate 1971-1976 (c) (per cent)
		As recorded Census count	Estimated population	As recorded Census count	Estimated population	
BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION						
Bannockburn (S)	704.50	2,072	2,080	2,362	2,430	3.14
Barrabool (S)	593.50	3,471	3,490	4,821	4,970	7.30
Bellarine (S)	331.50	18,791	18,900	24,495	25,230	5.95
Colac (C)	10.88	9,679	9,730	9,582	9,870	0.27
Colac (S)	1,458.00	6,264	6,300	6,160	6,340	0.14
Corio (S)	699.30	40,544	40,760	46,832	48,230	3.42
Geelong (C)	13.44	17,836	17,940	15,727	16,200	-2.02
Geelong West (C)	5.26	17,248	17,350	15,978	16,450	-1.05
Leigh (S)	981.60	1,177	1,180	1,184	1,220	0.58
Newtown (C)	5.99	11,621	11,690	10,797	11,120	-0.99
Otway (S)	1,910.00	3,921	3,940	3,808	3,920	-0.11
Queenscliffe (B)	8.49	2,807	2,820	3,013	3,080	1.78
South Barwon (C) (d)	165.30	26,764	26,920	32,411	33,380	4.40
Winchelsea (S)	1,284.00	3,998	4,020	3,858	3,970	-0.24
Total division	8,172.00	166,193	167,120	181,028	186,410	2.21
SOUTH WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION						
Belfast (S)	518.00	1,643	1,650	1,633	1,680	0.36
Camperdown (T)	14.53	3,477	3,500	3,596	3,700	1.15
Dundas (S)	3,464.00	3,667	3,690	3,420	3,520	-0.92
Glenelg (S)	3,582.00	5,148	5,180	4,840	4,980	-0.76
Hamilton (C)	21.65	9,673	9,720	9,504	9,790	0.12
Hamptden (S)	2,618.00	7,411	7,450	7,574	7,800	0.91
Heytesbury (S)	1,515.00	8,208	8,250	7,902	8,140	-0.29
Koroit (B)	23.05	1,429	1,440	1,408	1,450	0.18
Minhamite (S)	1,365.00	2,503	2,520	2,229	2,300	-1.83
Mortlake (S)	2,137.00	4,073	4,100	3,728	3,840	-1.29
Mount Rouse (S)	1,419.00	2,693	2,710	2,569	2,650	-0.46
Port Fairy (B)	23.00	2,427	2,440	2,399	2,470	0.24
Portland (T)	34.11	8,216	8,260	8,298	8,540	0.68
Portland (S)	3,681.00	6,439	6,480	6,368	6,560	0.26
Wannon (S)	1,977.00	3,646	3,670	3,363	3,460	-1.14
Warmnambool (C)	28.70	18,684	18,780	20,195	20,800	2.05
Warmnambool (S)	1,588.00	6,859	6,900	6,753	6,950	0.16
Not incorporated— Lady Julia Percy Island and Tower Hill Lake Reserve	6.30	..	..	..	..	..
Total division	24,015.00	96,196	96,740	95,779	98,630	0.39
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISION						
Ararat (C)	19.06	8,312	8,360	8,288	8,540	0.42
Ararat (S)	3,657.00	4,178	4,200	4,134	4,260	0.26
Avoca (S)	1,124.00	1,962	1,970	2,022	2,080	1.08
Bacchus Marsh (S)	566.20	5,083	5,110	6,052	6,230	4.04
Ballaarat (C)	34.60	39,778	40,010	37,863	38,990	-0.51
Ballan (S)	919.40	2,163	2,180	2,206	2,270	0.88
Ballarat (S)	476.60	14,405	14,490	17,037	17,550	3.91
Bungaree (S)	227.90	2,514	2,530	3,130	3,220	4.98
Buninyong (S)	777.00	5,124	5,150	6,271	6,460	4.62
Creswick (S)	551.70	3,414	3,430	3,923	4,040	3.31
Daylesford and Glenlyon (S)	609.30	4,105	4,130	3,971	4,090	-0.19
Grenville (S)	844.30	1,802	1,810	2,790	2,870	9.66
Lexton (S)	821.00	1,315	1,320	1,280	1,320	-0.06
Ripon (S)	1,533.00	3,212	3,230	3,204	3,300	0.42
Sebastopol (B)	7.07	5,268	5,300	5,941	6,120	2.92
Talbot and Clunes (S)	533.50	1,445	1,450	1,396	1,440	-0.21
Total division	12,702.00	104,080	104,670	109,508	112,780	1.50
WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION						
Arapiles (S)	1,989.00	1,926	1,940	1,825	1,880	-0.61
Birchop (S)	1,469.00	1,739	1,750	1,555	1,600	-1.75
Dimboola (S)	4,918.00	5,013	5,040	4,837	4,980	-0.24
Donald (S)	1,448.00	2,639	2,650	2,724	2,800	1.11
Dunmunkie (S)	1,546.00	3,544	3,560	3,370	3,470	-0.53
Horsham (C)	24.03	11,045	11,110	11,647	11,990	1.55
Kaniva (S)	3,085.00	2,104	2,120	1,949	2,010	-1.05

**VICTORIA—AREA AND POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS AND
STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1971 AND 1976—continued**

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1976 (b) (square kilometres)	30 June 1971		30 June 1976		Average annual growth rate 1971-1976 (c) (per cent)
		As recorded Census count	Estimated population	As recorded Census count	Estimated population	
WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION—continued						
Karkaroc (S)	3,719.00	3,729	3,750	3,385	3,490	-1.45
Kowree (S)	5,387.00	4,795	4,820	4,385	4,520	-1.30
Lowan (S)	2,683.00	3,489	3,510	3,388	3,490	-0.11
Stawell (T)	24.09	5,800	5,830	6,150	6,330	1.66
Stawell (S)	2,615.00	2,034	2,050	2,306	2,380	3.04
Warracknabeal (S)	1,839.00	4,218	4,240	4,029	4,150	-0.44
Wimmera (S)	2,613.00	3,046	3,060	2,906	2,990	-0.46
Total division	33,359.00	55,121	55,430	54,456	56,080	0.23
NORTHERN MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION						
Kerang (B)	22.87	4,103	4,130	4,022	4,140	0.08
Kerang (S)	3,310.00	4,930	4,960	4,447	4,580	-1.57
Mildura (C) (d)	28.76	14,187	14,260	14,417	14,850	0.80
Mildura (S) (d)	10,540.00	15,706	15,790	17,585	18,110	2.77
Swan Hill (C)	13.65	7,712	7,760	7,857	8,090	0.85
Swan Hill (S)	6,555.00	12,366	12,430	12,270	12,640	0.32
Walpeup (S)	10,795.00	3,964	3,990	3,846	3,960	-0.13
Wycheproof (S)	4,115.00	4,413	4,440	4,161	4,280	-0.70
Total division	35,380.00	67,381	67,760	68,605	70,650	0.84
LODDON-CAMPASPE STATISTICAL DIVISION						
Bendigo (C)	32.50	32,007	32,190	32,573	33,540	0.83
Bet Bet (S)	927.20	1,717	1,730	1,686	1,740	0.10
Castlemaine (C)	23.31	6,915	6,950	6,675	6,870	-0.23
Charlton (S)	1,176.00	2,226	2,240	2,120	2,180	-0.51
Cohuna (S)	497.30	4,768	4,800	4,607	4,740	-0.21
Eaglehawk (B) (d)	14.50	5,383	5,410	6,447	6,640	4.17
East Loddon (S)	1,194.00	1,598	1,610	1,542	1,590	-0.24
Echuca (C)	20.31	7,505	7,550	7,873	8,110	1.44
Gisborne (S)	278.20	2,917	2,930	4,911	5,060	11.51
Gordon (S)	2,023.00	3,124	3,140	2,944	3,030	-0.71
Huntly (S)	878.00	2,242	2,260	2,400	2,470	1.85
Kara Kara (S)	2,293.00	1,193	1,200	1,099	1,130	-1.16
Korong (S)	2,385.00	3,203	3,220	3,098	3,190	-0.19
Kyneton (S)	725.20	5,959	5,990	6,293	6,480	1.58
McIvor (S)	1,453.00	1,789	1,800	1,858	1,910	1.24
Maldon (S)	559.40	1,759	1,770	1,864	1,920	1.65
Marong (S) (d)	1,489.00	6,905	6,940	8,168	8,410	3.91
Maryborough (C)	23.31	7,472	7,510	7,569	7,800	0.74
Metcalfe (S)	590.50	1,983	1,990	2,041	2,100	1.06
Newham and Woodend (S)	246.00	2,092	2,100	2,394	2,470	3.22
Newstead (S)	409.20	1,622	1,630	1,719	1,770	1.65
Pyalong (S)	603.50	439	440	472	490	1.96
Rochester (S)	1,940.00	7,587	7,630	7,157	7,370	-0.69
Romsey (S)	619.00	2,575	2,590	3,155	3,250	4.64
St. Arnaud (T)	25.41	2,779	2,800	2,786	2,870	0.52
Strathfieldsaye (S)	619.00	7,711	7,760	10,256	10,560	6.37
Tullaroop (S)	637.10	1,193	1,200	1,338	1,380	2.80
Total division	21,682.00	126,663	127,380	135,045	139,070	1.77
GOULBURN STATISTICAL DIVISION						
Alexandra (S) (d)	1,895.00	4,480	4,510	4,238	4,360	-0.63
Benalla (C)	17.66	8,255	8,300	8,300	8,550	0.58
Benalla (S)	2,322.00	3,329	3,350	3,576	3,680	1.93
Broadford (S)	576.30	1,929	1,940	2,045	2,110	1.66
Cobram (S)	440.30	5,520	5,550	5,765	5,940	1.35
Deakin (S)	960.90	5,666	5,700	5,503	5,670	-0.11
Euroa (S)	1,412.00	4,191	4,220	4,251	4,380	0.76
Goulburn (S)	1,031.00	2,004	2,020	2,060	2,120	1.03
Kilmore (S)	508.90	2,798	2,810	3,660	3,770	6.02
Kyabram (T) (d)	20.85	5,081	5,110	5,122	5,270	0.64
Mansfield (S) (d)	3,915.00	4,260	4,280	4,352	4,480	0.91
Nathalia (S)	1,238.00	3,206	3,220	3,182	3,280	0.33
Numurkah (S)	722.60	5,801	5,830	5,647	5,820	-0.07
Rodney (S)	1,028.00	12,406	12,480	13,402	13,800	2.04
Seymour (S)	949.60	11,103	11,170	10,632	10,950	-0.39
Shepparton (C)	26.71	19,410	19,510	21,239	21,870	2.30
Shepparton (S)	924.80	6,477	6,510	6,282	6,470	-0.14
Tungamah (S)	1,142.00	3,147	3,170	2,958	3,050	-0.76
Violet Town (S)	935.00	1,186	1,190	1,248	1,280	1.50
Waranga (S)	1,645.00	4,333	4,360	4,187	4,310	-0.21
Yea (S) (d)	1,392.00	2,970	2,990	3,071	3,160	1.15
Total division	23,104.00	117,552	118,220	120,720	124,320	1.01

**VICTORIA—AREA AND POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS AND
STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1971 AND 1976—continued**

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1976 (b) (square kilometres)	30 June 1971		30 June 1976		Average annual growth rate 1971-1976 (c) (per cent)
		As recorded Census count	Estimated population	As recorded Census count	Estimated population	
NORTH EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION						
Beechworth (S)	771.60	4,506	4,530	4,618	4,760	0.97
Bright (S) (d)	3,100.00	4,659	4,680	5,274	5,430	3.00
Chiltern (S)	497.50	1,400	1,410	1,543	1,590	2.45
Myrtleford (S)	712.20	4,434	4,460	4,147	4,270	-0.86
Oxley (S) (d)	2,792.00	5,595	5,630	4,974	5,120	-1.86
Rutherglen (S)	530.90	2,473	2,490	2,612	2,690	1.58
Tallangatta (S) (d)	4,150.00	3,768	3,790	5,097	5,250	6.74
Upper Murray (S)	2,458.00	2,676	2,690	2,557	2,630	-0.43
Wangaratta (C) (d)	28.39	15,633	15,710	16,157	16,640	1.14
Wangaratta (S)	915.50	1,866	1,880	2,266	2,330	4.45
Wodonga (Rural City) (d)	347.10	13,074	13,150	15,733	16,200	4.27
Yackandandah (S)	1,111.00	2,971	2,990	3,151	3,250	1.66
Yarrawonga (S)	629.50	3,755	3,780	4,072	4,190	2.12
Total division	18,044.00	66,810	67,190	72,201	74,350	2.05
EAST GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION						
Avon (S)	2,529.00	3,090	3,110	3,000	3,090	-0.12
Bairnsdale (T)	27.19	8,552	8,600	9,130	9,400	1.80
Bairnsdale (S)	2,278.00	3,741	3,760	4,473	4,610	4.13
Maffra (S)	4,172.00	8,515	8,560	8,479	8,730	0.39
Omeco (S) (d)	5,649.00	1,858	1,870	1,605	1,650	-2.42
Orbost (S)	9,590.00	6,301	6,340	6,205	6,390	0.17
Rosedale (S) (part)	690.70	605	610	835	860	7.18
Sale (C) (d)	29.78	10,478	10,540	12,111	12,470	3.43
Tambo (S)	3,512.00	5,888	5,920	6,336	6,530	1.96
Not incorporated— Bass Strait Islands and part of Gippsland Lakes (f)	312.80	..	..	..	..	..
Total division	28,790.00	49,028	49,310	52,174	53,730	1.73
CENTRAL GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION						
Albion (S)	1,870.00	5,803	5,840	5,673	5,840	0.02
Buln Buln (S)	1,259.00	8,414	8,460	8,361	8,610	0.35
Korumburra (S)	613.80	6,938	6,980	6,542	6,740	-0.70
Mirboo (S)	253.80	1,964	1,980	1,905	1,960	-0.13
Moe (C) (d)	24.08	15,605	15,690	15,345	15,800	0.14
Morwell (S) (d)	669.00	22,453	22,570	22,654	23,330	0.66
Narracan (S) (d)	2,317.00	8,614	8,660	8,566	8,820	0.36
Rosedale (S) (part) (d)	1,582.00	4,350	4,380	4,339	4,470	0.42
South Gippsland (S)	1,432.00	5,408	5,440	5,667	5,810	1.30
Traralgon (C)	19.95	14,666	14,750	15,089	15,540	1.05
Traralgon (S)	467.00	1,336	1,340	1,775	1,830	6.34
Warragul (S)	352.20	10,010	10,070	10,377	10,690	1.20
Woorayl (S)	1,246.00	9,145	9,200	9,525	9,810	1.30
Yallourn Works Area (d)	26.90	3,204	3,220	1,825	1,880	-10.22
Total division	12,133.00	117,910	118,580	117,643	121,130	0.42
EAST CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION						
Bass (S)	526.00	3,752	3,770	3,947	4,070	1.50
Cranbourne (S) (part) (e)	345.30	3,755	3,780	3,722	3,830	0.30
Healesville (S) (part) (e)	619.70	1,187	1,190	1,448	1,490	4.54
Pakenham (S) (part) (d) (e)	725.30	9,650	9,700	10,801	11,120	2.77
Phillip Island (S)	101.00	1,711	1,720	2,273	2,340	6.35
Upper Yarra (S)	1,585.00	6,014	6,050	7,858	8,090	6.00
Wonthaggi (B)	52.97	3,825	3,850	4,021	4,140	1.48
Not incorporated— French Island	154.00	198	200	66	70	-19.33
Total division	4,109.00	30,092	30,260	34,136	35,150	3.04
STATE SUMMARY						
Melbourne	6,110.00	2,503,022	2,515,400	2,604,232	2,672,000	1.22
Barwon	8,172.00	166,193	167,120	181,028	186,410	2.21
South Western	24,015.00	96,196	96,740	95,779	98,630	0.39

**VICTORIA—AREA AND POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS AND
STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1971 AND 1976—continued**

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1976 (b) (square kilometres)	30 June 1971		30 June 1976		Average annual growth rate 1971-1976 (c) (per cent)
		As recorded Census count	Estimated population	As recorded Census count	Estimated population	
		STATE SUMMARY—continued				
Central Highlands	12,702.00	104,080	104,670	109,508	112,780	1.50
Wimmera	33,359.00	55,121	55,430	54,456	56,080	0.23
Northern Mallee	35,380.00	67,381	67,760	68,605	70,650	0.84
Loddon-Campaspe	21,682.00	126,663	127,380	135,045	139,070	1.77
Goulburn	23,104.00	117,552	118,220	120,720	124,320	1.01
North Eastern	18,044.00	66,810	67,190	72,201	74,350	2.05
East Gippsland	28,790.00	49,028	49,310	52,174	53,730	1.73
Central Gippsland	12,133.00	117,910	118,580	117,643	121,130	0.42
East Central	4,109.00	30,092	30,260	34,136	35,150	3.04
Migratory (g)	..	2,303	2,300	1,454	1,700	..
Total Victoria	227,600.00	3,502,351	3,520,360	3,646,981	3,746,000	1.25

- (a) The designation of City (C), Town (T), Borough (B), or Shire (S) shown against the name of each local government area indicates its status at 30 June 1976.
- (b) The area of each local government area, statistical division, and statistical district as expressed in square kilometres has been obtained by a direct conversion of the areas formerly expressed in acres or square miles. In converting to square kilometres, the figures have been rounded as follows: areas less than 100 square kilometres have been calculated to two decimal places; areas from 100 to 999 square kilometres have been rounded to one decimal place; and areas of 1,000 or more square kilometres have been rounded to the nearest whole number.
- (c) Average annual growth rate based on the adjusted estimate of population. Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.
- (d) The following table shows changes which occurred in local government area boundaries and designations between 30 June 1971 and 30 June 1976:

Local government area	Nature of change in area or status	Net change in area (square kilometres)	Estimated net change in population	Date of change
Alexandra (S)	Lost to Mansfield (S)	-31.08	Nil	31.5.72
Alexandra (S)	Gained from Mansfield (S)	+22.00	Nil	31.5.74
Berwick (C)	Created from a portion of Berwick (S)	+119.61	+20,474	1.10.73
Berwick (S)	Lost to Berwick (C) (newly created)	-119.61	-20,474	1.10.73
Berwick (S)	Name changed to Pakenham (S)	..	..	1.9.74
Bright (S)	Gained from Omeo (S)	+132.00	+10	1.10.73
Coburg (C)	Gained from Preston (C)	+0.03	Nil	31.5.74
Croydon (C)	Gained from Lillydale (S)	+0.05	Negligible	1.11.72
Eaglehawk (B)	Gained from Marong (S)	+0.04	Nil	6.2.74
Eltham (S)	Lost to Yea (S)	-23.34	-428	1.10.72
Kyabram (T)	Former Borough reconstituted as a Town	..	..	4.7.73
Lillydale (S)	Lost to Croydon (C)	-0.05	Negligible	1.11.72
Mansfield (S)	Gained from Alexandra (S)	+31.08	Nil	31.5.72
Mansfield (S)	Lost to Alexandra (S)	-22.00	Nil	31.5.74
Marong (S)	Lost to Eaglehawk (B)	-0.04	Nil	6.2.74
Mildura (C)	Gained from Mildura (S)	+6.89	+989	1.10.71
Mildura (S)	Lost to Mildura (C)	-6.89	-989	1.10.71
Moe (C)	Gained from Yallourn Works Area	+2.62	Negligible	4.4.73
Morwell (S)	Adjustment of common boundary with Yallourn Works Area (net loss in area, net gain in population)	-1.81	+10	4.4.73
Narracan (S)	Gained from Yallourn Works Area	+7.25	+7	4.4.73
Omeo (S)	Lost to Bright (S)	-132.00	-10	1.10.73
Oxley (S)	Lost to Wangaratta (C)	-4.31	-47	1.12.73
Pakenham (S)	Name changed from Berwick (S)	..	..	1.9.74
Preston (C)	Lost to Coburg (C)	-0.03	Nil	31.5.74
Rosedale (S)	Lost to Sale (C)	-4.20	-42	31.5.74
Sale (C)	Gained from Rosedale (S)	+4.20	+42	31.5.74
South Barwon (C)	Former Shire reconstituted as a City	..	..	6.12.74
Tallangatta (S)	Name changed from Towong (S)	..	..	8.3.74
Towong (S)	Name changed to Tallangatta (S)	..	..	8.3.74
Wangaratta (C)	Gained from Oxley (S)	+4.31	+47	1.12.73
Wodonga (Rural City)	Former Shire reconstituted as a Rural City	..	..	30.3.73
Yallourn Works Area	Lost to Moe (C) and Narracan (S) and gained from Morwell (S)	-8.06	-17	4.4.73
Yea (S)	Gained from Eltham (S)	+23.34	+428	1.10.72

NOTE. Boundary changes involving both the City and Shire of Wangaratta and the City of Echuca and the Shire of Rochester also occurred during the period but it was not possible to incorporate these changes in the Census figures.

- (e) The Shires of Cranbourne, Healesville, and Pakenham are partly in the Melbourne Statistical Division and partly in the East Central Statistical Division.
- (f) Part of the Gippsland Lakes is included in the Shire of Tambo.
- (g) Persons enumerated on board vessels in and between Australian ports, or on board long-distance trains, buses, or aircraft are classified as migratory. Such persons are not included in the population of specific areas but are shown as a balancing item in the population of the State.

The following table shows the distribution of population, and the population density of each statistical division:

**VICTORIA—AREA AND POPULATION IN STATISTICAL
DIVISIONS, 30 JUNE 1976**

Statistical division	Area (square kilometres)	Percentage of Victoria's area	Estimated population (a)	Percentage of Victoria's population	Persons per square kilometre
Melbourne	6,110	2.68	2,672,000	71.3	437.3
Barwon	8,172	3.59	186,410	5.0	22.8
South Western	24,015	10.55	98,630	2.6	4.1
Central Highlands	12,702	5.58	112,780	3.0	8.8
Wimmera	33,359	14.66	56,080	1.5	1.7
Northern Mallee	35,380	15.54	70,650	1.9	1.9
Loddon—Campaspe	21,682	9.52	139,070	3.7	6.4
Goulburn	23,104	10.15	124,320	3.3	5.4
North Eastern	18,044	7.93	74,350	2.0	4.1
East Gippsland	28,790	12.65	53,730	1.4	1.9
Central Gippsland	12,133	5.33	121,130	3.2	10.0
East Central	4,109	1.81	35,150	0.9	8.6
Migratory	..	..	1,700	(b)	..
Total	227,600	100.0	3,746,000	100.0	16.5

(a) Census count adjusted for under-enumeration.

(b) Less than 0.1 per cent.

Melbourne Statistical Division and the statistical districts of Victoria

Around each State capital city and other urban centres (see page 202 for definition) with a population of at least 25,000 persons, a fixed outer boundary has been drawn. This boundary was devised, after consultation with planners, to contain the anticipated development of the urban centre and associated smaller urban centres for a period of at least 20 years. The boundary circumscribes an area which is now, or is expected to be, socially and economically oriented towards the urban centre. These areas are designated statistical divisions in the case of the State capital cities, and statistical districts in the case of other urban centres. The fixed boundaries delimit areas which, for general statistical purposes, are free from the problems imposed for some purposes by the moving boundaries of urban centres.

In Victoria, apart from the Melbourne Statistical Division, the statistical districts devised on the above basis are Albury—Wodonga, Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and Shepparton—Mooroopna. A statistical district boundary has also been defined around urban Morwell because of special circumstances in this area. Estimates of the population in these statistical districts at 30 June 1971 and 30 June 1976 are shown in the following table, together with the average annual growth rate. The 1976 population estimates are 1976 Census figures adjusted for under-enumeration. The 1971 estimates are on the same basis as the new 1971 estimate for Victoria shown in an earlier table and thus incorporate adjustments for a number of factors including under-enumeration at the 1971 Census.

**VICTORIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION AND GROWTH RATES,
STATISTICAL DISTRICTS, 30 JUNE 1971 AND 30 JUNE 1976**

Statistical district	Estimated population		Average annual growth rate 1971–1976 (per cent)
	30 June 1971	30 June 1976	
Albury—Wodonga	55,780	65,520	3.27
Ballarat	64,970	70,490	1.65
Bendigo	50,460	56,800	2.40
Geelong	122,790	135,560	2.00
Morwell	16,950	16,570	–0.45
Shepparton—Mooroopna	28,400	32,090	2.47

Population of Melbourne Statistical Division and the remainder of Victoria

The concept of the present Melbourne Statistical Division, that is, a fixed outer boundary defined to contain the anticipated urban development of the city (and associated urban centres) for a period of at least 20 years, has been used for statistical purposes since the 1966 Census. To provide a time series of data for a comparable area, estimates of the population in this area as defined for the 1966 Census were derived from each earlier Census back to 1901.

The table below shows that, as early as 1921, the population of the Melbourne Statistical Division exceeded the population of the remainder of Victoria. The percentage of the Victorian population enumerated in the Melbourne Statistical Division has risen steadily over time except for two periods: the immediate post-war period, 1947-1954; and the recent period, 1971-1976.

VICTORIA—POPULATION OF VICTORIA, MELBOURNE
STATISTICAL DIVISION, AND THE REMAINDER OF VICTORIA

Census year	Victoria	Melbourne Statistical Division		Remainder of Victoria	
		Number (a)	Percentage of Victoria	Number (a)	Percentage of Victoria
1901	1,201,070	535,008	44.54	666,062	55.46
1911	1,315,551	643,027	48.88	672,524	51.12
1921	1,531,280	863,692	56.40	667,588	43.60
1933	1,820,261	1,094,269	60.12	725,992	39.88
1947	2,054,701	1,341,382	65.28	713,319	34.72
1954	2,452,341	1,589,185	64.80	863,156	35.20
1961	2,930,113	1,984,815	67.74	945,298	32.26
1966	3,220,217	2,230,793	69.27	989,424	30.73
1971	3,520,400	2,515,400	71.45	1,005,000	28.55
1976	3,746,000	2,672,000	71.33	1,074,000	28.67

(a) The population figures for 1971 and 1976 are part of the new population series (see page 196). The figures for earlier years are "as recorded" Census counts.

URBAN CENTRES

At each Australian Census of Population and Housing since 1966 a boundary has been defined for each population cluster of 1,000 or more persons and for known holiday resorts of less population (if they contain 250 or more dwellings of which at least 100 are occupied). These clusters are known as urban centres and the population and dwellings enumerated in them are classified as urban for statistical purposes.

The method of defining the boundary of an urban centre differs depending on whether the urban centre has a population of more or less than 25,000 persons. For each State capital city and each urban centre with a population of 25,000 persons or more, the urban boundary indicates an area within which at the time of the Census there was a density of 200 or more persons per square kilometre. This density is determined for each Census Collection District (the smallest geographical area used for Census purposes). From Census to Census, as urbanisation proceeds, this urban boundary will move outwards to encompass peripheral development. Some specified areas of lower density (e.g., industrial areas, holiday areas, etc.) are classified as urban for other reasons. This moving urban boundary, or inner boundary, thus lies within the statistical district boundary, or outer boundary, which is fixed and which is defined so as to contain anticipated urban development for at least 20 years.

For an urban centre with a population of less than 25,000 persons, the urban boundary is defined subjectively by the inspection of aerial photographs, by field inspection, and/or by consideration of any other information that is available. All contiguous growth is included (which in small urban centres would not necessarily occur if the density criterion were applied), together with any close but non-contiguous development which could be clearly regarded as part of the centre.

The following table shows the as recorded Census counts from the 1971 and 1976 Censuses for all Victorian urban centres. Although Census counts for local government areas have been adjusted for under-enumeration (see table commencing on page 196), the design of the post-enumeration survey which measured the level of under-enumeration throughout Victoria does not make it possible to obtain reliable estimates of the population of urban centres on an adjusted basis, except in those cases where the urban centre boundaries coincide with those of a local government area.

Comparison of the as recorded Census counts for 1971 and 1976 indicates whether the population of an urban centre has increased, decreased, or remained stationary. However, care should be taken in using the as recorded figures to calculate precise growth rates because, if it had been possible to adjust reliably the population of urban centres, the adjustment for 1976 would have been greater than the adjustment for 1971. As explained earlier in this chapter, local government area population totals have been adjusted and users wishing to calculate growth rates for urban centres should bear in mind the change in the population of the local government areas containing or contained by those urban centres, both before and after adjustment. Local government area population figures are shown on pages 196-9.

VICTORIA—AS RECORDED CENSUS COUNTS OF URBAN CENTRES

Urban centre	As recorded Census count		Urban centre	As recorded Census count	
	1971	1976		1971	1976
Albury-Wodonga (a)	10,528	13,613	Leongatha	3,389	3,586
Alexandra	1,864	1,808	Leopold	1,444	2,309
Anglesea	1,065	1,411	Lorne	912	877
Apollo Bay	829	978	Mallra	3,666	3,836
Ararat (b)	8,312	8,288	Mallacoota	296	572
Bacchus Marsh	4,137	4,956	Mansfield	1,956	1,919
Bairnsdale (b)	8,552	9,130	Maryborough (b)	7,472	7,569
Ballarat	58,620	60,737	Melbourne	2,394,117	2,480,670
Barham-Koondrook (c)	593	582	Melton	4,511	12,022
Beaufort	1,201	1,219	Merbein	1,588	1,727
Beechworth	3,119	3,241	Mildura (b)	13,198	14,417
Benalla (b)	8,255	8,300	Moe-Yallourn	20,863	18,710
Bendigo	45,936	50,169	Mortlake	1,266	1,138
Bright	858	1,240	Morwell	16,853	16,094
Broadford	1,534	1,567	Mt Beauty	1,571	1,492
Camperdown (b)	3,477	3,596	Murtoa	1,035	1,003
Casterton	2,175	2,163	Myrtleford	2,741	2,810
Castlemaine	7,699	7,583	Nagambie	972	1,075
Charlton	1,403	1,358	Nathalia	1,277	1,220
Churchill	2,416	3,509	Nhill	2,109	2,124
Clifton Springs	408	1,049	Numurkah	2,582	2,658
Cobden	1,329	1,418	Ocean Grove-Barwon Heads	4,016	5,385
Cobram	3,191	3,378	Orbost	2,938	2,789
Cohuna	2,136	2,132	Ouyen	1,564	1,609
Colac	10,362	10,431	Pakenham East	2,017	2,270
Coleraine	1,386	1,289	Paynesville	958	1,242
Corowa-Wahgunyah (d)	390	402	Port Fairy (b)	2,427	2,399
Corryong	1,402	1,406	Portarlington	1,360	1,818
Cowes	1,029	1,344	Portland (b)	8,216	8,298
Craigieburn	1,337	2,491	Queenscliffe (b)	2,807	3,013
Cranbourne	2,437	5,162	Red Cliffs	2,246	2,254
Creswick	1,756	2,033	Robinvale	1,547	1,654
Crib Point	1,915	2,689	Rochester	2,232	2,205
Daylesford	2,926	2,913	Rutherglen	1,177	1,325
Dimboola	1,696	1,706	St Arnaud (b)	2,779	2,786
Donald	1,448	1,627	St Leonards	475	733
Drouin	2,954	3,100	Sale (b)	10,436	12,111
Echuca-Moama (e)	7,505	7,873	Seymour	5,779	6,240
Emerald	1,591	2,145	Shepparton	19,410	25,848
Euroa	2,679	2,713	Somers	476	443

Urban centre	As recorded Census count		Urban centre	As recorded Census count	
	1971	1976		1971	1976
Geelong	115,181	122,080	Stawell (b)	5,800	6,150
Gisborne	783	1,286	Sunbury	5,098	8,243
Hamilton (b)	9,673	9,504	Swan Hill (b)	7,712	7,857
Hampton Park	1,330	3,316	Tatura	2,508	2,630
Hastings	1,897	3,228	Terang	1,730	2,183
Healesville	3,129	3,709	Torquay	1,937	2,614
Heathcote	1,082	1,076	Trafalgar	1,832	1,872
Heyfield	1,830	1,699	Traralgon (b)	14,666	15,089
Heywood	1,299	1,193	Wangaratta (b)	15,658	16,157
Horsham (b)	11,045	11,647	Warburton	1,583	1,753
Hurstbridge	878	1,021	Warracknabeal	2,868	2,775
Inverloch	1,074	1,459	Warragul	7,101	7,442
Kerang (b)	4,103	4,022	Warrandyte	2,812	3,711
Kilmore	1,475	1,517	Warrnambool (b)	18,684	20,195
Koo-wee-rup	922	1,041	Wonthaggi	4,438	4,614
Korumburra	2,891	2,795	Woodend	1,290	1,404
Kyabram (b)	5,081	5,122	Yarra Junction	1,193	1,401
Kyneton	3,492	3,694	Yarram	2,046	2,125
Lakes Entrance	2,591	3,023	Yarrawonga-Mulwala (f)	3,118	3,293
Lara	2,095	3,081	Yea	1,055	1,052

- (a) That part of urban Albury-Wodonga in Victoria. Total as recorded Census count of Albury-Wodonga—1971, 37,931; 1976, 45,567.
- (b) The boundary of this urban centre coincides exactly with the boundary of the local government area of the same name at both the 1971 and 1976 Censuses. Adjusted population totals for local government areas are shown on pages 196—9, together with average annual growth rates for the period.
- (c) That part of urban Barham—Koondrook in Victoria. Total as recorded Census count of Barham—Koondrook—1971, 1,724; 1976, 1,690.
- (d) That part of urban Corowa—Wahgunyah in Victoria. Total as recorded Census count of Corowa—Wahgunyah—1971, 3,313; 1976, 3,415.
- (e) That part of urban Echuca—Moama in Victoria. Total as recorded Census count of Echuca—Moama—1971, 8,631; 1976, 9,075.
- (f) That part of urban Yarrawonga—Mulwala in Victoria. Total as recorded Census count of Yarrawonga—Mulwala—1971, 3,980; 1976, 4,133.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION Census 1976

The processing of the 1976 Census data was divided into two stages: preliminary processing in each State capital city, Darwin, and Canberra; and detailed main processing in Sydney and Canberra. The preliminary processing stage commenced almost immediately after Census day but the main processing was deferred until July 1977 as part of the general Commonwealth Government policy of reducing expenditure in the 1976–77 year.

The population characteristics extracted at the preliminary processing stage were sex, age, marital status, and birthplace group. The following tables provide a summary of these items for Victoria. The figures are preliminary and also contain a not stated element which will be distributed at the main processing stage and will therefore not appear in the final tables. It should also be noted that the figures are the as recorded Census counts. They have not been adjusted for under-enumeration and therefore the total count shown differs from the estimated population at 30 June 1976 shown earlier in this chapter.

VICTORIA—AGE GROUP BY SEX, CENSUS 1976 (PRELIMINARY)

Age last birthday (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age last birthday (years)	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	162,798	155,149	317,947	55–59	81,475	82,639	164,114
5–9	176,059	168,658	344,717	60–64	71,110	76,843	147,953
10–14	171,294	162,923	334,217	65–69	54,746	63,245	117,991
15–19	166,696	159,608	326,304	70–74	37,998	49,453	87,451
20–24	147,942	148,985	296,927	75–79	22,995	38,282	61,277
25–29	149,763	151,276	301,039	80–84	11,549	24,439	35,988
30–34	126,559	123,254	249,813	85–89	4,791	11,756	16,547
35–39	111,695	107,546	219,241	90–94	1,172	3,419	4,591
40–44	100,812	96,476	197,288	95 and over	208	744	952
45–49	107,732	100,957	208,689	Not stated	6,155	7,330	13,485
50–54	101,246	99,203	200,449	Total	1,814,795	1,832,185	3,646,980

VICTORIA—MARITAL STATUS BY SEX, CENSUS 1976 (PRELIMINARY)

Sex	Never married	Married	Married but permanently separated	Divorced	Widowed	Not stated	Total
Males	887,191	838,673	27,746	20,989	33,631	6,565	1,814,795
Females	778,890	836,267	35,486	27,855	145,783	7,904	1,832,185
Persons	1,666,081	1,674,940	63,232	48,844	179,414	14,469	3,646,980

VICTORIA—BIRTHPLACE BY SEX, CENSUS 1976 (PRELIMINARY)

Sex	Australia	United Kingdom and Eire	Other	Not Stated	Total
Males	1,352,768	129,998	287,369	44,660	1,814,795
Females	1,402,468	125,900	260,267	43,550	1,832,185
Persons	2,755,236	255,898	547,636	88,210	3,646,980

Census 1971

Because of the deferment of the main stage of processing the 1976 Census returns (see explanation at the beginning of the previous section), the main tabulations for 1976 were not available for this edition of the *Year Book*. Accordingly, 1971 Census tables have been reprinted to provide information about the main characteristics of the Victorian population. It should be noted that the tables are all as recorded Census data, and the total count shown for 1971 therefore differs from the estimated population shown earlier in this chapter.

Major tabulations

VICTORIA—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

Age last birthday (years)	Census 1966			Census 1971			Increase in persons, 1966 to 1971
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
0-4	164,283	156,298	320,581	176,117	168,604	344,721	24,140
5-9	164,216	156,371	320,587	172,047	163,133	335,180	14,593
10-14	153,220	145,505	298,725	170,368	162,280	332,648	33,923
15-19	147,914	141,802	289,716	156,051	148,612	304,663	14,947
20-24	120,447	117,449	237,896	148,030	148,319	296,349	58,453
25-29	107,745	101,986	209,731	128,503	124,523	253,026	43,295
30-34	100,508	93,874	194,382	113,084	107,241	220,325	25,943
35-39	112,493	103,804	216,297	105,157	100,060	205,217	-11,080
40-44	111,196	106,657	217,853	113,093	105,937	219,030	1,177
45-49	94,051	92,074	186,125	110,102	106,350	216,452	30,327
50-54	88,808	88,037	176,845	89,870	89,720	179,590	2,745
55-59	76,214	74,603	150,817	81,249	82,766	164,015	13,198
60-64	60,411	62,578	122,989	65,916	70,258	136,174	13,185
65-69	44,600	55,726	100,326	49,427	56,628	106,055	5,729
70-74	32,010	46,650	78,660	33,644	47,764	81,408	2,748
75-79	21,117	33,357	54,474	20,868	35,543	56,411	1,937
80-84	9,923	18,155	28,078	11,290	21,797	33,087	5,009
85-89	3,662	7,884	11,546	4,060	9,295	13,355	1,809
90-94	932	2,337	3,269	978	2,894	3,872	603
95-99	147	435	582	183	530	713	131
100 and over	7	40	47	24	36	60	13
Total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351	282,825
Under 21	655,694	625,144	1,280,838	704,291	671,897	1,376,188	95,350
21-64	845,812	815,894	1,661,706	925,296	905,906	1,831,202	169,496
65 and over	112,398	164,584	276,982	120,474	174,487	294,961	17,979
Total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351	282,825

Minus (-) sign denotes decrease.

VICTORIA—MARITAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION

Marital status	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Never married—						
Under 15 years of age	481,719	458,174	939,893	518,532	494,017	1,012,549
15 years of age and over	344,297	260,301	604,598	357,626	268,004	625,630
Total never married	826,016	718,475	1,544,491	876,158	762,021	1,638,179
Married	725,320	722,266	1,447,586	803,203	804,701	1,607,904
Married but permanently separated	19,938	24,134	44,072	22,659	27,063	49,722
Widowed	32,875	128,311	161,186	34,402	141,767	176,169
Divorced	9,755	12,436	22,191	13,639	16,738	30,377
Total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351

VICTORIA—BIRTHPLACE OF THE POPULATION

Birthplace	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Australia	1,249,368	1,289,560	2,538,928	1,329,148	1,375,481	2,704,629
New Zealand	5,738	5,945	11,683	7,948	7,952	15,900
Europe—						
United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland	124,415	114,991	239,406	139,071	131,500	270,571
Germany	18,982	18,288	37,270	18,472	18,227	36,699
Greece	32,884	31,391	64,275	40,441	38,607	79,048
Italy	61,091	50,128	111,219	65,614	56,144	121,758
Malta	14,804	11,648	26,452	14,110	11,677	25,787
Netherlands	19,092	15,554	34,646	18,558	15,381	33,939
Poland	13,986	10,711	24,697	13,164	10,475	23,639
Yugoslavia	14,574	10,060	24,634	27,630	22,126	49,756
Other	31,082	24,496	55,578	32,502	26,759	59,261
Total Europe	330,910	287,267	618,177	369,562	330,896	700,458
Other birthplaces	27,888	22,850	50,738	43,403	37,961	81,364
Grand total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351

VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF THE POPULATION

Nationality	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
British (a)—						
Born in Australia	1,249,368	1,289,560	2,538,928	1,329,148	1,375,481	2,704,629
Born outside Australia	255,273	219,718	474,991	284,306	251,990	536,296
Total British	1,504,641	1,509,278	3,013,919	1,613,454	1,627,471	3,240,925
Foreign—						
Dutch	8,655	7,394	16,049	6,048	5,324	11,372
German	8,529	6,903	15,432	6,302	5,261	11,563
Greek	26,104	27,337	53,441	27,819	28,280	56,099
Italian	37,499	34,030	71,529	35,981	32,963	68,944
Polish	2,838	2,414	5,252	1,410	1,307	2,717
U.S. American	1,790	1,265	3,055	2,466	2,086	4,552
Yugoslav	8,029	5,678	13,707	15,025	12,694	27,719
Other (including stateless and not stated)	15,819	11,323	27,142	41,556	36,904	78,460
Total foreign	109,263	96,344	205,607	136,607	124,819	261,426
Grand total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351

(a) All persons of individual citizenship status who by virtue of the *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948* are deemed to be British subjects. For purposes of this table Irish nationality is included with British.

VICTORIA—PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA

Number of completed years of residence	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 1	24,474	21,213	45,687	24,238	21,641	45,879
1	20,061	17,973	38,034	23,152	21,401	44,553
2	19,153	17,784	36,937	20,387	18,626	39,013
3	15,352	14,184	29,536	15,499	14,265	29,764
4	11,349	12,884	24,233	15,503	14,084	29,587
Under 5	90,389	84,038	174,427	98,779	90,017	188,796
5 and under 12	104,277	96,881	201,158	92,195	85,173	177,368
12 and over	161,959	128,470	290,429	199,444	170,422	369,866
Not stated	7,911	6,673	14,584	30,495	31,197	61,692
Born outside Aus- tralia	364,536	316,062	680,598	420,913	376,809	797,722
Born in Australia	1,249,368	1,289,560	2,538,928	1,329,148	1,375,481	2,704,629
Total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351

VICTORIA—RELIGION OF THE POPULATION

Religion	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Christian—						
Baptist	19,469	21,950	41,419	19,357	22,396	41,753
Brethren	1,605	1,741	3,346	2,520	2,842	5,362
Catholic, Roman(a)	134,108	119,839	253,947	208,731	200,133	408,864
Catholic(a)	314,704	320,844	635,548	292,174	302,788	594,962
Church of England	455,772	467,306	923,078	434,106	458,462	892,568
Churches of Christ	18,560	20,703	39,263	15,089	17,861	32,950
Congregational	5,394	6,426	11,820	4,144	5,108	9,252
Lutheran	19,052	18,585	37,637	19,770	20,062	39,832
Methodist	135,296	144,004	279,300	121,962	134,096	256,058
Orthodox	52,279	48,108	100,387	72,801	67,799	140,600
Presbyterian	188,067	199,041	387,108	174,396	189,942	364,338
Protestant, undefined	22,046	22,410	44,456	54,505	58,846	113,351
Salvation Army	6,954	7,796	14,750	7,958	9,329	17,287
Seventh-day Adventist	3,220	3,929	7,149	3,421	4,218	7,639
Other	16,554	17,339	33,893	27,260	28,568	55,828
Total Christian	1,393,080	1,420,021	2,813,101	1,458,194	1,522,450	2,980,644
Non-Christian—						
Hebrew	15,456	15,602	31,058	14,899	15,218	30,117
Other	2,699	1,491	4,190	7,164	4,992	12,156
Total non-Christian	18,155	17,093	35,248	22,063	20,210	42,273
Indefinite	5,078	4,400	9,478	4,394	3,398	7,792
No religion	17,569	10,396	27,965	152,161	104,269	256,430
No reply	180,022	153,712	333,734	113,249	101,963	215,212
Grand total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351

(a) So described on individual Census schedules.

VICTORIA—INDUSTRY (a) OF THE POPULATION, CENSUS 1971

Industry group	Number			Percentage of employed		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	77,579	18,070	95,649	7.96	3.81	6.60
Mining	5,287	855	6,142	0.54	0.18	0.42
Manufacturing	282,475	119,884	402,359	28.97	25.28	27.77
Electricity, gas, and water	24,467	2,178	26,645	2.51	0.46	1.84
Construction	93,047	5,212	98,259	9.55	1.10	6.78
Wholesale and retail trade	167,598	103,307	270,905	17.19	21.78	18.69
Transport and storage	59,585	8,336	67,921	6.11	1.76	4.69
Communication	21,447	6,818	28,265	2.20	1.44	1.95
Finance, insurance, real estate, and business services	57,845	41,858	99,703	5.93	8.83	6.88
Public administration and defence	52,675	16,373	69,048	5.40	3.45	4.76
Community services	60,138	90,840	150,978	6.17	19.16	10.42
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels, and personal service	27,410	37,841	65,251	2.81	7.98	4.50
Other and not stated	45,436	22,613	68,049	4.66	4.77	4.70
Total employed	974,989	474,185	1,449,174	100.00	100.00	100.00
Unemployed	14,078	9,739	23,817			
Total labour force	989,067	483,924	1,472,991			
Persons not in labour force	760,994	1,268,366	2,029,360			
Grand total	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351			

(a) Industry is defined as the branch of productive activity, business, or service carried out by the establishment in which a person is employed. Establishments have been classified according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification.

VICTORIA—POPULATION BY LEVEL OF SCHOOLING, CENSUS 1971

Highest level attended	Number			Percentage		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Currently attending school—						
Grades 1 and 2	102,387	95,889	198,276	5.85	5.47	5.66
Grade 3	36,518	34,276	70,794	2.09	1.96	2.02
Grade 4	36,266	34,185	70,451	2.07	1.95	2.01
Grade 5	35,237	33,248	68,485	2.01	1.90	1.96
Grade 6	34,416	32,812	67,228	1.97	1.87	1.92
Form 1	34,050	32,101	66,151	1.95	1.83	1.89
Form 2	33,712	31,970	65,682	1.93	1.82	1.88
Form 3	31,517	29,593	61,110	1.80	1.69	1.74
Form 4	25,028	23,355	48,383	1.43	1.33	1.38
Forms 5 and 6	26,200	24,539	50,739	1.50	1.40	1.45
Total	395,331	371,968	767,299	22.60	21.22	21.91
Not currently attending school—						
Grades 1 and 2	5,814	6,481	12,295	0.33	0.37	0.35
Grade 3	9,258	10,596	19,854	0.53	0.60	0.57
Grade 4	18,288	20,175	38,463	1.04	1.15	1.10
Grade 5	32,410	32,515	64,925	1.85	1.86	1.85
Grade 6	131,765	149,036	280,801	7.53	8.51	8.02
Form 1	51,274	54,594	105,868	2.93	3.12	3.02
Form 2	231,381	270,447	501,828	13.22	15.43	14.33
Form 3	160,780	154,609	315,389	9.19	8.82	9.01
Form 4	171,065	181,343	352,408	9.77	10.35	10.06
Forms 5 and 6	301,129	256,970	558,099	17.21	14.67	15.93
Total	1,113,164	1,136,766	2,249,930	63.60	64.88	64.24
Child not yet attending school	178,447	170,780	349,227	10.20	9.75	9.97
Never attended school	7,393	9,494	16,887	0.42	0.54	0.48
Not stated	55,726	63,282	119,008	3.18	3.61	3.40
Grand total	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351	100.00	100.00	100.00

IMMIGRATION

Policy*General*

Under present policy, annual immigration intakes are determined in the light of existing economic and social conditions, both in Australia and overseas, with priority being given to family reunion and meeting shortages in specified occupational categories. Increasing emphasis is being placed on the welfare of settlers already in Australia.

Australia's immigration policy is based on its national and economic security; the capacity to provide employment, housing, education, and social services; the welfare and integration of all its citizens; the preservation of the democratic system and balanced development of the nation; the preservation and development of a culturally diversified but socially cohesive Australian society free of racial tensions and offering security, well-being, and equality of opportunity to all those living here; the concept that entry into Australia should be selective but not discriminatory; and the sympathetic consideration of persons who, for political and other reasons, would face danger to life and liberty upon return to their country of origin.

For humanitarian reasons, priority is given to the reunion of families, i.e., residents of Australia sponsoring their spouses, dependent children, and parents. For dependent family members, no test of acceptability beyond sound health and good character is applied. Special consideration is given for unassisted entry into Australia of United Kingdom citizens with an Australian-born parent or grandparent and to citizens of the United Kingdom, Canada, or Ireland (living in any of those countries), who have close associations with Australia or with a permanent resident of Australia and who are self-supporting and intend to retire on arrival in Australia.

Other persons are also considered if they have qualifications and experience recognised in Australia and who are in specialised occupations required to meet shortages in the Australian labour force. Special provision exists for the entry into Australia of refugees. Persons entering the labour force and found eligible for consideration must satisfy the normal entry requirements of economic viability, ability to integrate into the Australian community, sound health, good character, and intention of permanent settlement.

Population and immigration

To assist in formulating an integrated population policy for Australia, the National Population Inquiry was established in 1970 to advise on likely future changes in the size, composition, and distribution of Australia's population at various stages up to the year 2001. The Inquiry's *Report* was published in 1975. It brought to public attention the significant decline in fertility, particularly since 1971, and the fact that the rate of natural increase generally in Australia was declining.

The monitoring of demographic trends and the assessment of their implications for the future are crucial elements in the development of an appropriate national population strategy. The Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs is responsible for providing information on long-term population trends. Additionally, the functions of the Australian Population and Immigration Council, which is responsible to the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, include assessment of, and advice to, the Commonwealth Government on the implications of demographic trends. The Council published *Population Report 1* in November 1977, the first of a series of summaries of demographic trends. The Australian Population and Immigration Council also

published a Green Paper in 1977, entitled *Immigration policies and Australia's population*. The major purposes of the Green Paper were to stimulate public discussion on population and immigration issues, and to ascertain community attitudes regarding desirable future levels of population growth, including immigration. The information received will assist the Commonwealth Government to review Australia's population and immigration objectives.

Community participation

A Committee on Community Relations was established in June 1973 as part of the former Immigration Advisory Council. Its function is to conduct inquiries into discrimination against migrants, the exploitation of migrants, and the extent to which migrants use available community services. The Committee presented its Interim Report, covering the first two fields of inquiry, to the Commonwealth Parliament on 17 September 1974. The Final Report was published in September 1975.

Entry into Australia

Australian migration representatives overseas

The Commonwealth Government maintains immigration representatives in the United Arab Republic of Egypt (also covering Syria), Argentina (covering Uruguay and Paraguay), Austria (also covering Czechoslovakia and Hungary), Brazil, Canada, Chile (also covering Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Colombia), Eire, Fiji (also covering Tonga), France, Germany, Greece (also covering Cyprus and Israel), India, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Kenya (also covering Uganda, Ethiopia, and Seychelles), Lebanon (also covering Kuwait), Malaysia, Malta, Netherlands (also covering Belgium), Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Rhodesia, South Africa, Sweden (also covering Denmark, Norway, Finland, and Iceland), Spain (also covering Canary Islands and Portugal), Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, and Yugoslavia (also covering Roumania and Bulgaria).

Regulation of entry

It is Commonwealth Government policy that generally any person, whether coming to Australia for residence or for temporary stay, should be in possession of a visa. Visas may be issued only by Australian officials or, in countries where Australia is not represented, by British consular authorities acting on behalf of the Commonwealth Government.

The necessary controls in relation to entry into Australia are provided by the *Commonwealth Migration Act 1958*. The actual authority to enter Australia is the issue of an entry permit which is normally inscribed in the traveller's passport at the point of entry.

Any immigrant (for the purpose of the Act, "immigrant" includes persons entering for a temporary stay as well as persons intending to settle) who enters Australia without having been granted an entry permit and not being a person exempted from entry permit requirements, thereupon becomes a prohibited immigrant.

Visitors and other persons whose stay is to be of a limited duration are granted temporary entry permits which are made valid for a specified period only and may be granted subject to certain conditions. Persons who exceed the period of their authorised stay become prohibited immigrants.

The Commonwealth Migration Act contains provision for the deportation of persons who enter or remain in Australia in circumstances in which they become prohibited immigrants. Similarly, migrants convicted of serious crimes, as well as those whose conduct is considered such that they should not be allowed to remain in Australia, are liable for deportation. Only the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs is empowered to order deportation.

Temporary entry

Persons seeking to enter Australia for purposes other than settlement may be considered under the policies of the Commonwealth Government relating to visitors, students and specialised trainees, and temporary residents.

Visitors

Visas are issued free of charge overseas with minimal formality and delay to genuine applicants seeking to visit Australia for a short period for purposes such as tourism (sightseeing), business (negotiations, discussions, or inspections), seeing relatives or other personal contacts, and pre-arranged medical treatment. Persons granted visit visas are made aware through information notes and a declaration they sign as part of the visa application that they are not entitled to undertake employment or studies and that they are expected to leave Australia at the end of their authorised period of stay.

Students and specialised trainees

Young overseas students may be permitted to enter Australia as temporary residents to undertake approved tertiary or post-secondary courses not readily available in their homelands. Entry for senior secondary studies may also be permitted where this is necessary to enable later entry to tertiary institutions. As well as meeting other entry requirements, including health, students must have the capacity to undertake their proposed studies and produce evidence of enrolment and assured maintenance in Australia. Generally, student visa applications are lodged overseas by prospective students.

There is also provision for the grant of temporary residence to young persons from overseas for specialised training to upgrade their existing occupational experience or skills. Generally, temporary entry for this purpose is for a period of up to twelve months and is arranged under sponsorship involving the overseas employer and the intended training organisation in Australia.

Temporary residents

The policy of the Commonwealth Government is that opportunities for employment in Australia are to be available first to Australian citizens and migrants resident in Australia.

Temporary residence visas may, however, be issued to overseas persons to enter Australia for limited periods to engage in pre-arranged specialised activities. Persons who may receive such visas include senior management personnel for Australian companies, including branches of overseas companies; professional, technical, and other specialist personnel possessing expertise not available locally; academic staff; members of religious organisations; and entertainers and sportsmen, both individuals and groups.

Generally, action for the granting of such visas is initiated in Australia by the organisation which seeks the temporary entry of the persons concerned. Persons seeking temporary residence for periods in excess of twelve months are required to satisfy the usual entry requirements, including health.

Citizenship*Legislation*

The *Nationality and Citizenship Act* 1948 commenced on Australia Day (26 January) 1949 and repealed all previous Commonwealth legislation on this subject. The most significant effect of the Act was the creation for the first time of the status of "Australian citizen". In this respect the Act was complementary to citizenship legislation passed or about to be passed by other countries of the British Commonwealth. All Australian citizens, and the citizens of other countries of the British Commonwealth, were declared to be British subjects. The legislation

is now described as the *Australian Citizenship Act 1948*. Australian citizenship was automatically acquired from 26 January 1949 by persons who were British subjects at that date and who either :

- (1) Were born in Australia or New Guinea ;
- (2) were naturalised in Australia ;
- (3) had been residing in Australia during the five years immediately preceding 26 January 1949 ;
- (4) were born outside Australia of fathers to whom (1) or (2) above applied (provided the persons concerned had entered Australia without being placed under any immigration restriction) ; or
- (5) were women who had been married to men who became Australian citizens under the above headings (provided that the women concerned had entered Australia before 26 January 1949 without being placed under any immigration restriction).

For the purposes of the Act, "Australia" includes the Territories of Australia which are not Trust Territories.

Acquisition of Australian citizenship

Australian citizenship may be acquired under the provisions of the *Citizenship Act 1948-1973* either :

- (1) By birth in Australia ;
- (2) by birth abroad subject to registration of the birth at a Commonwealth Government office, either overseas or in Australia ; or
- (3) by grant to persons resident in Australia who make application under the conditions prescribed in the Act. Since 1949 there has been no provision in the *Citizenship Act* for settlers (regardless of their nationality or length of residence) to acquire Australian citizenship without making application for the grant of citizenship.

The *Citizenship Act* provides that any settler who has lived in Australia for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years may apply for citizenship, but must have lived in Australia for three years before citizenship can be granted. Applying after $2\frac{1}{2}$ years can save time. All are required to attend a ceremony and take an oath or make an affirmation of allegiance. There are several exceptions to the requirement of three years residence:

- (1) The husband, wife, widow, or widower of an Australian citizen may apply for citizenship at any time after arriving in Australia, providing the intention is to settle here permanently ;
- (2) a married settler who has not lived in Australia for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years may apply for citizenship at the same time as his wife or her husband, provided the spouse has lived here for the required $2\frac{1}{2}$ years ;
- (3) the Minister may approve in special cases the granting of citizenship to people under 21 years of age who have not completed three years residence in Australia. People under 18 years of age require the consent of a responsible parent ;
- (4) children under 16 years of age normally become citizens when their parents become citizens and their names are included in the certificate of one of the parents. If they wish, they may obtain separate documentary evidence of their citizenship from the Regional Director of the Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs in their State ; and
- (5) persons who serve in the permanent defence forces of Australia may be granted citizenship after completing three months service, or if discharged earlier on medical grounds attributable to service, immediately on discharge.

Status of married women

The *Citizenship Act* recognises the independence of married women. Australian citizenship is not lost by marriage to a foreign national nor do women of foreign nationality automatically acquire Australian citizenship upon

marriage to an Australian citizen. However, special provisions for acquiring Australian citizenship apply to such women as are wives of Australian citizens.

Victoria

Immigration into Victoria

Because of interstate movements, the effect of overseas migration on the population of a particular State can only be reliably measured at the time of a national Census of Population and Housing from information gathered on birthplace, nationality, and period of residence in Australia. A comparison of the preliminary results of the 1976 Census with those of the 1947 Census shows clearly the contribution of immigration to Victoria's population growth. Between 1947 and 1976 Victoria's as recorded Census count increased from 2,054,701 to 3,646,980—an increase of 1,592,279. Of the 1976 figure, 803,534 persons had been born overseas.

Details of the number of persons who had been born in each overseas country was not available from the 1976 Census at the time of writing. However, figures from the 1971 Census showed that the principal birthplaces of the 797,722 overseas born persons living in Victoria at that time were: United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland 270,571, Italy 121,758, Greece 79,048, Yugoslavia 49,756, Germany 36,699, The Netherlands 33,939, Malta 25,787, Poland 23,639 and New Zealand 15,900.

Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs

With the formation of the Ministry, the State Immigration Office was integrated as the Immigration Division. Its origins lie in an agreement at the Premiers' Conference of 1946, when the States undertook the responsibility of dealing with nominations of migrants under the British Assisted Passage Scheme, their reception, transit accommodation, travel to their final destination, and aftercare. Legislation forming the Ministry in 1976 formalises Victoria's policy in one of the major objectives: "to promote and facilitate the settlement of migrants in Victoria, and to co-ordinate measures conducive to the building of a socially cohesive society".

The Ministry also has representative staff in the Office of the Agent-General for Victoria in London. This responsibility has been broadened to include nominations for United Kingdom citizens resident in the United Kingdom whose entry is sought on an unassisted basis.

The ultimate arrival of a migrant from the United Kingdom in Victoria usually stems from a personal nomination lodged by a resident of Victoria or by a group nomination. The former may be a relative, friend, or employer; the latter are usually commercial enterprises which seek to recruit particular categories of workers. In the eight years from 1969 to 1976 Victoria's settler arrivals totalled 258,853 persons from many countries.

Many migrants possessing special skills are sponsored by government departments and instrumentalities, private companies, hospitals, etc. Their arrival considerably assists a State with high industrial content and at the same time helps the Victorian Government's decentralisation policy.

The Immigration Division renders every assistance in order that migrants may quickly integrate into the Victorian community. Where migrants who have arrived under personal nomination are experiencing accommodation difficulties, temporary hostel accommodation is sometimes provided. Assistance is also given in securing suitable employment.

The interlocking activities of the Ethnic Affairs and Immigration Divisions have extended the activities of assisting migrant settlement beyond the area of United Kingdom migration. Assistance is given in a wide range of co-ordination activities with other Victorian Government departments.

Programmes are in operation to assist and support ethnic communities in establishing social, welfare, cultural, and educational projects so that migrants are encouraged to express their identity and at the same time have the opportunity of participating in the social, cultural, educational, political and economic life of the wider Australian community.

A planned educational programme to encourage community awareness of the value of ethnic cultures and of sympathetic understanding of the problems of the new immigrant is in operation, and the Ministry has produced a wide range of multi-lingual publications for or on behalf of other government departments including the resource manual "Migrants Melbourne".

Close liaison is maintained with all migrant groups as a means of developing a truly integrated and cohesive multicultural society.

Statistics

AUSTRALIA—PERSONS ARRIVING UNDER ASSISTED MIGRATION SCHEMES

Assisted migration scheme	Date of commencement of scheme	Number assisted to June 1977
United Kingdom	April 1947	1,129,806
Refugee	July 1947	262,014
Special Passage Assistance Programme and United States Passage Assistance Programme	July 1966	138,723
German	August 1952	98,251
Dutch	April 1951	83,426
Greek	August 1952	73,101
Italian	August 1951	66,278
Maltese	January 1949	46,404
General assisted passage schemes	September 1954	40,388
Austrian	August 1952	22,717
Yugoslav	October 1970	15,713
Spanish	August 1958	14,751
Turkish	October 1968	14,192
Belgian	February 1961	3,363
Other schemes		33,816
Total		2,042,943

VICTORIA—PERSONS GRANTED AUSTRALIAN CITIZENSHIP

Previous nationality or country of citizenship	1976	1956-1976	Previous nationality or country of citizenship	1976	1956-1976
American (United States)	61	548	Italian	4,106	67,515
Austrian	130	3,673	Jordanian	29	272
British—			Latvian	16	5,485
United Kingdom			Lebanese	1,030	4,320
and colonies	5,697	(a)23,580	Lithuanian	15	2,727
Other	4,474	(a)25,207	Norwegian	16	317
Chinese	146	2,245	Polish	376	23,561
Czechoslovak	128	4,078	Portuguese	119	321
Danish	27	647	Roumanian	36	955
Dutch	339	27,479	Russian	43	2,367
Egyptian	498	3,761	Spanish	314	1,509
Estonian	..	1,178	Swedish	9	201
Filipino	75	308	Swiss	141	1,097
Finnish	48	812	Syrian	126	580
French	167	1,165	Turkish	237	795
German	461	18,812	Ukrainian	12	6,409
Greek	11,405	59,733	Yugoslav	5,520	31,425
Hungarian	151	10,019	Stateless	366	4,295
Iraqi	20	113	Other	954	4,655
Israeli	133	3,119			
			Total	37,425	345,283

(a) Excludes British nationality before July 1962, for which years figures are not available.

AUSTRALIA—OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY STATES

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
ARRIVALS									
1972	733,414	190,419	79,336	3,716	84,050	128	18,853	754	1,110,670
1973	783,230	284,975	105,666	2,517	92,156	89	21,279	448	1,290,360
1974	902,760	282,537	144,085	1,877	139,491	111	25,114	554	1,496,529
1975	912,393	318,004	156,277	711	131,552	50	(a)9,590	382	1,528,959
1976	987,438	358,605	148,730	198	133,634	247	(a)12,448	336	1,641,636
DEPARTURES									
1972	714,811	177,015	84,587	3,828	80,508	288	21,216	571	1,082,824
1973	780,660	253,464	101,775	4,602	86,764	209	21,961	507	1,249,942
1974	876,774	271,382	135,991	2,862	98,212	161	23,602	424	1,409,408
1975	943,088	312,029	154,130	1,897	117,021	137	(a)8,488	294	1,537,084
1976	971,280	342,882	148,506	757	123,811	81	(a)14,520	319	1,602,156

(a) These figures reflect the impact of the cyclone which severely damaged Darwin on 25 December 1974.
 NOTE. This table indicates the State or Territory where passengers disembarked from or embarked on the ship or aircraft up to the end of 1973 and thereafter to the State of clearance by customs and immigration authorities. Because numbers of passengers use interstate transport to commence or complete their journeys, the figures do not indicate the precise effect on the population of the States of movements to and from overseas countries.

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—OVERSEAS MIGRATION

Year	Australia				Total	Victoria (a)				Total
	Permanent and long-term movement (b)		Short-term movement			Short-term movement				
	Settlers	Other	Australian residents returning or departing temporarily	Visitors		Permanent and long term movement (b)	Australian residents returning or departing temporarily	Visitors		
ARRIVALS										
1972	112,468	80,837	490,962	426,403	1,110,670	46,696	89,718	54,005	190,419	
1973	105,003	92,391	620,842	472,124	1,290,360	51,537	154,179	79,259	284,975	
1974	121,324	90,304	752,218	532,683	1,496,529	42,271	159,371	80,895	282,537	
1975	54,117	78,210	880,609	516,023	1,528,959	26,892	204,277	86,835	318,004	
1976	58,317	83,187	968,264	531,868	1,641,636	32,119	233,817	92,669	358,605	
DEPARTURES										
1972	33,172	103,813	504,519	441,320	1,082,824	25,829	99,986	51,200	177,015	
1973	30,325	99,575	638,141	481,901	1,249,942	28,512	149,877	75,075	253,464	
1974	21,849	102,531	769,650	515,378	1,409,408	26,409	171,001	73,972	271,382	
1975	18,315	100,501	911,815	506,453	1,537,084	24,864	208,449	78,716	312,029	
1976	16,815	99,075	973,798	512,468	1,602,156	25,008	234,201	83,673	342,882	

(a) See note to preceding table.

(b) "Permanent and long-term movement" relates to persons arriving who state that they intend to reside in Australia permanently or for a period of one year or more, and to persons departing who state that they intend to reside abroad permanently or for a period of one year or more. From January 1974, new passenger cards and processing arrangements were introduced which have affected comparability in certain instances.

ABORIGINALS IN VICTORIA

In 1974 the Victorian *Aboriginal Affairs Act* 1967 was repealed and the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs abolished. Overall responsibility for Aboriginal affairs was transferred to the Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs under an arrangement between the Australian and Victorian Governments. The transfer became effective on 11 January 1975. Shortly after the transfer, the Victorian region was, for operational and administrative purposes, extended to include Tasmania, and is now known as the South-eastern region.

The major functions of the Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs are policy, planning, and co-ordination. The Department also provides direct grants to Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal statutory and non-statutory

organisations concerned with education, heritage and culture, recreation, legal aid, health, employment, business development, town management and public utilities, welfare, and housing. Commonwealth, Victorian and local government authorities and non-government organisations are expected to provide direct services to Aboriginal citizens, as they do to other citizens. These bodies—not the Department of Aboriginal Affairs—provide housing, health, education, employment, legal representation, culture, recreation, and welfare programmes.

Special programmes are funded by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs through companies and statutory bodies such as the Aboriginal Loans Commission (business and housing loans), Aboriginal Land Fund Commission, Aboriginal Hostels Limited, Aboriginal Arts and Crafts Pty Ltd, National Aboriginal Sports Foundation, the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, and the Aboriginal Publications Foundation.

Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal staff of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs seek to encourage Aboriginal individuals, families, and organisations to use community services, and where needs are not being met, to seek to achieve change in those services. Staff of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs make contact with community organisations, to encourage executives and their personnel to provide services to Aboriginals as for other citizens, as well as ensuring that Aboriginal identity and special needs are understood and met.

The major policy concepts of the Commonwealth Government are Aboriginal self-management, self-determination, and self-sufficiency. The Department's purpose is to act as a financial resource and adviser and guardians of Aboriginal rights and interests.

Aboriginals are increasingly participating in decision-making processes concerning their affairs. They have formed organisations in the Melbourne metropolitan area and country areas and received grants from the Department to provide services in housing, employment, education, welfare, health, culture, recreation, and legal aid. The organisations are governed by Aboriginal committees. Aboriginals are employed by Commonwealth and State Government departments and local government authorities. Aboriginal opinions and aspirations are made known through regular State-wide consultations and conferences and specially established consultative committees, organised by the Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs and the Commonwealth Department of Education, as well as by their own organisations.

The former reserves at Lake Tyres and Framlingham were returned to the ownership of their Aboriginal residents in 1971 under the *Aboriginal Lands Act* 1970. This was the first time in Australia that former Crown land reserved for Aboriginals had been returned with unconditional freehold title to Aboriginals residing at the properties concerned.

The *Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act* 1972 established an Office administered by the Protector of Relics. A Relics Advisory Committee was created under provisions of the Act to advise the Minister, and it includes two Aboriginal members appointed by Victoria's Chief Secretary.

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VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES

Legal provisions

The system of compulsory registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria has been in force since 1853, and the registers contain all necessary information bearing on the family history of the people. The statutory duties under the Registration Act are performed by the Government Statist, who has supervision over registration officers, registrars of marriages, and (relating to their registration duties) the clergymen who celebrate marriages. Copies of entries certified by the Government Statist or by an Assistant Government Statist or an authorised registration officer are *prima facie* evidence in the courts of Australia of the facts to which they relate. At the Government Statist's Office (295 Queen Street, Melbourne) there is kept for reference a complete collection of all registrations effected since 1 July 1853, as well as originals or certified copies of all existing church records relating to earlier periods, as far back as 1837.

The various Acts relating to the registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria were consolidated in 1958.

In November 1959 a Bill was placed before the Victorian Parliament to reorganise the system of registration of births and deaths in Victoria. This new legislation, known as the *Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act 1959*, which came into operation on 1 October 1960, was designed to allow registrations of births and deaths to be effected by post instead of through those persons who previously held office as Registrars of Births and Deaths. No alteration, however, was made to the system of registration of marriages. In 1961 the Commonwealth Parliament passed the *Marriage Act 1961*. A few minor provisions (relating mainly to certain extensions of the application of the prohibited degrees) came into operation on the date the Act received the Royal Assent (6 May 1961), and the remainder of the Act came into operation on 1 September 1963. On this date the Act superseded the marriage laws of all the States, the two mainland Territories, and Norfolk Island.

Statistical summary

The principal vital statistics in Victoria from 1972 to 1976 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Year	Number registered				Infant death rate (deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)
	Marriages	Live births	Deaths	Infant deaths (a)	
1972	31,206	71,807	29,856	1,048	14.6
1973	30,203	67,123	30,696	958	14.3
1974	29,708	66,201	30,875	989	14.9
1975	27,806	61,897	29,499	806	13.0
1976	28,760	60,667	30,753	702	11.6

(a) Included in deaths.

Marriages

Marriages registered in Victoria in 1976 numbered 28,760, an increase of 954 on the number registered in 1975.

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF MARRIAGES

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1972	41,520	31,206	16,066	10,829	9,120	3,426	490	1,372	114,029
1973	40,722	30,203	16,490	10,806	9,102	3,395	513	1,469	112,700
1974	39,327	29,708	16,086	10,769	9,295	3,567	566	1,355	110,673
1975	36,958	27,806	15,230	9,843	9,026	3,242	406	1,462	103,973
1976	38,487	28,760	16,703	10,902	9,517	3,477	541	1,586	109,973

No further details of marriages for 1976 were available at the time of publication; the following tables in this section, therefore, relate to 1975 and earlier years.

VICTORIA—RELATIVE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES, 1975

Ages of bridegrooms (a)	Ages of brides (a) (years)														Total bridegrooms
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 and over	
16	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
17	10	9	5	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
18	..	2	74	102	147	59	23	33	2	1	..	..	..	..	443
19	..	4	85	208	341	248	146	123	8	2	..	..	..	..	1,165
20	65	178	487	634	528	373	25	5	2	..	..	..	2,297
21 to 24	1	7	136	413	1,292	2,138	2,463	5,099	571	56	9	1	..	2	12,188
25 to 29	1	4	44	107	276	425	663	2,989	1,612	306	60	13	6	..	6,506
30 to 34	2	8	47	44	52	507	712	354	99	43	9	5	1,882
35 to 39	7	14	16	117	248	232	137	61	31	12	879
40 to 44	1	2	4	27	115	103	141	107	47	30	577
45 to 49	2	1	12	40	52	91	101	123	80	502
50 to 54	1	12	29	56	71	108	154	434
55 to 59	3	9	14	35	63	145	278	278
60 to 64	1	1	2	2	3	6	19	36	178	248
65 and over	3	1	1	4	19	338	366
Total brides	2	17	419	1,030	2,605	3,574	3,900	9,290	3,359	1,153	616	455	442	944	27,806

(a) The marriage of bridegrooms under 18 years and brides under 16 years of age is restricted by the provisions of the Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961.

**VICTORIA—PERCENTAGES OF BRIDEGROOMS
AND BRIDES IN AGE GROUPS, 1975**

Age group (years)	Percentage of total		Age group (years)	Percentage of total	
	Bride- grooms	Brides		Bride- grooms	Brides
14	..	(a)	30 to 34	6.77	4.15
15	..	(a)	35 to 39	3.16	2.22
16	(a)	1.51	40 to 44	2.08	1.64
17	0.13	3.70	45 to 49	1.81	1.59
18	1.59	9.37	50 to 54	1.56	1.24
19	4.19	12.85	55 to 59	1.00	0.76
20	8.26	14.03	60 and over	2.21	1.40
21 to 24	43.83	33.41			
25 to 29	23.40	12.08	Total	100.00	100.00

(a) Less than 0.1

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES OF MINORS (a)

Year	Age in years							Total	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Number	Percentage of all marriages
BRIDEGROOMS									
1971	..	..	3	44	636	1,414	2,452	4,549	14.05
1972	..	..	2	51	621	1,342	2,353	4,369	14.00
1973	..	..	1	31	588	1,216	2,346	4,182	13.85
1974	..	..	4	48	582	1,299	2,407	4,340	14.61
1975	..	..	5	36	443	1,165	2,297	3,946	14.19
BRIDES									
1971	..	13	656	1,491	2,766	4,011	4,720	13,657	42.17
1972	3	24	632	1,443	2,651	3,994	4,341	13,088	41.94
1973	3	20	570	1,272	2,688	3,838	4,444	12,835	42.50
1974	7	20	512	1,180	2,845	3,967	4,304	12,835	43.20
1975	2	17	419	1,030	2,605	3,574	3,900	11,547	41.53

(a) An amendment to the Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961, which came into effect on 1 July 1973, redefined a minor as "a person who has not attained the age of eighteen years" (previously 21 years).

A feature of Victorian marriages since the end of the Second World War has been the increase in the proportion of marriages which involve persons under 21. In 1947, 4.82 per cent of bridegrooms and 22.94 per cent of brides were under 21 years of age. In 1975 these percentages were 14.19 and 41.53, respectively, and in 12.11 per cent of marriages both parties were under 21 years of age.

VICTORIA—AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE (a)

Year	Bridegrooms				Brides			
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced men	All bride- grooms	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced women	All brides
1971	24.7	56.7	40.2	26.5	22.1	50.5	36.8	23.8
1972	24.7	56.9	40.2	26.5	22.1	51.4	36.5	23.9
1973	24.6	57.9	39.6	26.7	22.1	50.7	36.0	24.0
1974	24.6	57.1	39.4	26.7	22.1	50.7	36.3	24.1
1975	24.8	57.5	39.2	27.2	22.2	51.0	36.1	24.5

(a) Arithmetic mean.

The age in relation to which approximately half the number of bachelors was younger, and approximately half was older (the median age), was 23.5 years. The corresponding age for spinsters was 21.2 years. More bachelors were married at 22 years and spinsters at 20 years (the modal ages) than at any other age.

The following tables show the previous marital status of bridegrooms and brides marrying from 1971 to 1975 and the proportions by previous marital status for periods since 1940:

VICTORIA—PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES

Period	Bridegrooms			Brides			Total marriages
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced men	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced women	
1971	29,549	1,001	1,836	29,587	1,045	1,754	32,386
1972	28,403	929	1,874	28,369	1,037	1,800	31,206
1973	27,165	951	2,087	27,147	1,044	2,012	30,203
1974	26,628	946	2,134	26,677	1,015	2,016	29,708
1975	24,386	922	2,498	24,392	1,035	2,379	27,806

VICTORIA—BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES BY PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS : NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES, 1940 TO 1975

Marriages between—	1975		Previous marital status	Percentage of total—			
	Number	Per-centage		1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-1969	1975
BRIDEGROOMS							
Bachelors and spinsters	22,890	82.3	Bachelors	90.5	89.5	91.6	87.7
Bachelors and widows	304	1.1	Widowers	4.9	4.5	3.4	3.3
Bachelors and divorced women	1,192	4.3	Divorced men	4.6	6.0	5.0	9.0
Widowers and spinsters	188	0.7	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Widowers and widows	454	1.6	BRIDES				
Widowers and divorced women	280	1.0	Spinsters	91.4	89.2	91.2	87.7
Divorced men and spinsters	1,314	4.7	Widows	3.9	4.4	3.6	3.7
Divorced men and widows	277	1.0	Divorced women	4.7	6.4	5.2	8.6
Divorced men and divorced women	907	3.3	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total marriages	27,806	100.0					

For many years civil marriage ceremonies have been performed at certain country centres and at the Office of the Government Statist in Melbourne. This situation changed during 1973 and 1974 with the appointment of a number of additional civil celebrants, the majority of whom operate in the Melbourne metropolitan area. Civil celebrants may marry couples at any location.

VICTORIA—CIVIL MARRIAGES

Year	Total civil marriages		Performed in the Office of the Government Statist	
	Number	Percentage of total marriages	Number	Percentage of total civil marriages
1971	2,815	8.69	2,300	81.71
1972	3,505	11.23	3,008	85.82
1973	3,927	13.00	3,376	85.97
1974	4,449	14.98	3,069	68.98
1975	5,459	19.63	3,342	61.22

NOTE. In August 1971 the Melbourne location for civil marriages was moved to new premises where it became possible to perform more ceremonies each year.

In 1975 the number of marriages celebrated by ministers of religion was 22,347, representing 80.37 per cent of total marriages. Civil marriages numbered 5,459, or 19.63 per cent of the total.

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES : RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL, 1975

Category of celebrant	Number	Proportion of total marriages
Ministers of religion—		
Recognised denominations (a)—		
Roman Catholic Church	7,731	27.80
Church of England in Australia	5,078	18.26
The Presbyterian Church of Australia	3,499	12.58
The Methodist Church of Australasia	2,218	7.98
Orthodox Churches (b)	1,097	3.95
Churches of Christ in Australia	507	1.82
The Baptist Union of Australia	472	1.70
Congregational Union of Australia	322	1.16
Lutheran Church (b)	244	0.88
Jewry	176	0.63
The Salvation Army	151	0.54
Unitarians	148	0.53
Jehovah's Witnesses	96	0.35
Seventh-day Adventist Church	75	0.27
Islam	71	0.26
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints	42	0.15
Assemblies of God in Australia	35	0.13
Revival Centres of Australia	28	0.10
Other recognised denominations	223	0.80
Other ministers	134	0.48
Total ministers of religion	22,347	80.37
Civil officers	5,459	19.63
Total marriages	27,806	100.00

(a) Under authority of the Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961.

(b) Includes churches grouped under this heading in the proclamation made under the Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961.

Divorce

The *Family Law Act* 1975 came into operation throughout Australia on 5 January 1976. This Act repealed the *Matrimonial Causes Act* 1959 which had been operative since 1 February 1961. Divorce statistics for 1976 are shown in the supplement at the end of this *Year Book*, together with further information on the *Family Law Act* 1975.

The following tables relate to the year 1975, when the *Matrimonial Causes Act* 1959 was in operation. Shown below are the number of petitions filed by husbands and wives, respectively, and the number of dissolutions of marriage and nullities of marriage granted during the year 1975. Every decree of dissolution of marriage is in the first instance a decree nisi and is generally not made absolute until the expiration of not less than three months thereafter.

VICTORIA—DIVORCE, 1975

Petition for—	Petitions filed by—			Decrees granted to—		
	Husbands	Wives	Total	Husbands	Wives	Total
Dissolution	(a)2,215	(b)4,113	6,328	2,219	3,439	(c)5,663
Nullity	6	13	19	5	11	16
Judicial separation	..	2	2	..	4	4
Total	2,221	4,128	6,349	2,224	3,454	(c)5,683

(a) Includes one petition for dissolution or nullity.

(b) Includes one petition for dissolution or nullity.

(c) Includes five petitions granted to both parties of marriage.

VICTORIA—DIVORCE : PETITIONS FILED AND DECREES GRANTED :
DISSOLUTION, NULLITY, AND JUDICIAL SEPARATION

Year	Petitions filed			Decrees granted		
	Dissolution (a)	Nullity	Judicial separation	Dissolution	Nullity	Judicial separation
1971	4,256	13	2	3,072	6	1
1972	4,518	11	4	3,655	9	..
1973	5,164	15	1	3,301	11	1
1974	6,565	5	1	4,450	14	1
1975	6,328	19	2	5,663	16	4

(a) Includes fourteen petitions for dual relief in 1971, fifteen in 1972, six in 1973, nine in 1974, and two in 1975.

NOTE : The number of decrees granted on an annual basis does not necessarily indicate precise trends in divorce rates as these figures may be affected from year to year by such administrative factors as the availability of courts or judges.

VICTORIA—DIVORCE : GROUNDS ON WHICH DECREES
WERE GRANTED, 1975

Grounds on which granted	Dissolution		Nullity		Judicial separation	
	Husbands' petitions	Wives' petitions	Husbands' petitions	Wives' petitions	Husbands' petitions	Wives' petitions
Adultery	1,023	1,090	..	..	..	1
Adultery and desertion	37	29	..	..	..	..
Cruelty	2	105	..	..	..	1
Desertion	764	1,592	..	..	..	2
Separation	338	458	..	..	..	..
Desertion and separation	37	71	..	..	..	..
Other grounds	18	94	5	11	..	..
Total	2,219	3,439	5	11	..	4

NOTE. In addition to the above there were five instances where dissolutions were granted to both parties.

VICTORIA—DIVORCE : DECREES GRANTED : AGES OF
PETITIONERS (AT DATE OF DECREE) AND ISSUE, 1975

Ages of petitioners (years)	Dissolution		Nullity		Judicial separation		Number of children (a)	
	Husbands' petitions	Wives' petitions	Husbands' petitions	Wives' petitions	Husbands' petitions	Wives' petitions	Husbands' petitions	Wives' petitions
Under 20	2	8	..	..	..	..	2	12
20-24	78	292	1	1	..	..	50	229
25-29	463	868	1	5	..	1	348	984
30-34	509	631	3	3	..	1	631	1,121
35-39	334	509	..	..	..	..	607	1,176
40-44	234	381	..	2	..	..	500	883
45-49	196	349	..	..	..	..	343	495
50-54	170	206	..	..	..	1	179	167
55-59	110	118	..	..	..	1	103	34
60 and over	123	77	..	..	..	..	22	13
Total	2,219	3,439	5	11	..	4	2,785	5,114

(a) Of the total 7,899 children shown above, eleven children were the issue of marriages for which nullities were granted and six children were the issue of a marriage for which a judicial separation was granted. In addition to the above, there were five instances involving a total of nine children where dissolutions were granted to both parties.

**VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE : DECREES GRANTED :
AGES OF PARTIES (AT DATE OF DECREE), 1975**

Ages of husbands (years)	Ages of wives (years)										Total husbands
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	
20-24	7	145	25	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	180
25-29	..	352	726	69	5	1	..	..	..	..	1,153
30-34	..	56	600	518	54	2	..	..	..	..	1,230
35-39	..	9	98	371	340	50	8	4	..	..	880
40-44	16	85	262	236	52	9	1	..	661
45-49	3	20	74	216	224	32	4	3	576
50-54	5	16	51	171	164	32	9	448
55-59	5	16	46	98	70	19	254
60 and over	1	1	..	6	26	37	74	136	281
Total wives	7	562	1,469	1,072	756	578	527	344	181	167	5,663

**VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE : DECREES GRANTED :
DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND ISSUE, 1975**

Duration of marriage (years)	Number of children							Total dis- solutions	Total children (a)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and over		
1	7	1	2	..	..	..	..	10	5
2	33	9	1	2	..	1	..	46	22
3	93	26	2	1	..	..	..	122	33
4	207	62	19	2	..	1	..	291	111
5	234	127	29	4	1	..	..	395	201
6	189	144	61	8	4	3	..	409	321
7	133	135	98	18	2	2	1	389	410
8	120	114	93	25	6	..	1	359	407
9	73	97	118	34	6	1	1	330	470
10	47	68	109	29	12	1	2	268	438
11	48	55	102	38	15	1	..	259	438
12	31	37	70	49	24	3	1	215	441
13	30	20	69	43	22	2	3	189	403
14	23	20	67	53	16	5	1	185	408
15-19	105	104	232	170	103	27	32	773	1,829
20-24	99	84	166	114	75	27	15	580	1,287
25-29	200	119	78	36	17	3	7	460	515
30-34	141	38	25	6	4	1	..	215	127
35-39	100	6	4	2	..	..	..	112	20
40 and over	54	1	..	..	1	..	..	56	5
Total dissolutions of marriage	1,967	1,267	1,345	634	308	78	64	5,663	..
Total children	..	1,267	2,690	1,902	1,232	390	410	..	7,891

(a) Of the total of 7,891 children shown above, nine children were the issue of marriages for which dissolutions were granted to both parties.

Births

The number of births registered in Victoria during the year 1976 was 60,667.

Stillbirths, which are excluded from births and deaths, numbered 616 and corresponded to a rate of 10.05 per 1,000 births live and still in 1976. The compulsory registration of stillborn children became effective in 1953.

The following table shows the number of births in each State and Territory from 1972 to 1976:

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF BIRTHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1972	95,278	71,807	39,251	21,844	22,177	7,824	2,722	4,066	264,969
1973	87,332	67,123	38,067	20,407	20,510	7,326	2,808	4,096	247,669
1974	86,162	66,201	37,852	20,181	20,207	7,398	2,808	4,368	245,177
1975	80,918	61,897	36,403	19,986	20,338	6,982	2,118	4,370	233,012
1976	78,492	60,667	35,243	18,947	20,670	6,702	2,607	4,482	227,810

**VICTORIA—BIRTHS BY SEX, MASCULINITY, AVERAGE AGE
OF FATHER AND MOTHER**

Year	Males	Females	Total	Masculinity (a)	Confinements average age (b)		
					Nuptial		Ex-nuptial
					Father	Mother	Mother (c)
1972	36,842	34,965	71,807	105.37	29.7	26.7	22.8
1973	34,405	32,718	67,123	105.16	29.6	26.6	23.0
1974	33,993	32,208	66,201	105.54	29.6	26.6	23.0
1975	31,904	29,993	61,897	106.37	29.6	26.7	23.2
1976	31,068	29,599	60,667	104.96	29.7	26.8	23.3

(a) Number of male births per 100 female births.

(b) Arithmetic mean.

(c) Information is not available to allow the calculation of the average age of fathers of ex-nuptial children.

**VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS : AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND
PREVIOUS ISSUE, 1976**

Age group of mother (years)	Number of married mothers with previous issue numbering—											Total married mothers
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 and over	Not stated	
Under 20	2,506	512	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,043
20-24	9,450	6,508	1,400	193	26	2	..	..	..	..	..	17,579
25-29	7,176	9,571	4,594	1,148	234	53	13	2	..	..	..	22,791
30-34	1,639	2,915	2,608	1,205	426	171	45	21	9	4	..	9,043
35-39	382	597	617	430	252	136	84	43	29	20	..	2,590
40-44	72	84	84	70	76	57	33	17	10	32	..	535
45-49	4	1	3	3	5	4	8	3	6	8	..	45
50 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Age not stated	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Total	21,230	20,190	9,332	3,050	1,019	423	183	86	54	65	..	55,632
Proportion of total married mothers	38.16	36.29	16.77	5.48	1.83	0.76	0.33	0.15	0.10	0.12	..	100.00

**VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS :
NUMBER OF MOTHERS IN AGE GROUPS,
TOTAL ISSUE, AND AVERAGE ISSUE, 1976**

Age group of mother (years)	Number of mothers	Total issue	Average issue
Under 20	3,043	3,621	1.19
20-24	17,579	27,733	1.58
25-29	22,791	46,546	2.04
30-34	9,043	24,015	2.66
35-39	2,590	8,674	3.35
40-44	535	2,320	4.34
45-49	45	304	6.76
50 and over	1	11	11.00
Age not stated	5	11	2.20
Total	55,632	113,235	2.04

**VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS : RELATIVE
AGE GROUPS OF PARENTS, 1976**

Age group of father (years)	Age group of mother (years)									Total fathers
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over	Not stated	
Under 20	429	92	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	522
20-24	1,917	6,711	862	50	5	..	..	..	1	9,546
25-29	573	8,870	12,419	1,009	58	2	..	..	2	22,933
30-34	98	1,587	7,652	4,554	344	22	..	..	1	14,258
35-39	18	252	1,512	2,599	1,157	73	1	..	..	5,612
40-44	2	40	237	633	707	213	7	..	..	1,839
45-49	2	11	70	144	253	172	25	..	..	677
50 and over	2	7	30	52	64	52	12	1	..	220
Not stated	2	9	8	2	2	1	..	..	1	25
Married mothers	3,043	17,579	22,791	9,043	2,590	535	45	1	5	55,632

**VICTORIA—NUPTIAL FIRST BIRTHS : AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND
DURATION OF MARRIAGE, 1976**

Age group of mother (years)	Duration of marriage																			Total nuptial first births
	Months											Years								
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3	4	5 and over			
Under 20	31	59	89	171	247	369	247	79	82	127	120	106	639	124	16			2,506		
20-24	35	39	68	106	163	237	219	117	139	248	263	237	2,820	2,507	1,492	585	175	9,450		
25-29	23	22	34	25	43	53	55	50	71	104	108	103	1,026	1,227	1,299	1,200	1,733	7,176		
30-34	13	16	9	9	25	24	24	25	29	36	36	39	319	214	169	154	525	1,639		
35-39	4	3	2	1	3	5	10	9	9	11	9	11	76	53	43	22	111	382		
40-44	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	5	10	11	6	6	24	72
45-49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	4
50 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total	106	141	204	312	465	689	555	279	328	521	538	501	4,890	4,138	3,027	1,967	2,569	21,230		

VICTORIA—MULTIPLE CONFINEMENTS (a)

Year	Cases of twins	Cases of triplets	Total multiple cases	Total confinements	Multiple cases per 1,000 total confinements
1972	771	5	776	71,034	10.92
1973	703	7	710	66,411	10.69
1974	593	3	596	65,606	9.08
1975	573	6	579	61,315	9.44
1976	663	5	(b)669	60,017	11.15

(a) Excludes confinements where the births were stillborn children only.

(b) Includes 1 case of quadruplets.

On the average of the five years 1972 to 1976, mothers of twins were one in 98 of all mothers whose confinements were recorded, mothers of triplets one in 12,476, and mothers of all multiple births one in 97.

The following tables show details of ex-nuptial births in each State and Territory for the years 1972 to 1976 and the ages of mothers of ex-nuptial children in Victoria :

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1972	9,766	5,001	5,185	1,803	2,632	695	356	221	25,659
1973	8,726	4,611	5,241	1,800	2,497	743	383	197	24,198
1974	8,371	4,394	4,955	1,879	2,352	788	458	211	23,408
1975	8,291	4,395	5,034	1,943	2,527	758	495	262	23,705
1976	7,991	4,426	4,664	1,789	2,621	706	614	253	23,064

AUSTRALIA—EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS : PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BIRTHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1972	10.25	6.96	13.21	8.25	11.87	8.88	13.08	5.44	9.68
1973	9.99	6.87	13.77	8.82	12.17	10.14	13.64	4.81	9.77
1974	9.72	6.64	13.09	9.31	11.64	10.65	16.31	4.83	9.55
1975	10.25	7.10	13.83	9.72	12.43	10.86	23.37	6.00	10.17
1976	10.18	7.30	13.23	9.44	12.68	10.53	23.55	5.64	10.12

VICTORIA—AGES OF MOTHERS OF EX-NUPTIAL CHILDREN

Age of mother (years)	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
13	2	3	5	..	..
14	18	16	19	16	18
15	105	113	116	87	102
16	307	278	270	291	233
17	514	461	448	409	388
18	550	503	515	462	403
19	523	436	393	404	433
20	456	385	349	336	325
21-24	1,156	1,026	925	960	1,031
25-29	685	765	757	795	822
30-34	366	325	323	398	412
35-39	196	189	190	158	171
40-44	60	70	46	41	37
45 and over	7	6	3	1	1
Not stated	2	4	2	3	9
Total	4,947	4,580	4,361	4,361	4,385

VICTORIA—ADOPTIONS AND LEGITIMATIONS

Year	Number of children—	
	Adopted (a)	Legitimated (b)
1972	1,878	545
1973	1,766	596
1974	1,490	551
1975	1,229	489
1976	1,330	517

(a) Legal adoptions registered under the provisions of the Commonwealth *Adoption of Children Act* 1964.

(b) Legitimations registered. Under the provisions of the Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961, which came into operation on 1 September 1963, a child whose parents were not married to each other at the time of its birth becomes legitimised on the subsequent marriage of its parents. The legitimisation takes place whether or not there was a legal impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the child's birth and whether or not the child was still living at the time of the marriage, or in the case of a child born before 1 September 1963, at that date.

Deaths

By law, deaths occurring in Australia must be registered in the State in which they occur. The following statistics have been prepared from cause of death information supplied by medical practitioners and coroners for persons whose deaths were registered in the calendar years shown.

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF DEATHS

Year of registration	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1972	41,652	29,856	16,598	9,764	7,441	3,227	553	669	109,760
1973	41,122	30,696	16,732	9,835	7,845	3,347	580	665	110,822
1974	43,999	30,875	18,128	10,236	7,778	3,484	575	758	115,833
1975	40,497	29,499	16,421	9,947	7,972	3,339	610	736	109,021
1976	42,122	30,753	17,257	9,999	7,740	3,389	567	853	112,680

*Causes of death**Classification*

Causes of death in Australia from 1968 onwards have been classified according to the Eighth (1965) Revision of the World Health Organisation's (WHO) International Classification of Diseases (ICD8). Particulars relate to the underlying cause of death, which WHO has defined as the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death. Accidental and violent deaths are classified according to the external cause, that is, to the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury, rather than to the nature of the injury.

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF DEATH : NUMBERS AND RATES, 1976

World Health Assembly List B cause group	Cause of death (a)	ICD8 category code numbers	Number of deaths	Proportion of total	Rate per 1,000,000 of mean population
B4	Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	008,009	63	0.20	17
B5	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	010-012	31	0.10	8
B6	Other tuberculosis, including late effects	013-019	13	0.04	3
B11	Meningococcal infection	036	2	0.01	1
B14	Measles	055	2	0.01	1
B17	Syphilis and its sequelae	090-097	3	0.01	1
B18	All other infective and parasitic diseases	(b)	66	0.21	18
B19	Malignant neoplasms—				
	Digestive organs and peritoneum	150-159	2,023	6.58	540
	Lung	162	1,171	3.81	312
	Skin	172, 173	126	0.41	34
	Breast	174	537	1.75	143
	Genital organs	180-187	703	2.29	188
	Urinary organs	188, 189	293	0.95	78
	Leukaemia and aleukaemia	204-207	236	0.77	63
	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	(c)	971	3.16	259
B20	Benign and unspecified neoplasms	210-239	49	0.16	13
B21	Diabetes mellitus	250	603	1.96	161
B22	Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency	260-269	31	0.10	8
B23	Anaemias	280-285	38	0.12	10
B24	Meningitis	320	16	0.05	4
B26	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	393-398	248	0.81	66
B27	Hypertensive disease	400-404	461	1.50	123
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	410-414	9,083	29.54	2,424
B29	Other forms of heart disease	420-429	1,191	3.87	318
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	430-438	4,025	13.09	1,074
B31	Influenza	470-474	208	0.68	56
B32	Pneumonia	480-486	646	2.10	172
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	490-493	1,442	4.69	385
B34	Peptic ulcer	531-533	164	0.53	44
B35	Appendicitis	540-543	17	0.06	5
B36	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	550-553, 560	70	0.23	19
B37	Cirrhosis of liver	571	274	0.89	73
B38	Nephritis and nephrosis	580-584	175	0.57	47
B39	Hyperplasia of prostate	600	48	0.16	13
B41	Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	{ 630-639 650-678 }	9	0.03	2
B42	Congenital anomalies	740-759	345	1.12	92
B43	Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	{ 764-768 772, 776 760-763 769-771 }	85	0.28	23
B44	Other causes of perinatal mortality	{ 773-775 777-779 }	225	0.73	60
B45	Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	780-796	147	0.48	39
	General arteriosclerosis	440	729	2.37	195
	Other diseases of circulatory system	441-458	553	1.80	148
B46	Other diseases of respiratory system	{ 460-466 500-519 }	196	0.64	52
	All other diseases	Residual	1,319	4.29	352
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	E810-E823	903	2.94	241
BE48	All other accidents	{ E800-E807 E825-E949 }	791	2.57	211
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injury	E950-E959	332	1.08	89
BE50	All other external causes	E960-E999	90	0.29	24
Total all causes			30,753	100.00	8,206

(a) No deaths were recorded in the following categories in 1976 : 1. Cholera (000), 2. Typhoid fever (001), 3. Bacillary dysentery and amoebiasis (004, 006), 7. Plague (020), 8. Diphtheria (032), 9. Whooping cough (033), 10. Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever (034), 12. Acute poliomyelitis (040-043), 13. Smallpox (050), 15. Typhus and other rickettsioses (080-083), 16. Malaria (084), 25. Active Rheumatic Fever (390-392), and 40. Abortion (640-645).

(b) 002, 003, 005, 007, 021-031, 035, 037-039, 044-046, 051-054, 056, 057, 060-068, 070-079, 085-089, 098-136.

(c) 140-149, 160, 161, 163, 170, 171, 190-199, 200-203, 208, 209.

In 1976 16,711 male and 14,042 female deaths were registered.

VICTORIA—MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS, 1976

World Health Assembly List B cause group	Age group and cause of death	Deaths from specified cause			
		In age group		At all ages	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent (a)
Under 1 year					
B42	Congenital anomalies	223	31.8	345	64.6
B44	Other causes of perinatal mortality	224	31.9	225	99.6
B43	Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	85	12.1	85	100.0
B45	Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	70	10.0	147	47.6
B4	Enteritis and other diarrhoea diseases	20	2.8	63	31.7
B46 (part)	Other diseases of respiratory system	13	1.9	196	6.6
1-4 years					
B42	Congenital anomalies	35	22.3	345	10.1
BE48	All other accidents	35	22.3	791	4.4
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	29	18.5	903	3.2
B19	Malignant neoplasms	13	8.3	6,060	0.2
B45	Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	6	3.8	147	4.1
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	5	3.2	1,442	0.3
5-14 years					
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	55	28.4	903	6.1
BE48	All other accidents	37	19.1	791	4.7
B19	Malignant neoplasms	32	16.5	6,060	0.5
B42	Congenital anomalies	21	10.8	345	6.1
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	6	3.1	1,442	0.4
B32	Pneumonia	3	1.5	646	0.5
15-24 years					
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	328	54.5	903	36.3
BE48	All other accidents	59	9.8	791	7.5
B19	Malignant neoplasms	53	8.8	6,060	0.9
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	49	8.1	332	14.8
B42	Congenital anomalies	18	3.0	345	5.2
BE50	All other external causes	11	1.8	90	12.2
25-34 years					
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	114	24.6	903	12.6
B19	Malignant neoplasms	78	16.8	6,060	1.3
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	62	13.4	332	18.7
BE48	All other accidents	43	9.3	791	5.4
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	23	5.0	9,083	0.3
BE50	All other external causes	20	4.3	90	22.2
35-44 years					
B19	Malignant neoplasms	218	26.3	6,060	3.6
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	155	18.7	9,083	1.7
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	91	11.0	903	10.1
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	60	7.2	332	18.1
BE48	All other accidents	48	5.8	791	6.1
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	46	5.6	4,025	1.1
45-54 years					
B19	Malignant neoplasms	706	30.7	6,060	11.7
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	696	30.2	9,083	7.7
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	161	7.0	4,025	4.0
B37	Cirrhosis of liver	84	3.6	274	30.7
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	71	3.1	1,442	4.9
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	71	3.1	903	7.9
55-64 years					
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	1,593	34.7	9,083	17.5
B19	Malignant neoplasms	1,362	29.6	6,060	22.5
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	397	8.6	4,025	9.9
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	205	4.5	1,442	14.2
B29	Other forms of heart disease	97	2.1	1,191	8.1
B37	Cirrhosis of liver	90	2.0	274	32.8
65-74 years					
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	2,640	34.9	9,083	29.1
B19	Malignant neoplasms	1,799	23.8	6,060	29.7
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	877	11.6	4,025	21.8
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	473	6.3	1,442	32.8
B29	Other forms of heart disease	224	3.0	1,191	18.8
B21	Diabetes mellitus	201	2.7	603	33.3

VICTORIA—MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS, 1976—*continued*

World Health Assembly List B cause group	Age group and cause of death	Deaths from specified cause			
		In age group		At all ages	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent (a)
75 years and over					
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	3,975	29.8	9,083	43.8
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	2,523	18.9	4,025	62.7
B19	Malignant neoplasms	1,796	13.5	6,060	29.6
B29	Other forms of heart disease	778	5.8	1,191	65.3
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	646	4.8	1,442	44.8
B46 (part)	Arteriosclerosis	645	4.8	729	88.5

(a) Deaths in this age group from the stated cause expressed as a percentage of deaths at all ages from that cause.

Diseases of the heart

During 1976 there were 10,843 deaths ascribed to diseases of the heart including 248 due to chronic rheumatic heart disease, 321 to hypertensive heart disease, 5,841 to acute myocardial infarction, 3,242 to other ischaemic heart disease, and 1,191 to other forms of heart disease. Only a small proportion of deaths from heart diseases occurs at ages under 45 years. However, as the previous table shows, ischaemic heart disease is the major cause of death at ages 55 years and over. Deaths in 1976 from this cause by sex and age group are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASES
BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1976

Cause of death (a)	Sex	Age group (years)					Total
		Under 45	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
Rheumatic fever with heart involvement (391)	M	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chronic rheumatic heart disease (393-398)	M	11	16	28	35	27	117
	F	6	8	31	42	44	131
Hypertensive heart disease (402, 404)	M	..	5	13	35	57	110
	F	..	1	10	43	157	211
Acute myocardial infarction (410)	M	69	332	779	1,224	1,117	3,521
	F	11	64	254	639	1,352	2,320
Other ischaemic heart disease (411-414)	M	80	246	435	521	650	1,932
	F	19	54	125	256	856	1,310
Other forms of heart disease (420-429)	M	20	43	65	135	251	514
	F	15	14	32	89	527	677
Total	M	180	642	1,320	1,950	2,102	6,194
	F	51	141	452	1,069	2,936	4,649

(a) Figures in parentheses are ICD8 category code numbers.

Malignant neoplasms

Since the introduction of the Eighth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD8) in 1968, deaths classified as malignant neoplasms include deaths from polycythaemia vera and myelofibrosis. These were not previously included with neoplasms. Deaths from malignant neoplasms in 1976 numbered 6,060.

Deaths from malignant neoplasms are prominent at most age periods, but, as the table on page 231 shows, they characteristically increase with age, reaching

a maximum number in the two oldest age groups. Ninety-three per cent of the deaths from malignant neoplasms in the year 1976 were at ages 45 years and over.

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS
BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1976

Site of disease (a)	Sex	Age group (years)				Total
		Under 25	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
Buccal cavity and pharynx (140-149)	M	1	5	49	50	105
	F	..	1	9	19	29
Oesophagus (150)	M	..	4	39	53	96
	F	..	..	17	40	57
Stomach (151)	M	..	6	101	146	253
	F	..	4	42	150	196
Intestine, except rectum (152, 153)	M	..	11	105	202	318
	F	..	14	111	282	407
Rectum and rectosigmoid junction (154)	M	..	4	44	96	144
	F	..	2	32	75	109
Trachea, bronchus, and lung (162)	M	..	24	364	564	952
	F	..	9	98	112	219
Breast (174)	M	..	1	5	6	12
	F	..	46	240	245	531
Cervix uteri (180)	M	..	13	57	28	98
	F	..	2	19	58	79
Other and unspecified parts of uterus (181, 182)	M	..	21	54	77	153
Ovary, fallopian tube, and broad ligament (183)	M	..	1	44	291	336
Prostate (185)	M	..	2	30	95	127
Bladder (188)	M	..	1	8	40	49
	F	..	1	26	42	49
Other and unspecified urinary organs (189)	M	..	2	17	29	48
	F	..	1	16	27	44
Brain and other parts of nervous system (191, 192)	M	13	16	49	27	105
	F	12	8	42	22	84
Leukaemia (204-207)	M	18	9	34	59	120
	F	18	6	34	58	116
Other neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic system (200-203, 208, 209)	M	7	12	48	74	141
	F	5	6	38	83	132
All other and unspecified sites	M	17	44	197	272	530
	F	8	23	119	301	451
Total	M	56	138	1,131	1,976	3,301
	F	45	158	937	1,619	2,759

(a) Figures in parentheses are ICD8 category code numbers.

Cerebrovascular diseases

In 1976, 1,585 male and 2,440 female deaths were ascribed to cerebrovascular diseases. The table on pages 229 and 230 shows that cerebrovascular diseases (cause group B30) first appears as one of the main causes of death at ages 35 years and over; they become an increasing proportion of deaths in the older age groups accounting for 19 per cent of deaths at ages 75 years and over. Deaths from these diseases by age group and sex are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES
BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1976

Cause of death (a)	Sex	Age group (years)					Total
		Under 45	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
Subarachnoid haemorrhage (430)	M	17	18	18	20	5	78
	F	25	33	31	29	14	132
Cerebral haemorrhage (431)	M	13	36	75	90	123	337
	F	5	17	44	78	282	426
Cerebral infarction (432-434)	M	4	12	45	85	183	329
	F	1	5	29	100	449	584
Acute but ill-defined cerebrovascular disease (436)	M	2	29	73	197	358	659
	F	..	7	66	209	736	1,018
Other and ill-defined cerebrovascular diseases (435, 437, 438)	M	..	3	9	42	128	182
	F	..	1	7	27	245	280
Total	M	36	98	220	434	797	1,585
	F	31	63	177	443	1,726	2,440

(a) Figures in parentheses are ICD8 category code numbers.

Diseases of the respiratory system

In 1976 deaths from diseases of the respiratory system numbered 2,492. Of these deaths, 208 were due to influenza, 29 to other acute respiratory infections, 646 to pneumonia, 1,442 to bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma, and 167 to other diseases. Of the 208 deaths from influenza in 1976, ninety-three per cent were at ages 50 years and over.

Diseases of the digestive system

In 1976 there were 475 male and 309 female deaths from diseases of the digestive system. Deaths from causes in this group in 1976 were: 164 from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, 8 from gastritis and duodenitis, 17 from appendicitis, 70 from intestinal obstruction and hernia, 8 from chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis, 274 from cirrhosis of the liver, 51 from cholelithiasis and cholecystitis, and 192 from other diseases.

Diabetes mellitus

During 1976 diabetes was responsible for 266 male and 337 female deaths.

Diseases of the genito-urinary system

In 1976 there were 386 deaths attributed to diseases of the genito-urinary system. Nephritis and nephrosis were responsible for 175 deaths, infections of the kidney for 68, calculi of the urinary system for 13, hyperplasia of prostate for 48, and other diseases of the genito-urinary system for 82.

Tuberculosis

The number of deaths ascribed to tuberculosis during 1976 was 44. Deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1976 numbered 31 (70 per cent of the total deaths from tuberculosis). Of the 23 males and 8 females dying from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1976, only three males were under the age of 45 years.

Deaths from external causes

External causes of death such as accidents, poisonings, and violence, including homicide and suicide, accounted for 7 per cent of all deaths registered in 1976. However, these causes were responsible for 60 per cent of the deaths of persons aged 1 to 34 years.

The table "Main Causes of death in age groups" on pages 229 and 230 shows that external causes (Cause groups BE 47-50) predominate in the various age groups after the first year of life to middle age, but become progressively less prominent in the older age groups. In 1976 66 per cent of all deaths from external causes were male.

Transport accidents

In 1976 registration of deaths from all transport accidents numbered 968, compared with 938 in 1975, 962 in 1974, 1,032 in 1973 and 1,024 in 1972. During 1976 deaths connected with transport represented 57 per cent of the total deaths from accidents. Of the 968 deaths, 903 involved motor vehicles.

Injury undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted

In many cases it is not possible to determine whether death from an external cause was accidentally or purposely inflicted, i.e., whether the death was due to accident, suicide, or homicide. Before 1968 such deaths had been included with known accidental deaths. With the introduction of the Eighth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases, a separate category was created to include cases where the mode of infliction was undetermined. Deaths allocated to these categories in 1976 totalled 37.

Suicide and self-inflicted injury

In 1976 deaths from suicide or wilfully self-inflicted injury numbered 233 males and 99 females. Of the 233 male deaths in 1976, 73 were connected with firearms and explosives, and 42 with poisoning by solid or liquid substances. The latter accounted for 54 of the 99 female deaths.

Homicide

The number of deaths ascribed to homicide and registered in 1976 was 53 (37 males and 16 females).

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM HOMICIDE (a)

Year	Males	Females	Total
1972	33	19	52
1973	34	24	58
1974	54	26	80
1975	33	15	48
1976	37	16	53

(a) Deaths from injuries inflicted by another person with intent to injure or kill, by any means.

NOTE. Deaths from criminal abortion are excluded from this category and included with deaths from maternal causes.

Infant deaths

The mortality of children under one year, in proportion to live births, has declined remarkably. The infant death rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) has fallen from 133 in 1885–1889 to 14 in 1972–1976 (a reduction of 89 per cent). In other words, of every 100 infants who died in the earlier period, only 11 would have died in the latter.

A significant part of the reduction in the rate in recent years has been due to fewer infants dying within the first four weeks of life.

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1972	1,663	1,048	697	367	348	127	113	67	4,430
1973	1,491	958	666	276	394	137	100	63	4,085
1974	1,428	989	606	312	327	123	103	70	3,958
1975	1,231	806	547	222	271	128	58	62	3,325
1976	1,151	702	535	276	273	77	59	76	3,149

AUSTRALIA—INFANT DEATH RATES (a)

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1972	17.5	14.6	17.8	16.8	15.7	16.2	41.5	16.5	16.72
1973	17.1	14.3	17.5	13.5	19.2	18.7	35.6	15.4	16.49
1974	16.6	14.9	16.0	15.5	16.2	16.6	36.7	16.0	16.14
1975	15.2	13.0	15.0	11.1	13.3	18.3	27.4	14.2	14.27
1976	14.7	11.6	15.2	14.6	13.2	11.5	22.6	17.0	13.82

(a) Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

VICTORIA—INFANT DEATHS

Year	Melbourne Statistical Division		Remainder of Victoria		Victoria	
	Number of deaths under one year	Rate per 1,000 live births	Number of deaths under one year	Rate per 1,000 live births	Number of deaths under one year	Rate per 1,000 live births
1972	764	14.8	284	14.1	1,048	14.6
1973	681	14.1	277	14.7	958	14.3
1974	708	14.9	281	14.9	989	14.9
1975	591	13.5	215	12.0	806	13.0
1976	472	11.1	230	12.7	702	11.6

NOTE. Births and deaths registered in Victoria are allotted to the place of usual residence of the parties. In the cases of births and infant deaths, the mother's residence is considered to be that of the child.

Infant death rates have shown a decrease in each quinquennial period from 1885 onwards. In 1954 the rate fell below 20 per 1,000 live births for the first time. In 1976 the rate was 11.6, the lowest ever recorded in Victoria.

The decrease in the infant death rate since the earlier periods has been shared proportionally by each age group except that of "under one week". The rate for infants "one week and under one month" declined from 11.1 in 1910-1914 to 1.3 in 1972-1976, a decrease of 88 per cent, and that for infants "one month and under one year" from 41.2 to 3.9, a decrease of 91 per cent. Between the ages of one month and one year, Victoria lost 64 out of every 1,000 children born in 1900-1904, 33 in 1915-1919, and 3 in 1972-76. The rate per 1,000 live births for infants "under one week" has declined from 21.5 in the quinquennium 1910-1914 to 8.5 in 1972-1976. In 1976 the mortality of infants "under one week" comprised 60 per cent of the total infant mortality.

VICTORIA—INFANT DEATH RATES BY AGE

Year	Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births					Total
	Under one week	One week and under one month	One month and under three months	Three months and under six months	Six months and under twelve months	
1972	9.8	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.3	14.6
1973	9.2	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.0	14.3
1974	9.3	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.3	14.9
1975	7.5	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.1	13.0
1976	6.9	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.0	11.6

VICTORIA—INFANT DEATHS AT CERTAIN AGES BY SEX, 1976

Particulars	Under one week	One week and under one month	One month and under three months	Three months and under six months	Six months and under twelve months	Total under one year
Males—						
Number	218	48	38	38	33	375
Rate (a)	3.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	6.2
Percentage of total	58.1	12.8	10.1	10.1	8.8	100.0
Females—						
Number	200	43	28	30	26	327
Rate (a)	3.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	5.4
Percentage of total	61.2	13.1	8.6	9.2	8.0	100.0

(a) Number of deaths in each age group per 1,000 live births.

The rate for male infants is consistently higher than that for females, and in the period 1972-1976 exceeded the female rate by 25 per cent.

VICTORIA—INFANT DEATHS AT CERTAIN AGES, BY CAUSE, 1976

Cause of death (a)	Deaths under one year					Total
	Under one week	One week and under one month	One month and under three months	Three months and under six months	Six months and under twelve months	
Chronic circulatory and genito-urinary disease in mother (760)	2	..	..	..	..	2
Other maternal conditions unrelated to pregnancy (761)	9	..	..	..	..	9
Toxaemias of pregnancy (762)	13	1	..	..	..	14
Maternal ante- and intrapartum infection (763)	4	..	..	..	..	4
Difficult labour (764-768)	12	4	..	..	..	16
Other complications of pregnancy and childbirth (769)	126	10	..	..	..	136
Conditions of placenta (770)	36	3	..	..	..	39
Conditions of umbilical cord (771)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Birth injury and termination of pregnancy without mention of cause (772, 773)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haemolytic disease of newborn (774, 775)	2	..	..	..	..	2
Anoxic and hypoxic conditions, not elsewhere classified (776)	60	4	3	2	..	69
Immaturity, unqualified (777)	9	..	1	..	..	10
Other conditions of newborn (778, 779)	7	..	1	..	..	8
Congenital anomalies (740-759)	118	54	16	18	17	223
Infections (000-136)	8	11	8	1	8	36
Pneumonia (480-486)	2	..	3	2	..	7
Other diseases (140-474, 490-738, 780-796)	10	4	32	39	28	113
Inhalation or ingestion of food or other object causing obstruction or suffocation, and accidental mechanical suffocation (E911-E913)	..	..	1	1	..	2
Other external causes (E800-E910, E914-E999)	..	..	1	5	6	12
Total all causes	418	91	66	68	59	702

(a) Figures in parentheses are ICD8 Category code numbers.

Perinatal deaths

Legislation was passed in Victoria in 1971 which introduced a new definition of a perinatal death and a new type of death certificate which doctors were required to use for all perinatal deaths occurring on or after 1 May 1971.

Perinatal deaths comprise:

- (1) *Stillbirths*. Any child born of its mother after the 20th week of pregnancy which did not, at any time after being born, breathe or show any other sign of life; and where the duration of pregnancy is not reliably ascertainable, includes any foetus of 400 grams weight or more.
- (2) *Neonatal deaths*. The death of a live born child within 28 days of birth, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy.

VICTORIA—PERINATAL DEATHS

Year	Stillbirths	Neonatal deaths			Total perinatal deaths
		Under one week	One week but less than one month	Total neonatal deaths	
1972	842	707	72	779	1,621
1973	802	615	74	689	1,491
1974	787	614	106	720	1,507
1975	713	463	83	546	1,259
1976	616	418	91	509	1,125

VICTORIA—PERINATAL DEATH RATES (a)

Year	Stillbirths	Neonatal deaths			Total perinatal deaths
		Under one week	One week but less than one month	Total neonatal deaths	
1972	11.6	9.8	1.0	10.8	22.3
1973	11.8	9.2	1.1	10.3	22.0
1974	11.7	9.3	1.6	10.9	22.5
1975	11.4	7.5	1.3	8.8	20.1
1976	10.1	6.9	1.5	8.4	18.4

(a) Number of stillbirths and perinatal deaths per 1,000 births (live and still) and number of neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births.

Cremations

There are four crematoria in Victoria—three in the Melbourne metropolitan area and one in Ballarat. The number of cremations in relation to total deaths from 1972 to 1976 is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—CREMATIONS AND DEATHS

Year	Total cremations	Total deaths registered	Percentage of cremations to deaths registered
1972	11,226	29,856	37.60
1973	11,667	30,696	38.01
1974	11,841	30,875	38.35
1975	11,508	29,499	39.01
1976	12,097	30,753	39.34

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- 3301.0 Births
- 3302.0 Deaths
- 3303.0 Causes of deaths
- 3304.0 Perinatal deaths
- 3305.0 Australian life tables
- 3306.0 Marriages
- 3307.0 Divorces

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

INDUSTRIAL REGULATION

Jurisdictions

The regulation of wages and conditions of employment in Victoria is in part made pursuant to Federal legislation and in part the result of State law. The division between State and Federal jurisdictions applies also to public service employees. Both State and Federal regulations are overwhelmingly seen in the form of decisions by industrial tribunals which have the force of law. Figures in early 1976 showed that Federal awards covered 50.8 per cent of Victorian employees compared with 35.6 per cent under State determinations. Federal coverage of male employees (57.5 per cent) and State coverage of females (53.9 per cent) were higher than the overall figures.

In general terms it may be said Federal regulation applies to industries which lend themselves to national organisation and provision of uniform rates and conditions, e.g., banking, textile, and vehicle industries. Other industries which are organised and operated on a purely local basis are dealt with under State jurisdiction, e.g., hospitals, shops, and restaurants. The interdependence between the operation of the two systems ensures that wages and conditions have a high degree of correlation.

Many key areas of employment for which the Victorian Government is responsible come under Federal jurisdiction. Notable among such groups are those providing a direct service to the public, e.g., electricity, railways, tram, and bus employees. Processing of disputes in these areas constitutes a significant work load and is widely reported.

The relation between the Victorian and Commonwealth systems depends on the distribution of legislative powers between the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments. Under the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, the Commonwealth Government's power over industrial matters is limited to "conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State".

The limitations have been accorded a generous interpretation by the High Court with the result that the Federal system has gradually become predominant in the sphere of industrial regulation throughout Australia. A Federal award supersedes an inconsistent State determination or statute. In addition, the Victorian legislation contains a number of provisions designed to encourage substantial uniformity of prescriptions with those of the Federal tribunal.

Major changes occurring in recent years have flowed from the Federal to the State system without significant delay or qualification. These changes included the replacement of a two component award wage with a unitary system known as the total wage (1967), the introduction of equal pay (1972), and the experimental adoption of a wage fixation system which incorporates consideration of adjustment of wages for movements in the Consumer Price Index (1975).

Federal jurisdiction

The Federal tribunal was first established pursuant to the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904. The Act was extensively amended in 1956 and this amendment altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by separating the judicial functions from the conciliation and arbitration functions. The Commonwealth Industrial Court was established to deal with judicial matters, and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission was assigned the functions of conciliation and arbitration.

The Commission in 1977 was made up of the President, seven Deputy Presidents, and 22 Commissioners. Although the President and most Deputy Presidents have the same qualifications, rank, and status as Judges, provision now exists for appointment of other persons having special qualifications, experience, or standing in the community. Since 1972 the industries serviced by the Commission have been divided into panels. Each panel is administered by a Presidential member with the assistance of two or three Commissioners.

Where a dispute is notified or otherwise comes to the attention of the Presidential member concerned, it will be dealt with by way of conciliation unless that course is deemed inappropriate. The same approach is utilised for applications to vary existing awards. If conciliation is exhausted, arbitration on the outstanding matters will take place. Although objection may be taken to the same member of the Commission moving from conciliation to arbitration, such objections are not common. Provision is made for the certification of agreements arrived at between the parties subject to certain conditions.

Where disputes or applications involve issues of special significance, or where appeals are lodged against single member arbitrations, the matters are dealt with by a Full Bench comprising three or more members of the Commission at least two of whom must be Presidential members.

Coincidental with the introduction of the panel system, there has been a tendency for proceedings to be shorter and less formal. Many matters are determined in conference. A discussion forum enables the parties to have a more marked influence on the eventual solution of the issues in dispute.

Single members of the Commission deal with a wide-ranging variety of disputes. Although the jurisdiction of the tribunal is circumscribed in many ways, both unions and employers use the Commission as a general clearing house for any dispute which is not otherwise resolved.

Full Benches of the Commission determine appeals from decisions of single members, test case issues, and other matters of particular importance in the public interest. A recent amendment to the Act enables the Minister to seek reference of a dispute to a Full Bench or a review of an award by a Full Bench on grounds related to the public interest.

Where matters are dealt with by a Full Bench, section 39 (2) of the Act provides that:

“the Commission shall take into consideration the public interest and for that purpose shall have regard to the state of the national economy and the likely effects on that economy of any award that might be made in the proceedings or to which the proceedings relate, with special reference to likely effects on the level of employment and on inflation.”

While stressing that its primary function is to settle disputes, the Commission has always maintained that due and proper weight has been given to the economic consequences of its actions. The latest amendment to section 39 (2) seeks to emphasise the weight which should be given to economic considerations in the major decisions of the Commission.

In the years up to 1975 it had become traditional for a general wage claim based on economic grounds to be considered annually in what were known as “national wage cases”. In 1975 a Full Bench of the Commission tentatively

altered this procedure. An indexation package was suggested with quarterly hearings to consider whether wages should be adjusted for movements in the Consumer Price Index and an annual hearing to review movements in national productivity. The indexation package was based on twin expectations:

(1) That there would be substantial compliance with the guidelines laid down; and

(2) that other increases in labour costs would be negligible.

Full percentage wage adjustment continued until February 1976. Since then, with economic recession continuing, the increases reflected by quarterly movements in the Consumer Price Index have usually been discounted in some way. The Commission has however refused to accept arguments, including those put by the Commonwealth Government, that the state of the economy precludes any increase in wages.

In a recent review of its role, the Commission made the following observations :

"First, the Commission is a body independent of governments, unions and employers. It should not be seen as an arm of government which formulates wage decisions simply to 'fit in' with economic policy. The Commission treats all submissions on their merit.

Second, in relation to the Commonwealth's submission that in the present circumstances we should give greater weight to economic considerations, while the distinction between economic and industrial arguments is useful for analytical purposes, the economic consequences of any decision which the Commission makes on wages cannot be evaluated in isolation from the industrial consequences, because of their interaction. In practice, the task of the Commission is to weigh all the relevant considerations in order to come to a decision which may reasonably be expected to produce the best overall result. What may appear from a certain viewpoint to be the best wage decision for economic recovery, may turn out to be wrong when industrial considerations are brought to bear on the decision."

In December 1976 legislation was passed setting up a new Federal Court. The jurisdiction of the new court covers a number of divisions, one of which concerns the powers and functions formerly exercised by the Commonwealth Industrial Court. The principal powers and functions are :

- (1) Enforcement and interpretation of awards ;
- (2) registration of organisations and disputes as to union rules ; and
- (3) appeals from State courts, exercising Federal jurisdiction pursuant to the Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

Victorian jurisdiction

In 1896 the Victorian Parliament introduced a system of Wages Boards with the object of improving determined wages and conditions of work in the "sweated" industries. This legislation was originally of a social character but has developed into a system of industrial relations which now determines wages and conditions of work for about one third of wage and salary earners in Victoria. Although the system has expanded from the original four Boards to more than two hundred Boards, the fundamental principles underlying its operation have remained largely unaltered since inception.

Wages Boards are established under the provisions and amendments of the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958. Each Board covers a particular group or category of workers working in either a specific trade, a branch of a trade, or a related group of trades. The Boards can decide any industrial matter with the major exception that they cannot determine preference for unionists. There is no provision for the registration of unions or employer associations within the Board system. The Boards are required to give consideration to any appropriate decision made by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration

Commission. The Boards will usually follow major changes (for example, national wage cases) made in relevant Commonwealth awards but there are many areas of wages and conditions where the Boards act as a lead sector. The determination of a Board applies as a minimum standard for all workers in the State in that particular category unless the worker is already covered by a Federal award. This is the "common rule" aspect of the system. The determinations of the Board operate as a rule of law with enforcement by inspectors of the Department of Labour and Industry.

Each Board consists of an independent chairman, and an equal number of employee and employer representatives. Three chairmen share the responsibility for all Boards. Members must be either actually engaged in the trade covered by the Board, or officers, officials or employees of unions or employer associations concerned with the trade. At Board meetings matters are raised for determination in the form of a motion which is then discussed and debated by the members of the Board. Witnesses and experts may also be heard. Compromises to the original proposal may be discussed with the aim of achieving agreement. The chairman participates as a member of the Board; he may be involved in the debate; he may attempt to conciliate; and he may ultimately vote as a member of the Board. Procedures are determined by the chairman and the meetings are conducted with a minimum of formality and an absence of legalism.

Matters are decided before the Board by majority vote with each member (including the chairman) having one vote. The primary aim of the chairman is to facilitate agreement but if there is a deadlock he then may exercise his vote as a form of arbitration. He cannot impose a compromise decision on the parties, for he is limited to voting for or against the motion which is finally put. However, the casting vote is needed in only a small minority of cases as agreement is the more general outcome of Board meetings.

The appellate body is the Industrial Appeals Court, comprising the President (a judge of County Court status) and two lay members—one representing employers and one representing employees. As a result of a recent judgment in the Supreme Court, the Labour and Industry Act was amended by the *Labour and Industry (Industrial Appeals Court) Act 1977* to make the lay members advisory members only. They do not participate in the making of any decision or determination. All questions of law and fact are determined by the President who makes all decisions and determinations and gives all directions required to be made by the Court. The Court hears references by the Minister on matters which are common and affecting more than one Wages Board; references for advice by the Minister about the appointment, abolition, or membership of a Wages Board; cases regarding interpretation of determinations of Wages Boards or of the Court; and appeals against decisions of the Wages Boards.

Appeals to the Court from a decision of the Wages Board may be made by a majority of employer or employee representatives on the Board, by a trade union or employer organisation, or by the Minister in the public interest. Any other aggrieved party (for example, a consumer group) may seek leave of the Court to appeal against a decision of a Board. The Minister may also intervene in any appeal before the Court in the public interest. Decisions of the Court are final.

For more than seventy years employers and employees covered by determinations of Wages Boards and the Industrial Appeals Court have been served by the system with protection and consideration for the public interest and a minimum of delay and at a relatively low cost. In more recent years, under the influence of the Board chairmen, Boards have been emphasising the conciliation aspects of the system and the early settlement of industrial disputes and, in particular, the use of the provisions of section 41 (2) of the Labour and Industry Act has expanded. This section provides for the notification of a dispute to the

chairman of the appropriate Board who is then required to call a meeting of the Board immediately. These procedures have shown increasing effectiveness in handling day-to-day disputes which generally affect only a section of the Wages Board determination, or a section of the labour force covered by a particular determination.

The *Labour and Industry (Wages Board Determinations) Act 1975* enables the monitoring of determinations of Wages Boards to ensure that wage increases provided in determinations fall within the principles outlined by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the National Wage Cases of April and September 1975.

It has five main aims:

- (1) It removes the limit on the number of Chairmen of Wages Boards that may be appointed;
- (2) it provides that a Chairman of a Wages Board shall furnish the Minister with documents and any information on the business of the Board he may require for the proper conduct of his public business—this is essential for the effective carrying out of the monitoring role by the Minister;
- (3) it allows the Minister to refer to the Industrial Appeals Court for determination a matter which requires to be determined by more than one Wages Board—the existing provision allows such a reference when the matter requires to be determined by ten or more Wages Boards;
- (4) it gives the Minister an additional power to bring Wages Board Determinations before the Industrial Appeals Court—the Minister may request the review of a Determination where no appeal is lodged and the Determination will be deemed not to have come into operation; and
- (5) it requires the Chairman to state the grounds upon which he based his decision where his vote carries the resolution, or where the Determination is made without his vote to give his approval and state his reasons.

During 1977 there were 70 meetings of Wages Boards called under section 41 (2) of the *Labour and Industry Act 1958* to deal with 66 disputes. Of these, 61 were settled by the Boards after the first meeting, 3 after subsequent meetings, and 2 were not resolved at the end of the year ending 31 December 1977.

The relative infrequency of appeals from Wages Boards decisions perhaps indicates a degree of satisfaction by all parties with the actual results which emerge from the Victorian Wages Boards system which in recent years has shown its ability to slowly evolve in terms of the legislative framework and administrative operation without compromising the basic principles of direct participation, informality, and conciliation.

DETERMINATIONS OF WAGE RATES AND LEAVE CONDITIONS

Legal minimum wage rates are generally prescribed in awards or determinations of Federal and State industrial arbitration tribunals, in collective agreements registered with these tribunals, or in unregistered collective agreements.

As outlined earlier in this chapter, wage rates are determined by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for those industries which extend beyond the boundaries of any one State, and by Victorian Wages Boards for industries which do not extend beyond the State boundary.

Commonwealth wage determinations

Basic wage

1907 to 1967

The first basic wage, as such, was declared in 1907 by Mr Justice Higgins, President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The rate of wage declared as appropriate for a "family of about 5" was 70c per day or

\$4.20 per week for Melbourne, and because it arose from an application by H. V. McKay that the remuneration of labour employed at the Sunshine Harvester Works was "fair and reasonable" it became popularly known as the "Harvester Judgment", and this standard was adopted by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for incorporation in its early awards.

Until 1967 the concept of a "basic" or "living" wage was common to rates of wage determined by industrial authorities in Australia. Initially the concept of a basic wage for adult males was interpreted as the wage necessary to maintain an average employee and his family in a reasonable state of comfort. However, later it came to be generally accepted that the basic wage should be fixed at the highest amount which the economy could sustain and that the dominant factor was the capacity of the community to carry the resultant wage levels.

The female basic wage fluctuated as a percentage of the male basic wage, but in later years was generally assessed at 75 per cent.

In addition to the basic wage, secondary wage payments, including margins for skill and various kinds of loadings, peculiar to the occupations or industry, were determined by industrial authorities. The basic wage, plus the secondary wage, where prescribed, made up the minimum wage for a particular occupation. Over time the incidence of margins spread to nearly every classification.

The basic wage was for many years automatically adjusted each quarter for movements in the cost-of-living index, but in 1953 the practice was abolished in favour of what became annual reviews of the basic wage based on the "capacity to pay" principle. General reviews or margins took place at longer intervals.

Total wage

1967 to 1976

The decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the National Wage Cases of 1967 introduced the total wage concept thereby eliminating the separate components of basic wage and margins.

Equal pay between the sexes in a restricted form was granted in 1969 but the concept was liberalised in 1972 and full implementation of equal pay was achieved by June 1975.

In 1975 wage indexation in the form of quarterly adjustments to award total wages based on increases in the Consumer Price Index was introduced. The Commission also announced its intention to consider each year the effect of productivity for total wage awards.

*National Wage Cases 1977**

To September 1977 three national wage case hearings dealing with the quarterly Consumer Price Index movements were concluded. The March decision, which dealt with the 6 per cent Consumer Price Index increase for the December 1976 quarter, resulted in an increase to the total wage of \$5.70 per week. This figure included \$2.90 for Medibank and \$2.80 being 2.8 per cent of the six State capitals minimum wage.

In relation to the 2.3 per cent Consumer Price Index increase for the March 1977 quarter, the May national wage decision awarded an increase of 1.9 per cent to all award wage and salary rates up to \$200 per week which was approximately the average weekly earnings. The increase above this level was a flat \$3.80 per week. The effect of devaluation on the imported items of the Consumer Price Index of about 0.4 per cent was excluded from the index for purposes of wage adjustment.

The August national wage decision dealt with the 2.4 per cent June 1977 quarter Consumer Price Index increase by granting an increase of 2.0 per cent for all awards, after discounting the effect of devaluation.

* For further information refer to the supplement at the end of this *Year Book*.

MELBOURNE—COMMONWEALTH BASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES
(Adult males)
(\$)

Year (a)	Amount	Year (a)	Amount	Year (a)	Amount
1923	9.15	1936	6.90	1949	13.00
1924	8.45	1937	7.70	1950	16.20
1925	8.75	1938	7.90	1951	19.90
1926	8.90	1939	8.00	1952	22.80
1927	9.00	1940	8.40	1953—August	23.50
1928	8.60	1941	8.80	1956—June	24.50
1929	9.00	1942	9.70	1957—May	25.50
1930	8.30	1943	9.80	1958—May	26.00
1931	6.34	1944	9.80	1959—June	27.50
1932	6.17	1945	9.80	1961—July	28.70
1933	6.28	1946	10.60	1964—June	30.70
1934	6.40	1947	10.90	1966—July	32.70
1935	6.60	1948	12.00	1967—July	(b)

(a) The system of making regular quarterly adjustments was instituted in 1922 and was discontinued after the August 1953 adjustment. From 1923 to 1952 the rate ruling at 31 December, the middle of the financial year, is shown.

(b) From July 1967 basic wages and margins were deleted from awards and wage rates expressed as total wages.

MELBOURNE—AWARD WAGE RATES: FEDERAL AWARDS

Date operative (a)	Adult males		Adult females	
	General increase in weekly award total wage	Minimum weekly wage	General increase in weekly award total wage	Minimum weekly wage
		\$		\$
1967 1 July	\$1.00	37.45	\$1.00	..
1968 25 October	\$1.35	38.80	\$1.35	..
1969 19 December	3 per cent	42.30	3 per cent	..
1971 1 January	6 per cent	46.30	6 per cent	..
1972 19 May	\$2.00	51.00	\$2.00	..
1973 29 May	2 per cent plus \$2.50	60.00	2 per cent plus \$2.50	..
1974—23 May	2 per cent plus \$2.50	68.00	2 per cent plus \$2.50 (b)	57.80
1974—30 September (c)	"	68.00	"	61.20
1975—1 January	"	76.00	"	68.40
15 May	3.6 per cent	80.00	3.6 per cent	72.00
30 June (d)	"	80.00	"	80.00
18 September	3.5 per cent	82.80	3.5 per cent	82.80
1976—15 February	6.4 per cent	88.10	6.4 per cent	88.10
1 April	"	93.10	"	93.10
15 May	(e) 3 per cent	95.90	(e) 3 per cent	95.90
15 August	(f) 1.5 per cent	98.40	(f) 1.5 per cent	98.40
22 November	2.2 per cent	100.60	2.2 per cent	100.60
1977—31 March	\$5.70	106.30	\$5.70	106.30
24 May	(g) 1.9 per cent	108.30	(g) 1.9 per cent	108.30
22 August	2.0 per cent	110.50	2.0 per cent	110.50

(a) Operative from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after the date shown.

(b) First stage introduction of the minimum weekly adult male wage for adult females (85 per cent of adult male wage).

(c) Second stage introduction of the minimum weekly adult male wage for adult females (90 per cent of adult male wage). Rates operative from the beginning of the pay period in which 30 September 1974 occurs.

(d) Final stage introduction of the minimum weekly adult male wage for adult females. Rates operative from the beginning of the pay period in which 30 June 1975 occurs.

(e) Maximum increase \$3.80 per week.

(f) Minimum increase \$2.50 per week.

(g) Maximum increase \$3.80 per week.

Equal pay

Detailed particulars of Equal Pay Cases conducted in 1969, 1972, and 1974 appear in previous *Victorian Year Books* and *Labour Reports*.

Victorian Wages Boards determinations

Apart from the period between November 1953 and August 1956, when an amendment to the Factories and Shops Act required Wages Boards to provide for automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage in the Wages Board Determinations in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers, Wages Boards in determining wage rates had adopted Commonwealth basic wage rates.

Since July 1966, when the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission decided to insert rates of minimum wage for adult males into Federal awards, Wages Boards have followed these prescriptions, and since 7 August 1967 the total wage concept with the consequent elimination of basic wage and margins from Wages Boards Determinations has applied, and total wages for adult males and adult females have been increased by similar amounts to those awarded to Federal award employees.

In December 1969 the Industrial Appeals Court ordered that a minimum wage for adult males should operate in all Wages Boards Determinations and since then this minimum wage has been increased by the same amount of increase as prescribed for the Federal minimum wage for adult males.

In May 1974 the concept of a minimum wage was extended to adult females on the same basis as for females employed under Federal awards, of 85 per cent of the relevant adult male minimum wage initially, increasing to 90 per cent by 30 September 1974, and to 100 per cent by 30 June 1975.

VICTORIA—WAGES BOARDS DETERMINATIONS

Date operative (a)	Adult males		Adult females	
	General increase in weekly award total wage	Minimum weekly wage	General increase in weekly award total wage	Minimum weekly wage
1967 1 July	\$1.00	\$	\$1.00	\$
1968 25 October	\$1.35	..	\$1.35	..
1969 19 December	3 per cent	(b) 42.30	3 per cent	..
1971 1 January	6 per cent	46.30	6 per cent	..
1972 19 May	\$2.00	51.00	\$2.00	..
1973 29 May	2 per cent plus \$2.50	60.00	2 per cent plus \$2.50	..
1974—23 May	2 per cent plus \$2.50	68.00	2 per cent plus \$2.50(c)	57.80
1975—30 September (d)	"	68.00	"	61.20
1975—1 January	"	76.00	"	68.40
15 May	3.6 per cent	80.00	3.6 per cent	72.00
30 June (e)	"	80.00	"	80.00
18 September	3.5 per cent	82.80	3.5 per cent	82.80
1976—15 February	6.4 per cent	88.10	6.4 per cent	88.10
1 April	"	93.10	"	93.10
15 May	(f) 3 per cent	95.90	(f) 3 per cent	95.90
15 August	(g) 1.5 per cent	98.40	(g) 1.5 per cent	98.40
22 November	2.2 per cent	100.60	2.2 per cent	100.60
1977—31 March	\$5.70	106.30	\$5.70	106.30
24 May	(h) 1.9 per cent	108.30	(h) 1.9 per cent	108.30
22 August	2.0 per cent	110.50	2.0 per cent	110.50

(a) Operative from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after the date shown.

(b) Concept of a minimum wage for adult males adopted in all Victorian Wages Boards determinations.

(c) First stage introduction of the minimum weekly adult male wage for adult females (85 per cent of adult male wage).

(d) Second stage introduction of the minimum weekly adult male wage for adult females (90 per cent of adult male wage). Rates operative from the beginning of the pay period in which 30 September 1974 occurs.

(e) Final stage introduction of the minimum weekly adult male wage for adult females. Rates operative from the beginning of the pay period in which 30 June 1975 occurs.

(f) Maximum increase \$3.80 per week.

(g) Minimum increase \$2.50 per week.

(h) Maximum increase \$3.80 per week.

Annual leave

From 1936, when the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration granted one week's annual leave on full pay to employees in the commercial printing industry, annual leave has been introduced industry by industry when and if the Judge responsible for the industry considered it proper.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission declared its judgment on annual leave on 18 April 1963 and varied the Metal Trades Award by granting three weeks annual leave. This provided a new standard for secondary industry in other Federal awards.

Following this decision individual Victorian Wages Boards commenced to alter provisions of their determinations to grant employees an extra week's leave. By December 1976 there were 185 determinations which provided four weeks annual leave.

The minimum provision remains at three weeks. The Labour and Industry (Annual Holidays) Order 1967, operative from 1 April 1967, provides for three

weeks paid annual leave to employees not covered by a determination of a Wages Board or of the Industrial Appeals Court.

From 1 January 1973 employees of the Victorian Public Service and workers in Victorian Government instrumentalities were granted four weeks annual leave.

As a result of the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in October 1972 to grant a $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent annual leave loading to those employed under the Metal Industry Award there has been a steady increase in the numbers of Wages Boards granting this benefit. At December 1976 there were 176 determinations which provided for a loading of $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on annual leave payments.

Officers of the Victorian Public Service were awarded a $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent loading from 31 December 1973.

Long service leave

Commonwealth

The applicability of long service leave provisions under State law to workers under Federal awards has been tested before the High Court and the Privy Council and such provisions have been held to be valid.

Before 1964 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission had not included provisions for long service leave in its awards. The Commission gave its judgment on the Long Service Leave Case on 11 May 1964. The main provisions of the judgment were that in respect of service after 11 May 1964 (or in New South Wales, 1 April 1963) entitlement to the first period of long service leave would be calculated at the rate of thirteen weeks for fifteen years unbroken service, and after a further period or periods of ten years, employees would be entitled to an additional *pro rata* period of leave calculated on the same basis.

Victoria

The *Factories and Shops (Long Service Leave) Act* 1953 first provided for long service leave for workers in Victoria. The provisions of this Act were subsequently incorporated in the Labour and Industry Act which provided for thirteen weeks leave after twenty years continuous service with the same employer. In 1965 the qualifying period was reduced to fifteen years.

Under the *Public Service Act* 1974 officers and employees of the Victorian Public Service are entitled to three months long service leave after ten years service.

RATES OF WAGE AND HOURS OF WORK

Incidence of industrial awards, determinations, and collective agreements

In April 1954, May 1963, May 1968, and May 1974 surveys were conducted to determine the approximate proportions of employees covered by awards, determinations, and collective agreements under the jurisdiction of Commonwealth and State industrial authorities. The proportions of employees not so covered (including those working under unregistered industrial agreements) were also obtained.

Returns were collected from: (1) a stratified random sample of those private employers and local government authorities subject to pay-roll tax, and (2) practically all Commonwealth and State Government and semi-government authorities, and public hospitals. Because of coverage difficulties, employees on rural holdings and in private households were excluded altogether from the surveys.

The following table gives a broad comparison of the results of all surveys. A more detailed comparison is not possible because of differences in sample design, industry classification, and the level of sampling variability.

The changes in the percentage figures shown in the table reflect changes in the general level of employment; in industry and occupational structure (including the creation of new industries); in the coverage of individual

Federal and State awards, etc.; and in the creation of new awards, etc., for employees not previously affected by awards.

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY AWARDS, DETERMINATIONS, AND COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

Particulars	April 1954	May 1963	May 1968	May 1974
MALES				
Affected by—				
Federal awards, etc.	59.4	57.3	57.7	57.5
State awards, etc.	27.4	27.9	24.6	25.8
Unregistered collective agreements } Not affected by awards, etc. }	13.2	14.8	{ 3.6 14.1	3.0 13.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FEMALES				
Affected by—				
Federal awards, etc.	47.7	44.3	39.9	38.1
State awards, etc.	45.2	47.0	50.8	53.9
Unregistered collective agreements } Not affected by awards, etc. }	7.1	8.7	{ 1.7 7.6	1.5 6.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERSONS				
Affected by—				
Federal awards, etc.	56.3	53.5	52.0	50.8
State awards, etc.	32.3	33.5	33.0	35.6
Unregistered collective agreements } Not affected by awards, etc. }	11.4	13.0	{ 3.0 12.0	2.5 11.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Wage rates

In 1913 the Australian Bureau of Statistics first collected information on current wage rates for different callings and for occupations in various industries.

Early in 1960 the Bureau introduced new indexes of minimum weekly wage rates for adult males and females (base 1954=100) to replace the old series of nominal weekly wage rate index numbers for adult males and females with 1911 and 1914, respectively, as base years. In general, this revision was necessary to match changes in the industrial structure.

The wage rates used in the compilation of the indexes are the lowest rates for a full week's work (excluding overtime) prescribed for particular occupations. In the majority of cases the rates are prescribed in awards or determinations of Federal or State industrial authorities or in collective agreements registered with them. Rates prescribed in unregistered collective agreements are used where these are dominant in the particular industries to which they refer.

The wage rates indexes are based on the occupation structure existing in 1954. Weights for each industry and each occupation were derived from two sample surveys made in that year. The first was the Survey of Awards in April 1954, which showed the number of employees covered by individual awards, determinations and collective agreements, and provided employee weights for each industry as well as a basis for the Survey of Award Occupations made in November 1954. This second survey showed the number of employees in each occupation within selected awards, etc., in the various industries, thereby providing occupation weights.

The minimum wage rates used in the indexes are for representative occupations within each industry. They have been derived entirely from representative awards, determinations, and collective agreements in force at the end of each period commencing with March 1939 for adult males and March 1951 for adult females. By using the industry and occupation weights derived from the surveys

described above, rates were combined to give weighted averages for each industry group for each State and Australia. Because of coverage difficulties the rural industry is not included in the indexes. A list of the major awards used in the compilation of the wage rates index for adult males, together with explanatory notes, was shown in the July 1974 and August 1974 editions of the publication *Wage rates and earnings*. The industry weighting pattern of the indexes is shown in the 1973 edition of the *Labour Report*.

The indexes are designed to measure trends in wage rates in current awards, etc., excluding the effects of changes in the relative importance of industries, awards, and occupations. The weighted average wage rates shown in the tables in this section are therefore indexes expressed in money terms, and do not purport to be actual current averages. Similarly, neither these weighted average wage rates nor the corresponding index numbers measure the relative levels of average current wage rates as between States or industries.

Since 1954 the industrial structure in Australia has undergone changes which are likely to have had some effects on the representativeness of the regimen of the indexes. These effects are mitigated because occupations in new or expanding industries are often covered by existing awards and the wage rates for new occupations usually conform very closely to those for existing occupations. Also, where an entirely new award has been made and the number of employees affected has warranted such action, occupations from the new award have been introduced into the indexes. These latter cases have not been of marked significance.

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—
WEEKLY WAGE RATES (a) (b)

At end of December—	Rates of wage (c) (\$)		Index numbers (Australia 1954 = 100) (d)	
	Australia	Victoria	Australia	Victoria
ADULT MALES				
1967	45.00	44.59	159.3	157.9
1968	48.98	48.86	173.4	173.0
1969	51.86	51.74	183.6	183.2
1970(e)	54.20	53.68	191.9	190.1
1971	61.56	61.40	218.0	217.4
1972	67.71	67.86	239.8	240.3
1973	77.69	77.42	275.1	274.1
1974	105.53	105.15	373.7	372.3
1975	117.88	117.15	417.4	414.8
1976	135.16	134.00	478.6	474.5
ADULT FEMALES				
1967	32.57	32.04	163.6	160.9
1968	34.85	34.52	175.0	173.4
1969	37.70	37.08	189.4	186.2
1970	39.68	38.65	199.3	194.2
1971	47.06	45.68	236.4	229.5
1972	52.04	51.10	261.4	256.7
1973	65.16	62.80	327.3	315.5
1974	91.62	89.97	460.2	451.9
1975	108.55	108.90	545.2	547.0
1976	125.73	125.90	631.5	632.4

(a) Weighted average minimum weekly rates (all groups) payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) and index numbers of wage rates, as prescribed in awards, determinations, and collective agreements. Rural industries are excluded.

(b) For mining the average rates of wage on which index numbers are based are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. For shipping average rates of wage on which index numbers are based are for occupations other than masters, officers, and engineers in the merchant marine service, and include value of keep, where supplied.

(c) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

(d) Base: weighted average weekly wage rate for Australia, 1954 = 100.

(e) Australian figures include the 10 per cent additions to minimum wage rates for adult males in some Western Australian State awards payable from December 1970.

VICTORIA—WEEKLY WAGE RATES (a) : INDUSTRY GROUPS

Industry group	Rates of wage (b) (\$)			Index numbers (Australia 1954 = 100) (c)		
	At end of December—			At end of December—		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
ADULT MALES						
Mining and quarrying (d)	103.61	115.08	131.07	366.9	407.5	464.1
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	102.59	112.86	129.09	363.3	399.6	457.1
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	92.38	108.82	124.53	327.1	385.3	440.9
Food, drink, and tobacco	101.60	112.37	131.44	359.7	397.9	465.4
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	98.88	107.68	123.13	350.1	381.3	436.0
Paper, printing, etc.	109.63	121.77	139.43	388.2	431.2	493.7
Other manufacturing	101.95	113.57	130.23	361.0	402.1	461.1
All manufacturing groups	101.25	112.63	129.31	358.5	398.8	457.9
Building and construction	117.96	131.45	149.01	417.7	465.5	527.6
Railway services	95.85	102.75	117.78	339.4	363.8	417.1
Road and air transport	105.00	113.62	129.72	371.8	402.3	459.3
Shipping and stevedoring (e)	120.29	147.38	166.85	425.9	521.8	590.8
Communication	131.57	142.40	161.71	365.5	465.9	572.6
Wholesale and retail trade	106.46	119.90	136.68	376.9	424.6	484.0
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	102.32	118.01	136.56	362.3	417.9	483.9
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	97.76	108.71	124.37	346.2	384.9	440.4
All industry groups (a)	105.15	117.15	134.00	372.3	414.8	474.5
ADULT FEMALES						
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	94.07	111.73	127.59	472.5	561.2	640.9
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	80.39	100.49	118.07	403.8	504.7	593.1
Food, drink, and tobacco	91.29	109.03	124.97	458.5	547.7	627.8
Other manufacturing	90.36	108.67	124.60	453.9	545.9	625.9
All manufacturing groups	85.47	104.61	121.45	429.3	525.5	610.1
Transport and communication	100.29	112.46	129.13	503.8	564.9	648.6
Wholesale and retail trade	97.39	119.51	136.45	489.2	600.3	685.4
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	97.00	113.70	132.14	487.3	571.1	663.8
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	88.26	103.87	120.68	443.3	521.7	606.2
All industry groups (a)	89.97	108.90	125.90	451.9	547.0	632.4

(a) Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) and index numbers of wage rates, as prescribed in awards, determinations, and collective agreements. Rural industries are excluded.

(b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

(c) Base: weighted average weekly wage rate for Australia, 1954 = 100.

(d) For mining, the average rates of wage on which index numbers are based are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State.

(e) For shipping, the average rates of wage on which index numbers are based are for occupations other than masters, officers, and engineers in the merchant marine service, and include value of keep, where supplied.

Standard hours of work

In the fixation of weekly wage rates most industrial tribunals prescribe the number of hours constituting a full week's work for the wage rates specified. In 1914 the 48 hour week was the recognised standard working week for most industries.

In 1927 the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration granted a 44 hour week to the Amalgamated Engineering Union and intimated that this reduction in standard hours of work would be extended to industries operating under conditions similar to those in the engineering industry. However, the subsequent economic depression delayed the extension of the standard 44 hour week until improvement in economic conditions made possible a general extension to employees under Australian awards.

40 hour week

Soon after the end of the Second World War applications were made to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for the introduction of a 40 hour week. The judgment, given on 8 September 1947, granted the reduction to 40 hours from the start of the first pay period in January 1948. In Victoria, the Wages Boards incorporated the shorter working week in their determinations. From the beginning of 1948 practically all employees in Australia whose conditions of labour were regulated by industrial authorities had the advantages of a standard working week of 40 hours or, in certain cases, less.

In the 1952-53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, the employers sought an increase in the standard hours of work per week claiming it to be one of the chief causes of inflation. (See Commonwealth Arbitration Report, Vol. 77, page 505.) The Court found that the employers had not proved that the existing economic situation called for a reduction of general standards in the matter of the ordinary working week.

Weekly hours of work

The number of hours constituting a full week's work (excluding overtime) differs in some instances between various trades and occupations and between the same trades and occupations in the several States. The particulars of weekly hours of work given in the tables on pages 249-50 relate to all industry groups except rural, shipping, and stevedoring. These groups are excluded because for earlier years the hours of work for some of the occupations included were not regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or by legislation. As a result, the necessary particulars for the computation of average working hours for these groups are not available.

VICTORIA—WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME):
ADULT MALES: INDUSTRY GROUPS (a)

Industry group	Hours of work (b)			Index numbers (c)		
	31 March 1939	31 March 1948	31 December 1976	31 March 1939	31 March 1948	31 December 1976
Mining and quarrying (d)	44.34	40.52	40.00	111.0	101.4	100.1
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	44.05	40.00	39.97	110.2	100.1	100.0
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	44.40	40.03	40.00	111.1	100.2	100.1
Food, drink, and tobacco	44.82	40.12	40.00	112.2	100.4	100.1
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	44.37	40.00	40.00	110.0	100.1	100.1
Paper, printing, etc.	43.68	39.94	39.94	109.3	99.9	100.0
Other manufacturing	44.02	39.97	39.96	110.2	100.0	100.0
All manufacturing groups	44.19	40.05	39.98	110.6	100.2	100.1
Building and construction	44.18	40.00	40.00	110.6	100.7	100.1
Railway services	43.96	39.97	39.96	110.0	100.0	100.0
Road and air transport	46.70	40.10	40.00	116.9	100.4	100.1
Communication	44.00	40.00	38.83	110.1	100.1	97.2
Wholesale and retail trade	45.47	40.11	40.00	113.8	100.4	100.1
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	42.75	38.93	38.93	107.0	97.4	97.4
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	45.86	40.03	40.00	114.8	100.2	100.1
All industry groups (a)	44.46	40.03	39.92	111.3	100.2	99.9

For footnotes, see the foot of the next table.

**VICTORIA—WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME) :
ADULT FEMALES : INDUSTRY GROUPS (a)**

Industry group	Hours of work (b)			Index numbers (c)		
	31 March 1951	30 June 1953	31 December 1976	31 March 1951	30 June 1953	31 December 1976
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	39.87	39.87	39.87	100.5	100.5	100.5
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	40.00	40.00	40.00	100.8	100.8	100.8
Food, drink, and tobacco	40.00	40.00	40.00	100.8	100.8	100.8
Other manufacturing	39.94	39.94	39.94	100.7	100.7	100.7
All manufacturing groups	39.97	39.97	39.97	100.8	100.8	100.8
Transport and communication	37.94	37.94	37.94	95.6	95.6	95.6
Wholesale and retail trade	40.00	40.00	40.00	100.8	100.8	100.8
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	39.25	39.25	39.25	98.9	98.9	98.9
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	39.94	39.94	39.94	100.7	100.7	100.7
All industry groups (a)	39.81	39.81	39.81	100.3	100.3	100.3

(a) Excludes rural industry, shipping, and stevedoring for males and females, and also mining and quarrying and building and construction for females.

(b) The figures shown should not be regarded as actual current averages but as indexes expressed in hours, indicative of trends.

(c) Base : weighted average for Australia, year 1954 = 100.

(d) For mining, the average hours of work are those prevailing at the principal mining centres.

NOTE. Weighted average standard hours of work (excluding overtime) for a full working week and index numbers of hours of work.

Average weekly earnings

The statistics in this section are derived from particulars of employment and of wages and salaries recorded on pay-roll tax returns, from other direct collections, and from estimates of the unrecorded balance. The statistics relate only to civilians.

Particulars of wages and salaries paid are not available for males and females separately from these sources; average weekly earnings have, therefore, been calculated in terms of male units, i.e. in Victoria total male employees plus a percentage of female employees. This proportion is derived from the estimated ratio of female to male earnings. As the number of male units used in calculating Australian average weekly earnings is the sum of the estimates for the States, a separate ratio for Australia as a whole is not used.

Corresponding statistics for each quarter are published in the *Monthly review of business statistics* and the monthly publication *Wage rates*. Quarterly figures of average weekly earnings are also published in the *Victorian monthly statistical review*.

**AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS PER
EMPLOYED MALE UNIT (a)**

(\$)

Period	Victoria	Australia	Period	Victoria	Australia
1967-68	67.80	65.50	1972-73	r 102.80	r 101.80
1968-69	72.40	70.40	1973-74	r 118.80	r 118.30
1969-70	78.40	76.30	1974-75	r 147.80	r 148.30
1970-71	86.40	84.80	1975-76	r 170.50	r 169.60
1971-72	r 93.90	r 93.40	1976-77	191.20	190.80

(a) Includes, in addition to wages at award rates, earnings of salaried employees, overtime earnings, over-award and bonus payments, payments made in advance or retrospectively during the period specified, etc.

NOTE. For a number of reasons, average weekly earnings per employed male unit cannot be compared with the minimum weekly wage rates shown on pages 247-8.

Surveys of wage rates, earnings, and hours*Introduction*

The object of these surveys has been to obtain information on wage rates, actual weekly earnings, and hours of work on a more comprehensive scale than has been previously available.

Although the coverage of the surveys has varied from time to time, generally when details were obtained of employees of private employers, non-government hospitals not subject to pay-roll tax, and local government authorities, stratified random samples were used, whereas fuller details were obtained from all Commonwealth and State Government departments, authorities, and semi-government bodies. Employees of private employers not subject to pay-roll tax were excluded from the surveys as were employees in the rural industry and private domestic service, employees of religious, benevolent, and other similar organisations exempt from pay-roll tax (other than hospitals and government authorities), and waterside workers employed on a casual basis.

For a number of reasons of definition, coverage, scope, sample design, and sampling variability, comparisons between the results of the different surveys are not directly possible. Particulars of the results of individual surveys are available in separate publications issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

A brief summary of each survey follows.

Survey of wage rates and earnings, September 1960

This survey, relating to the last pay period in September 1960, obtained information on marginal rates of wage and actual weekly earnings of adult male employees (excluding part-time and casual employees). In addition to the exclusions mentioned above, the survey did not cover government and semi-government employees, shipping and stevedoring industries, the motion picture industry, certain businesses such as those of accountants, consulting engineers, etc., and trade associations. The survey was designed to provide accurate particulars for Australia as a whole and State details are not available.

Survey of weekly earnings, October 1961

This survey related to the last pay period in October 1961 and provided information on the distribution of actual weekly earnings of full-time adult male employees (excluding part-time and casual employees). Excluded from the survey were government and semi-government employees together with the exclusions mentioned under the introductory heading above. Australian details were obtained for eight separate industry groups, while State details were restricted to the two major groups, manufacturing and non-manufacturing.

Surveys of weekly earnings and hours, October 1962, 1963, and 1964

These surveys related to the last pay period in October of each year and were based on random samples of private employers who pay-roll tax and did not cover employees mentioned under the introductory heading above. The surveys provided data on average weekly and hourly earnings, and average weekly hours paid for, for adult and junior male and female employees of private employers by principal industry groups for Australia and broad industry groups by States.

Survey of weekly earnings, October 1965

A special purpose survey of weekly earnings of full-time male employees in both the private and government sectors was conducted for the last pay period in October 1965.

The object of the survey was to obtain estimates of the numbers and proportions of full-time adult male employees in various weekly earnings groups and a dissection of total weekly earnings paid into: (1) overtime earnings; and (2) ordinary-time earnings at "award, etc., rates" (divided into: (i) payment by

measured result; and (ii) other) as defined. Average weekly earnings for full-time adult males and junior male employees were also provided, as were separate details for: (1) managerial, executive, professional, and higher supervisory staff; and (2) other full-time male employees.

Survey of weekly earnings and hours, October 1966 to October 1971

In addition to obtaining data for the calculation of average weekly earnings, average hourly earnings, and average weekly hours paid for, information on overtime and ordinary-time earnings and hours for full-time adult and junior employees of private employers (other than managerial, etc., staff) was obtained separately by industry groups and by States beginning with the October 1966 survey. Published figures reflect the effects of differences (and of changes between points of time) in amounts paid for the various occupations, in amounts paid for the same occupations in occupational structures within industries, in industry structure, in degrees of business activity (incidence of overtime, etc.), and in the incidence of incentive schemes, piecework, and profit-sharing scheme payments, etc.

Survey of weekly earnings (size distribution), May 1971

A survey of weekly earnings of adult male employees was conducted for the pay period which included 12 May 1971. The survey covered both private and government employees, excluding those employees detailed under the introductory heading on the previous page.

The object of the survey was to obtain estimates of the numbers and proportions of full-time adult male employees (paid for a full week) in various total weekly earnings groups, average weekly total earnings for these employees, and a dissection of average weekly total earnings into average weekly overtime earnings and average weekly ordinary-time earnings. Separate details were obtained for: (1) managerial, executive, professional, and higher supervisory staff; and (2) other full-time adult male employees. (Similar statistics were obtained in the October 1965 survey, but lacked the depth of industry scope.)

Surveys of weekly earnings and hours, October 1972 to October 1976

Although the scope of October surveys of weekly earnings and hours conducted between 1966 and 1971 was similar to those conducted between 1972 and 1976, they covered only most private employers subject to pay-roll tax (see explanation under the introductory heading on the previous page).

In October 1972 the coverage was expanded to include, among other things, employees in non-government hospitals not subject to pay-roll tax, and employees of Commonwealth, State, and local government authorities. Because of the changes in coverage, results of the 1972 and subsequent surveys are not generally directly comparable with those for earlier years. Also, in 1974, the industry classification was changed from that used in previous surveys to the Australian Standard Industry Classification (ASIC). Consequently, estimates by industry are not directly comparable with earlier survey results.

Surveys of earnings and hours of employees

Distribution and composition, May 1974, May 1975, and May 1976

These surveys were designed to provide statistics of the distribution of employees according to weekly earnings and hours and the composition of weekly earnings and hours for various categories of employees and for the principal occupations for the pay period which included 31 May 1974, 30 May 1975, and 24 May 1976, respectively. The coverage of these surveys was the same as that used in the May 1971 Surveys of Weekly Earnings (Size Distribution). However, because of differences in sample design, the results of these surveys

are not directly comparable with other surveys and series such as the October Surveys of Weekly Earnings and Hours of Employees, the May 1971 Survey of Weekly Earnings (Size Distribution), and the quarterly series of Average Weekly Earnings. In the October surveys and the May 1971 survey, adults included persons under 21 years of age who were paid at adult rates; in the May 1974, 1975, and 1976 surveys such persons were included with others under 21 years of age.

Weekly earnings of employees (distribution), August 1975 and August 1976

These surveys, based on a quarterly population survey, were conducted to obtain information about weekly earnings of wage and salary earners which is not available in other series. The surveys were based on multi-stage area samples of private dwellings and covered about two thirds of 1 per cent of the population of Australia.

Questions were asked of each person aged 15 years or over in the samples, and the estimates produced from the surveys relate to all persons aged 15 years and over who were employed as wage and salary earners in their main job, except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel, and patients in hospitals and sanatoria, or inmates of gaols, reformatories, etc.

Details published show for full-time and part-time male and female wage earners, various cross-classifications, the distribution of weekly earnings, age, hours worked, number of jobs held, whether private or government employment, industry, occupation, birthplace, period of residence in Australia, and marital status.

Surveys of income distribution, 1968-69 and 1973-74

In November 1969 and November 1974 surveys based on quarterly population surveys for those periods were conducted throughout Australia to obtain information about the distribution of personal and family income within Australia. The surveys were based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings and covered about one half of 1 per cent of the population of Australia.

Questions were asked of each person aged 15 years and over in each sample on the amount of income received in 1968-69 and 1973-74 from each of the following sources: (1) money, wages, or salary, (2) own business, trade, or profession (net income), (3) share in partnership (net income), (4) government social security benefits, (5) superannuation or annuity, (6) interest, dividends, rent, etc., and (7) other sources such as trust or will, maintenance, or alimony. Details published show various cross-classifications of the above collected data for all persons aged 15 years and over.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

Control of labour conditions

Early legislation

The earliest attempt at regulating the conditions of labour in Victoria was made by the passing of an Act dated 11 November 1873, forbidding the employment of any female in a factory for more than eight hours in any day. This Act defined "factory" to be a place where not fewer than ten persons were working. Since 1873 the definition of "factory" has been broadened until now it includes any place in which mechanical power exceeding one half horsepower is in use or in which two or more persons are engaged in any manufacturing process. In some circumstances, one or more persons constitute a factory even where no mechanical power is used. The general recognition of the necessity of securing the health, comfort, and safety of the workers has been expressed in many further legislative enactments. The industrial legislation which was formerly included in the Factories and Shops Acts has now been consolidated in the *Labour and Industry Act 1958*.

Victorian Department of Labour and Industry

The Victorian Department of Labour and Industry administers the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958. Wages Boards (see pages 239–41), the Industrial Training Commission (see pages 259–62), and the Building Industry Long Service Leave Board are statutory bodies under the administration of the Minister of Labour and Industry.

Generally the Department deals with the registration and inspection of factories and shops, boilers and pressure vessels, lifts, cranes and scaffolding, and included in the present functions of the Department are the following :

- (1) Inspection and enforcement of conditions of labour generally, including wages, hours of work, trading hours for shops, rest periods, holidays, annual leave, and long service leave ;
- (2) employment of women, children, and young persons, including the training, oversight of schooling, and supervision of apprentices ;
- (3) industrial relations, including the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes and advice on industrial matters ;
- (4) industrial safety, health, and welfare, including the training of workers in safe practices, control of dangerous methods and materials, guarding of machinery, prevention of accidents, and the control and regulation of industrial aspects of noxious trades ; and
- (5) initiation and direction of research and the collection, preparation, and dissemination of information and statistics on matters within departmental jurisdiction.

Industrial disputes

The collection of information relating to industrial disputes involving stoppage of work was initiated by the Australian Statistician in 1913 and statistics have been published regularly since that time.

For the purposes of these statistics an industrial dispute is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work ; each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance. Stoppages of work not directly connected with terms and conditions of employment (e.g., political matters, and fining and gaoling of persons) are excluded from the statistics.

The statistics relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more *in the establishments where the stoppages occurred*. Effects on other establishments because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc., are not measured by these statistics.

The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled from data obtained from the following sources: (1) direct collections from employers and trade unions concerning individual disputes ; (2) reports from government departments and authorities ; (3) reports of Commonwealth and State industrial authorities ; and (4) information contained in trade journals, employer and trade union publications, and newspaper reports. Particulars of some stoppages (e.g., those involving a large number of establishments) may be estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving a broad measure of the extent of stoppages of work (as defined).

An industrial dispute occurring in more than one State is counted as a separate dispute in each State. A dispute involving workers in more than one industry group in a State or Territory is counted once only in the number of disputes—in the industry group that has the largest number of workers involved ; but workers involved, working days lost, and estimated loss in wages are allocated to their respective industry groups. Disputes not settled at the end of a year are included as new disputes in the statistics for the following year.

VICTORIA—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (a) : INDUSTRY GROUPS

Year	Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Transport (b)		Other industries	All groups
				Stevedoring	Other		
NUMBER OF DISPUTES							
1972	..	223	29	47	38	40	377
1973	3	238	70	38	28	54	431
1974	6	248	71	58	33	60	476
1975	2	233	48	51	33	57	424
1976	..	170	56	28	35	33	322
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)							
1972	..	179.0	11.8	16.3	71.6	59.5	338.2
1973	0.5	80.1	33.0	16.7	44.9	14.6	189.8
1974	0.3	251.0	202.0	25.3	50.3	82.1	611.0
1975	0.4	282.4	59.4	9.8	86.6	132.3	570.9
1976	2.4	287.3	58.9	10.0	108.1	180.5	647.3
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)							
1972	..	328.0	52.1	11.5	122.9	124.0	638.4
1973	9.7	559.0	64.5	22.3	101.4	23.6	780.5
1974	2.7	1,247.5	574.5	28.6	302.1	231.2	2,386.6
1975	2.2	581.4	250.1	10.8	89.4	287.8	1,221.7
1976	4.2	632.4	235.3	10.5	179.9	357.8	1,420.0
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)							
1972	..	4,951.5	921.2	161.1	1,817.2	1,805.0	9,656.0
1973	204.9	9,343.6	1,207.4	355.5	1,696.3	415.7	13,223.4
1974	91.9	22,850.3	12,814.2	536.7	6,058.9	4,553.3	46,905.3
1975	57.2	14,938.2	7,448.4	287.3	2,176.7	6,989.0	31,896.8
1976	149.9	17,483.7	9,105.6	328.1	5,316.9	9,733.6	42,117.8

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more.

(b) Transport and storage; communications.

NOTE. These statistics are now compiled according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). The above figures are not comparable with those published in *Victorian Year Books* before 1977.**Industrial safety**

Industrial injuries, like other injuries, cause human suffering and personal loss, and the original approach to industrial safety was based on humanitarian motives. More recently it has been realised that industrial accidents also cause economic loss to the community. Efforts for the prevention of accidents must be directed along three lines: to make the working environment safer; to educate people to work more safely; and to have recourse to law where appropriate. Several departments and authorities now have particular statutory responsibilities for particular aspects of industrial safety, but the general responsibility lies with the Department of Labour and Industry through the *Labour and Industry Act 1958* and associated legislation.

Many of the important Acts and regulations concerning industrial safety regulations and inspections, with reference to the administrative authority responsible in each case, have been discussed in previous *Victorian Year Books*. During 1975 a series of regulations were made to convert imperial measurements to metric. The consolidating Labour and Industry (Machinery) Regulations 1975 contained important amendments designed to improve the safety factor in the operation of various types of machines.

Workers compensation

Legislation has been provided by all States and Australian Territories for compensation to be paid to injured workers, including Commonwealth Government employees. The details which follow refer to the legislation in effect in Victoria.

The first workers compensation legislation in Victoria was passed in 1914 to give certain industrial workers and their dependents the right to claim limited compensation from their employer, without proof of negligence or breach of statutory duty by the employer, in respect of accidental injuries sustained by them arising out of and in course of their employment.

Since the passing of the original legislation the class of persons entitled to benefit, the scope of employment, the types of injuries included, and the extent of the benefits have all been significantly widened by frequent amendments, which were consolidated in the *Workers Compensation Act 1958*.

The general principle of the legislation is to cover workers who have entered into or work under a contract of service or apprenticeship with an employer, whether by way of manual labour, clerical work, or otherwise. Such workers are also protected, during travel to and from work, during recess periods, and from injury by the recurrence, aggravation, or acceleration of pre-existing injury where employment is a contributing factor.

More detailed particulars of workers compensation legislation may be obtained in the *Conspectus of Workers Compensation Legislation in Australia* published by the Commonwealth Department of Employment and Industrial Relations, previous *Victorian Year Books*, and *Labour Reports*.

VICTORIA—WORKERS COMPENSATION BUSINESS
(\$'000)

Year	Wages on which premiums were charged	Gross premiums received less adjustments	Claims paid during year	Claims outstanding at end of year
1970-71	3,932,840	71,409	37,456	77,464
1971-72	4,611,767	79,853	42,865	83,817
1972-73	4,863,012	91,411	53,729	113,098
1973-74	5,541,497	118,869	70,506	140,231
1974-75	7,407,595	185,337	78,781	181,559

Statistics for premiums and claims in the preceding table differ somewhat from those shown in Chapter 21 in the Private Finance section of this *Year Book*. In the latter section most schemes of compensation are not included and the figures shown do not always relate strictly to the financial year, since some insurance companies close their books at other times of the year. With regard to claims paid, the Private Finance section refers to claims paid during the period, plus claims outstanding at the end of the period, less outstanding claims at the beginning.

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF CLAIMS PAID FOR WORKERS COMPENSATION
(\$'000)

Claims	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Under Workers Compensation Act—					
Compensation—					
Weekly	11,444	12,980	20,739	26,342	28,230
Lump sum—					
Death	4,679	6,168	5,839	9,401	6,685
Maim	4,204	4,522	4,688	6,178	9,038
Medical, etc., services—					
Doctor	4,709	5,049	5,749	6,725	7,709
Hospital	3,158	3,727	4,381	5,385	6,530
Chemist or registered nurse	212	247	293	298	323
Ambulance	161	196	215	231	396
Other curative, etc., services	500	559	593	699	1,007
Legal costs, etc.	4,022	4,609	6,178	7,858	10,024
Under other Acts and common law					
damages, etc.	4,367	4,808	5,054	7,389	8,839
Total	37,456	42,865	53,729	70,506	78,781

National Compensation and Rehabilitation Scheme

In January 1973 the Commonwealth Government announced the establishment of a committee to report upon the feasibility of establishing a National Rehabilitation and Compensation Scheme.

A Bill drafted by the committee to establish such a scheme was referred to the Senate Standing Committee on Constitutional and Legal Affairs in October 1974. The Committee recommended some modifications to the Bill.

The Minister of Social Security met State Government Ministers in May 1976 for exploratory discussions to determine whether the States wished to participate with the Commonwealth Government in the joint development of a national compensation programme.

Subsequently the Commonwealth and State Officers Steering Committee met in June 1976 to undertake a joint examination of various options for improving existing compensation systems.

Industrial accidents

The official collection of data on industrial accidents in Victoria was first undertaken when regulations under the Workers Compensation Act were amended in 1957. Benefits obtainable under the *Workers Compensation Act* 1958 (as amended) are set out on page 256.

Source

The *Workers Compensation Act* 1958 requires all insurance companies which insure against workers compensation and organisations with approved workers compensation schemes to submit to the Government Statist a report on each claim for workers compensation when the claim is closed, or at the expiry of three years if the claim is unclosed at the end of that time.

Statistics

Tables showing certain aspects of industrial accidents in Victoria in the years 1971-72 to 1973-74 can be found on pages 298-301 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1977.

Consumer protection

General

On 3 June 1974, the Ministry of Consumer Affairs came into operation pursuant to the provisions of the *Ministry of Consumer Affairs Act* 1973 to administer the *Consumer Affairs Act* 1972 (as amended) and the *Small Claims Tribunals Act* 1973. The activities of the Consumer Affairs Bureau and the Small Claims Tribunal were brought under the administration of the Ministry. The Consumer Affairs Council, which is an independent advisory body, is also associated with the Ministry.

At the same time a Director of Consumer Affairs was appointed who is responsible for the operation of the Ministry. One important power given to the Director by the *Consumer Affairs Act* 1972 is that he may initiate or defend civil proceedings on behalf of consumers. However, before undertaking any such action the Director must be satisfied that the consumer has a cause of action or a good defence and that such a case is in the public interest. The Director cannot undertake such action without the approval of both the Minister of Consumer Affairs and the consumer. The Director is also required to submit annually to the Minister, for presentation to both Houses of the Victorian Parliament, a report on the activities of the Ministry.

The *Consumer Affairs Act* 1974, which came into operation on 1 January 1975, made a number of significant amendments to the *Consumer Protection Act* 1972. Some of the major provisions of the *Consumer Affairs Act* 1974 are:

(1) The name of the Consumer Protection Bureau and title of the *Consumer Protection Act* 1972 were changed to the Consumer Affairs Bureau and the *Consumer Affairs Act* 1972, respectively;

(2) the Act provides that where a post office box number is shown in an advertisement, the name and address of the person publishing that statement must also be shown;

(3) the legislation further provides that the vendor must on request supply the purchaser with an invoice or document containing particulars of the goods sufficient to identify them, and particulars of such information, as to standards of the goods or parts as ought reasonably be made known to the purchaser or which the purchaser specifies in his request;

(4) when a person effects repairs to goods and in the course of carrying out these repairs, replace parts, he must offer to return these parts to the consumer; and

(5) the *Consumer Affairs Act* 1974 empowers the making of certain regulations with respect to packaging.

In the area of consumer legislation, several other government departments have enacted legislation to provide additional protection to consumers.

A significant example is the amendments made to the *Local Government Act* 1958, which provide protection to persons building a new home. This legislation, in the form of the *Local Government (House Builders' Liability) Act* 1973 (as amended), came into operation on 15 October 1974 and provides that a builder cannot, after that date, enter into a contract to construct a dwelling house (or sell a dwelling house, the construction of which he began after that date), unless an approved guarantee or insurance policy is in force with respect to that house.

Consumer Affairs Bureau

The Consumer Affairs Bureau is staffed by officers of the Victorian Public Service, and unlike the Consumer Affairs Council (which is responsible to the Minister), the Bureau is directly responsible to the Director of Consumer Affairs. The role of the Bureau is to receive and investigate individual consumers' complaints and, in certain circumstances, to institute legal proceedings for breaches of the Consumer Affairs Act. The Bureau also advises consumers on how to obtain their rights and in matters affecting the interests of consumers to: (1) investigate such matters, (2) conduct research, and (3) collect and collate information.

Small Claims Tribunal

The Small Claims Tribunal was established on 4 February 1974, pursuant to the provisions of the *Small Claims Tribunals Act* 1973. The function of the Tribunal is to provide, at a nominal cost, an alternative to court action for consumers requiring redress. The aim of the Tribunal is to settle claims by negotiation, but a settlement or order made by the Tribunal is binding upon both parties. The Tribunal's referee can hear any claim (as defined by the Act) irrespective of the value of the goods or services in dispute. However, an order made by the referee can only be enforced up to a maximum amount of \$1,000.

Consumer Affairs Council

The Consumer Affairs Council is an independent advisory body of ten persons who are appointed by the Minister of Consumer Affairs, and are representative of consumers and sellers of goods and services. The functions of the Council are to investigate any matter affecting the interests of consumers referred to it by the Minister; to make recommendations with respect to any matter calculated to protect the interests of consumers; to consult with manufacturers, retailers, and advertisers in relation to any matter affecting the interests of consumers;

and in respect of matters affecting the interests of consumers to disseminate information and encourage and undertake educational work. The Council is also required to submit annually to the Minister, for presentation to both Houses of the Victorian Parliament, a report on its activities.

Motor Car Traders Committee

This Committee is an independent statutory authority which was established by and for the purposes of administering the *Motor Car Traders Act 1973* which Act regulates trading activities in motor cars. The Committee was transferred to the Ministry in October 1976.

In addition to licensing all new, used, commercial vehicle motor car traders and automotive wreckers, the Committee also investigates complaints and breaches of the Act and Regulations. In particular, the Committee investigates complaints against used car traders arising out of the statutory warranty which applies to all cars sold for a sum in excess of \$500. In the event of settlement by negotiation not eventuating, the Committee may arbitrate the dispute by consent of both parties. The Committee administers a Guarantee Fund which has been constituted under the Act and may authorise payments to customers who have suffered pecuniary loss as a result of a licensed motor car trader defaulting in the carrying out of his obligations under the Act.

Industrial Training Commission

With the introduction of the *Industrial Training Act 1975*, the Apprenticeship Commission was superseded by the Industrial Training Commission. The new legislation, besides consolidating and updating previous legislation dating back to 1927, allows for an expansion of activities beyond the limits of the previous legislation, which was restricted to the regulation and oversight of the training of apprentices.

Apprenticeship, as it has been in the past, will remain the principal means of training skilled tradesmen in Victoria. However, the scope of the new legislation will allow for two important developments in trade training which are best described as "pre-apprenticeship training" and "adult training".

The legislation is designed to utilise the knowledge, ability, and experience of representatives of employers and employees, together with the Victorian Government, in supervising the training of persons undertaking pre-apprenticeship courses, apprenticeship, and adult training courses, and in co-ordinating the training in skilled trades both in technical schools and industry.

The Commission is at present composed of ten members—a full-time president (appointed by the Governor in Council), a deputy president (an officer of the Education Department nominated by the Minister of Education), four representatives of employers, and four representatives of employees.

The main duties of the Commission are to review the requirements of Victoria for skilled tradesmen; the availability of skilled tradesmen to meet those requirements; the availability of young persons for training in skilled trades; the availability of vacancies for apprentices, pre-apprenticeship trainees and adult trainees, and the extent to which employers are participating in the training of such apprentices and trainees; the adequacies of the training of apprentices, pre-apprenticeship trainees, and adult trainees in employers' workshops and in technical schools, and measures which can be taken to improve that training; the adequacy of the apprenticeship system as a means of training skilled tradesmen and the desirability of modifying that system or of providing other systems of training for skilled occupations.

The Commission is assisted in its functions by trade committees which are appointed under the Act for a trade or group of trades. These committees provide specialist advice and make recommendations to the Commission on matters pertaining to the trades for which they are appointed. At 30 June 1977 there

were 50 committees functioning in respect of the 133 proclaimed apprenticeship trades in which 35,980 apprentices were employed. The Commission is also assisted in its work by special advisory committees which have been set up in country areas to advise the Commission on local matters pertaining to apprenticeship. Twenty such advisory committees were operating at 30 June 1977. A new concept arising from the recent legislation will be the appointment of industry advisory committees. The function of such a committee will be to advise the Commission on the skilled manpower requirements in the industry and the measures that may be necessary to correct any likely shortage or surplus of skilled tradesmen in such an industry.

The Commission achieved a record intake of apprentices during the year ended 30 June 1974 when 11,022 new apprentices were indentured, a 24 per cent increase on the previous best intake of 8,867 which occurred in 1970-71. As a result of the economic situation, the level of intake was not maintained in 1975 and 1976. However, the intakes of 9,483 for the year ended 30 June 1975 and 9,474 for the year ended 30 June 1976 are among the highest achieved. The intake of 10,241 for the year ended 30 June 1977 is the second highest on record and represents an 8.1 per cent increase on the previous year. Having regard to the difficulties being experienced by many sectors of industry, the Commission regards the National Apprenticeship Assistance Scheme (N.A.A.S.), introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1973 and subsequently increased in 1975, as having been a substantial contributor to the maintenance of intake levels. The impact of the Commonwealth Government subsidy on apprenticeship intakes was particularly marked in the latter half of the 1976-77 financial year.

The N.A.A.S. subsidy was replaced by the Commonwealth Rebate for Apprentice Full-Time Training (C.R.A.F.T.) scheme as from 15 January 1977, which has further increased the subsidy influence on apprentice intakes. Under the C.R.A.F.T. scheme, a tax-free subsidy is paid for all years of trade school training as against the one year subsidy under the N.A.A.S. scheme.

Despite several years of reasonably high intake levels, the total number of apprentices in training dropped to a low of 33,532 at 30 June 1975. This was caused to some extent by the large number of completions of four and five year terms of apprenticeship which had occurred as a result of the introduction of a maximum term of apprenticeship of four years effective from the 1971 intake. The year ended 30 June 1976 showed a reversed trend with the total number of apprentices in training only 377 below the 1974 figure. A record 35,980 apprentices were in training during the year ended 30 June 1977, 1,317 more than the 1974 total.

Modular courses which were first introduced in Victoria in 1971 have been expanded to cover all trade groups except printing and the food trades. Industry is now appreciating the value of alternative areas of specialisation which has largely eliminated the necessity for splitting trade classifications. Promising results are being achieved in some trades in respect of self-paced learning, in particular panel beating and metal fabrication. A further modification of apprentice training was introduced at the commencement of the 1977 school year. The new system, termed Accelerated Training, blends the training usually given in the first and second years into the first year alone, thus reducing the trade school training term from three years to two years and increasing apprenticeship productivity in the early years of apprenticeship. At 30 June 1977, there were 13 trades which were involved in pilot Accelerated Training schemes.

As an aid to training the Commission has introduced training journals or log books in which the nature of the work done by the apprentice in the workshop situation and in his prescribed trade course is recorded. Senior technical school teachers are attached to the Commission's office and act as training advisers in seventeen trades.

Victoria has introduced apprenticeship into the agricultural industry, the first time this has been done in Australia. Farming and fruit growing were proclaimed as apprenticeship trades during the year ended 30 June 1975. Through the application of the modular system of training, farming has been broken into three separate streams—grazing, cropping, and dairying. In 1975 classes were commenced at Ararat, Bendigo, Colac, Echuca, Hamilton, Shepparton, Swan Hill, and Warragul. The response from the rural community has been most favourable and because of the strong demand for expansion of the type of training available through apprenticeship, farming trade courses were commenced in 1976 at Benalla, Wangaratta, Irymple, Geelong East, Horsham, Kerang, Cobden, and Seymour.

The Commission believes that apprenticeship has many advantages over alternate forms of training. The combination of college-based training in basic skills, theory, and related instruction, interspersed with extensive practice in industry is a valuable form of training in the areas already covered, and possibly in many others. Just as apprenticeship has changed progressively in the past to meet changing social and industrial needs, the new legislation will facilitate the orderly development and expansion to meet the real need for particular skills in the community.

The proclaimed apprenticeship trades and the number of probationers and apprentices employed at 30 June for each of the years 1973 to 1977 are shown in the following table. These figures have been extracted from the annual reports of the Commission.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PROBATIONERS AND APPRENTICES EMPLOYED

Trade	At 30 June—				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Building trades—					
Plumbing and gasfitting	2,436	2,631	2,231	2,312	2,404
Carpentry and joinery	3,499	4,201	4,104	4,160	4,184
Painting, decorating, and signwriting	530	595	613	625	686
Plastering	31	37	40	39	44
Fibrous plastering	160	175	235	240	254
Bricklaying	409	644	755	640	586
Tile laying	35	34	42	42	53
Stonemasonry	9	11	10	11	20
Roof slating and tiling	..	..	34	85	181
Total building trades	7,109	8,328	8,064	8,154	8,412
Metal trades—					
Engineering (incl. patternmaking)	4,399	4,686	4,122	4,015	4,182
Electrical	3,678	3,922	3,598	3,588	3,712
Motor mechanics	4,134	4,752	4,679	4,984	5,303
Moulding	135	146	143	127	137
Boilermaking and/or steel construction	1,145	1,228	1,158	1,204	1,309
Sheet metal	593	596	546	541	541
Electroplating	55	62	59	51	57
Aircraft mechanics	115	125	98	103	92
Radio tradesmen	344	401	411	412	416
Instrument making and repairing	159	158	159	157	181
Silverware and silverplating	11	14	14	14	21
Vehicle industry (incl. automotive machining)	1,986	2,172	1,990	2,048	2,126
Refrigeration mechanics	219	254	246	258	268
Optical fitting and surfacing	106	113	90	99	103
Sewing machine mechanics	..	31	42	62	71
Total metal trades	17,079	18,660	17,355	17,663	18,519

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PROBATIONERS AND APPRENTICES EMPLOYED—*continued*

Trade	At 30 June—				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Food trades—					
Breadmaking and baking	207	201	193	171	161
Pastrycooking	162	165	185	194	206
Butchering and/or small goods making	898	906	989	972	969
Cooking	455	566	627	689	766
Waiting	13	16	7	18	26
Total food trades	1,735	1,854	2,001	2,044	2,128
Miscellaneous—					
Footwear	108	110	92	78	83
Printing	1,361	1,367	1,299	1,265	1,285
Hairdressing	2,139	2,200	2,241	2,143	2,198
Dental technicians	96	111	105	109	138
Watch and clockmaking	43	53	50	64	65
Furniture (incl. wood machining)	994	1,232	1,274	1,357	1,381
Flat glass working	107	126	141	133	151
Horticultural	200	244	274	354	442
Textile mechanics	105	148	133	131	116
Shipwrighting and boatbuilding	43	41	43	45	56
Dry cleaning	24	38	32	30	25
Garment cutting	37	42	53	53	57
Jewellery making and repairing	48	87	106	124	126
Floor finishing and covering	..	22	88	116	142
Agricultural	..	..	180	423	635
Bedding and mattress making	..	..	1	..	21
Total miscellaneous	5,305	5,821	6,112	6,425	6,921
Grand total	31,228	34,663	33,532	34,286	35,980

INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS

Registration

1. *Under Trade Union Acts.* In 1884 the Victorian Parliament passed a Trade Union Act, based on an English Act of three years earlier. The unions refused to register under it and the Act was amended in 1886. The *Trade Unions Act 1958* still makes provision for registration on compliance with certain standards. Registration gives a trade union a corporate identity and legal status for the purpose of engaging in strikes. However, registration has never been compulsory and few unions have sought the provisions of the legislation.

2. *Under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.* Under Part VIII of the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904*, any association of employers in any industry who have, or any employer who has employed, on an average taken per month, not less than 100 employees during the six months preceding application for registration, or any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry, may be registered. However, the Public Service Arbitration Act provides that an association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organisation under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act if its members comprise at least three fifths of all persons engaged in that industry in the Service. Such public service organisations are included in the figures shown below. Registered unions include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only.

Registration under Commonwealth Government legislation began in 1906. At 31 December 1976 the number of employers' organisations registered under the provisions of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act was 78. The number of unions of employees registered at the end of 1976 was 147, with a membership of 2,348,700 representing 84 per cent of the total membership of all trade unions in Australia.

Trade unions

By comparison with some other countries, the typical trade union in Australia is quite small. On the other hand, forty to fifty of the larger unions, such as the Australian Workers Union, the Australian Metal Workers Union, the Australian Railways Union, and the Postal Workers Union, account for a high percentage of the total membership. The same pattern applies in Victoria. The larger industry-based unions are usually able to offer a wider range of facilities to their members at a proportionately lower cost. Generally, they are also in a stronger bargaining position in the pursuit of their industrial objectives. On the other hand, it is felt that the continued existence of a large number of small craft-type unions is justified on the grounds that more attention can be given to the particular problems of members and that management is often prepared to make concessions to a small group which they would not offer to a larger group. With the growth of industry, there has been some amalgamation and federalisation of unions, for example, by the amalgamation of the brushmakers with the storemen and packers, and the Amalgamated Engineering Union with the sheet-metal workers and the boilermakers. Contemporary conditions are such that trade unions are becoming hybrid and moving more towards an occupational rather than a single or even multi-craft organisational basis. One alternative to amalgamation which has been adopted by a number of unions is to band together in a loose federation to deal with employers on an industry basis. The metal trades, brewing industry, paper industry, and building industry unions are typical of those that have followed this course.

Victorian trade unions usually have three clearly identifiable operational levels. The union is represented at the plant or factory level by a shop steward who enrolls members, collects dues, and acts as the intermediary between ordinary members and union management. The centre of individual trade union activity and control is at the State or branch level. Normally the State secretary is an elected full-time officer who is, subject to the policy decisions and ultimate control of an honorary president and executive, in charge of the day to day activities of the union. The secretary has the assistance of organisers who visit the individual plants and confer with shop stewards and members. The branches receive members' dues, maintain membership records, and provide personal services such as giving advice on workers compensation and interpreting members' entitlements under the various determinations and awards. Where necessary, the union will either act, or provide legal assistance, for members in industrial matters. Many of the claims which are ultimately heard before industrial tribunals are also prepared at the State branch level.

Only a small number of Victorian trade unions are not affiliated with the Victorian Trades Hall Council, which is the central labour organisation in the State, and, because individual union activity is so important at the State level, the role of the Trades Hall Council as co-ordinator and spokesman in industrial and political matters is of major significance (see the section on central labour organisations below). Further details on the history of trade unions in Victoria can be found in previous *Victorian Year Books*.

Returns showing membership by States at 31 December for each year are obtained for all trade unions and employee organisations. The affairs of single organisations are not disclosed in the published results and this has assisted in securing complete information. In addition to the number of unions and members, the following table shows the estimated percentages of wage and salary earners in employment who are members of trade unions. The estimates of total wage and salary earners have been derived by adding figures for employees in rural industry and private domestic service recorded at the 1971 Population Census to the estimates of employees in all other industries at the end of each year. For this reason, and also because the membership of trade unions includes some persons not in employment, the percentages shown in the table must be regarded as approximations.

VICTORIA—TRADE UNIONS

At 31 December—	Number of separate unions	Number of members			Proportion of total wage and salary earners		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
		'000	'000	'000	per cent	per cent	per cent
1972	158	461.2	190.9	652.1	54	41	49
1973	159	484.7	196.8	681.6	55	39	50
1974	158	501.1	210.5	711.6	57	42	52
1975	159	506.2	216.1	722.3	60	43	54
1976	164	504.1	213.8	717.9	60	42	53

Central labour organisations

Delegate organisations, usually known as Trades Hall Councils or Labour Councils and consisting of representatives from a number of trade unions, have been established in each of the capital cities and in a number of other centres in each State. Their revenue is raised by means of a per capita tax on the members of each affiliated union. In most of the towns where such councils exist, the majority of the local unions are affiliated. At the end of 1976 there were eleven provincial trades and labour councils in Victoria.

The Victorian Trades Hall Council Executive consists of the president, vice-president, secretary, assistant secretary, and fourteen members. Of these members, seven are elected by the Council and seven by respective industry groups. With the exception of trade unions which have amalgamated since 1 January 1973, no union, irrespective of size, can nominate more than six delegates to attend the meeting. Those unions which have amalgamated since 1 January 1973 are at present entitled to the same representation they enjoyed prior to amalgamation. The Secretary and the Assistant Secretary, who are elected full-time officers, are also members of the Executive and with the Industrial Officer are ex-officio members of committees established by Council to investigate various activities. In addition to its overall responsibilities, the Council through its Disputes Committee controls strikes which involve more than one union. At the national level the highest policy making and co-ordinating body is a Federal Council in the case of the larger trade unions and, since its establishment in 1927, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, which acts for the trade union movement as a whole.

Employers' associations

Employers' associations arise when groups of employers agree among themselves to adopt a common labour policy, to negotiate common terms of employment, and to be represented jointly on or before industrial tribunals. These functions are, in fact, often performed by bodies which are concerned also with other objectives, such as the elimination of "unfair" trading practices, the enforcement of standards of professional conduct, or the grant of tariff protection and other political concessions. Such objectives are by no means unrelated to industrial matters, since there is an obvious connection between the terms on which goods can be sold and the wages that can be paid to those who have helped to produce them. In some organisations, however, these wider objectives overshadow or supplant the purely industrial. A broad distinction may, therefore, be drawn between: (1) employers' associations in the narrower sense of bodies largely, if not primarily, concerned with industrial matters; and (2) other associations with predominantly different objectives, such as chambers of commerce, professional institutes, primary producers' unions, and many trade associations.

Employers' associations, as defined in the former category, first appeared in Victoria in the 1850s, notably in the building trade and the coachbuilding industry. The associations formed at that time, however, seem to have been temporary, their main purpose being to resist pressure for an eight hour day by the early trade unions. "Continuous" or permanent associations of employers did not appear until the 1870s. The Master Builders' Association dates from 1875 and the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures from 1877, the latter body being formed with the objective of influencing tariff policy and factory legislation, as well as resisting the eight hour day agitation. These two bodies were followed within a few years by the Victorian Employers' Union, which later changed its name to become the Victorian Employers' Federation.

A great stimulus to the growth of employers' associations in Victoria followed the establishment of the Wages Board system (see pages 239-41), particularly during the first two decades of the present century. Associations of Master Wheelwrights and Blacksmiths, Master Drapers, Master Hairdressers, and Master Grocers all followed closely upon the establishment of Wages Boards in their respective trades. Employers had to unite in order to nominate their representatives on the Boards. Since it became permissible in 1934 for paid officials to represent employers, many associations have nominated officers of the Chamber of Manufactures or of the Victorian Employers' Federation to represent them on the State Wages Boards.

Employers' associations in Victoria at the present time may be divided into three groups. One group is constituted by the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures, together with a large number of affiliated associations. The Chamber has 5,956 company members and 152 industry associations and sections meet within the Chamber. The Chamber is incorporated as a company limited by guarantee and is administered by a council of 26 members, plus the immediate past president. The Chamber's secretariat acts for the members before both Commonwealth and State industrial authorities. In addition to industrial matters, the Chamber has always taken an active part in proceedings before the Industries Assistance Commission. It also operates an insurance company and a wide variety of advisory commercial services for its members.

A second group is constituted by about 80 associations that are affiliated directly or indirectly to form the Victorian Employers' Federation. In addition, about 2,800 firms are individual members of the Federation. Most of the member associations operate in the building, distributive, or service industries, as distinct from but not excluding manufacturing industries. Several primary producers' unions are also affiliated with the Federation. Some of the affiliated associations are themselves federations of smaller and more specialised bodies. The Employers' Federation is an incorporated body registered with the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, with a council of 65 members, an executive committee, seven elected office bearers (who constitute its Board of Governors), and a salaried director. The Federation provides secretarial services for about 25 of its member associations or institutes and undertakes industrial services for many others. Unlike the Chamber of Manufacturers, it is not involved in tariff matters, but it has been active in organising training courses particularly in business administration at the supervisory level, in providing advisory services on financial matters to small businesses, in providing assistance in recruitment, selection, and placement, surveys, wages, salaries, and fringe benefits, and in addition sponsoring various community services. It also operates a subsidiary insurance company for the benefit of the members of its affiliated associations.

Third, there is an indeterminate number of miscellaneous employers' associations that are not affiliated with either the Chamber or the Federation. Examples are the Victorian Showmen's Guild and the Electrical Contractors' Federation. In the case of some associations at least, the absence of affiliation

with either the Victorian Employers' Federation or the Chamber of Manufactures is explained by the fact that they have ties with corresponding associations in other States. A few are actually branches of Australia-wide associations. It is probable that those associations which have interstate affiliations are mainly concerned with the Commonwealth industrial jurisdiction, rather than with the Victorian Wages Boards. Moreover, most of them must rely on their Federal secretariats to represent them before the Commonwealth tribunals, since very few specifically Victorian associations are registered for this purpose. Apart from the Chamber of Manufactures, the Victorian Employers' Federation, and the Victorian Automobile Chamber of Commerce, only some five or six Victorian employers' associations are registered with the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

Finally, it may be noted that unlike the trade union movement, employers' associations lack any central representative organisation. This is so in the Federal as well as in the State sphere. The Victorian Employers' Federation, the Chamber of Manufactures, and many individual associations are affiliated with corresponding bodies in other States, but their Federal organisations remain formally independent of one another, although they may in practice co-operate on particular issues.

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EMPLOYMENT

RETRAINING SCHEMES IN VICTORIA

In October 1974 the Commonwealth Government introduced the National Employment and Training System (NEAT) as part of a national manpower programme. As well as offering some new provisions, NEAT consolidated a number of existing training schemes administered by several different Departments into one scheme administered by the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations through the Commonwealth Employment Service (CES). The CES had in the past been limited to its traditional role of finding labour for employers and jobs for people, but with NEAT it has been given the capacity to offer training assistance to unemployed persons. As well as unemployed persons there are special groups of people who, for various reasons, require retraining to join or return to the workforce.

For a retraining scheme to be successful, trainees should not be subjected to financial hardship. For this reason NEAT provides for a living allowance and payment of fees, books, and equipment. By providing such assistance NEAT enables assistance to be given to persons who have been unable to obtain a foothold in the labour market because they have been financially disadvantaged or lacked educational opportunity or suffered some other disability.

As well as being a comprehensive programme covering the full range of occupational skills NEAT is characterised by its flexibility. NEAT provides for the use of formal courses at institutions providing full-time, part-time, or correspondence training. It offers subsidies to employers for in-plant training and provides financial assistance to employers who retain apprentices. It can also provide special courses of various kinds when they are required.

NEAT is not a substitution for programmes of education assistance and the duration of training that may be offered to young people is related to the length of time they have been in the workforce. On the other hand, NEAT has provided bridging courses aimed at facilitating the transfer from education to employment. NEAT has demonstrated another aspect of its flexibility with the introduction of a special youth employment training programme designed to cater for the growing number of unemployed school leavers. It has also sponsored special work programmes for handicapped young people.

There were 12,762 approvals for NEAT assistance in Victoria for the two years from October 1975. Of these, 5,265 (41 per cent) were males and 7,497 (59 per cent) were females. This compares with the national figure for approvals of 16,228 (51 per cent) males and 15,790 (49 per cent) females. Approvals were spread throughout the State with 9,549 (75 per cent) from metropolitan areas and 3,213 (25 per cent) from the country.

Soon after its introduction NEAT was subjected to a flood of applications for formal training. This gave rise to administrative and budgetary pressures and it was necessary to introduce measures designed to ensure that training was related to labour market needs and not simply to the achievement of educational

objectives. In the early stages of NEAT, therefore, there were considerably more approvals for formal training at institutions than for in-plant training. However a greater emphasis has now been placed on in-plant training. At the end of December 1976 there were 1,292 persons in formal training in Victoria compared with 3,826 persons in in-plant training. These figures compare with 4,745 persons in formal training and 982 persons in in-plant training at the end of September 1975. NEAT is contributing to the long-term restructuring of the workforce to meet changing requirements and to bring about increases in general levels of skill. During 1975 approximately 25 per cent of approvals were to persons whose previous work history had been at the unskilled end of the occupational spectrum and this percentage increased to approximately 35 per cent during 1976. The following table shows the variation in numbers since the beginning of the Scheme:

VICTORIA—NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SYSTEM (NEAT):
NUMBERS IN TRAINING

Quarter ended	Formal			In-plant			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
December 1974	1,038	1,773	2,811	152	109	261	1,190	1,882	3,072
1975—									
March	1,226	3,047	4,273	211	174	385	1,437	3,221	4,658
June	1,664	3,358	5,022	318	404	722	1,982	3,762	5,744
September	1,638	3,107	4,745	403	579	982	2,041	3,686	5,727
December	820	1,160	1,980	801	339	1,140	1,621	1,499	3,120
1976—									
March	864	1,075	1,939	253	267	520	1,117	1,342	2,459
June	861	983	1,844	436	503	939	1,297	1,486	2,783
September	910	899	1,809	1,099	1,092	2,191	2,009	1,991	4,000
December	670	622	1,292	2,067	1,759	3,826	2,737	2,381	5,118

MARRIED WOMEN* IN THE LABOUR FORCE

The increase in the number of women in the Australian labour force since the end of the Second World War has resulted largely from the increased numbers of married women entering the labour force. In Victoria, the total female labour force, as enumerated at Censuses of Population and Housing, grew from 217,444 persons at the 1947 Census to 483,924 persons at the 1971 Census. Over the same period, the number of married women in the labour force increased from 45,076 persons at the 1947 Census to 296,596 persons at the 1971 Census. Thus, married women represented only 20.7 per cent of women in the labour force at 30 June 1947, but by 30 June 1971 they represented 61.3 per cent. The Australian Bureau of Statistics also undertakes a quarterly survey of the labour force. From the May 1977 survey, the total female labour force in Victoria was estimated to comprise 616,300 persons, of which 398,000, or 64.6 per cent, were married women.

The growing involvement of married women in the labour force in Victoria has meant that, while only 9.4 per cent of all married women aged 15 years and over were in the labour force at 30 June 1947, the participation rate† had reached 35.7 per cent by 30 June 1971. The labour force survey conducted in May 1977 estimated the participation rate at 44.1 per cent. Married women have made an important contribution to the Victorian labour force, since in May 1977 it was estimated that married women constituted 23.6 per cent of the total Victorian civilian labour force, compared with 5.1 per cent at 30 June 1947 and 20.1 per cent at 30 June 1971.

* Married women comprise those who are now married or permanently separated, but excludes those who have never married, or are widowed or divorced.

† The participation rate represents the number of married women aged 15 years and over who are in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the total number of married women aged 15 years and over.

Although married women now form a significant part of the labour force in Victoria, they are still concentrated in particular occupational groups, especially clerical and production-process work, followed by professional and technical, service, sport and recreation (which includes cleaners, hairdressers, and domestic workers), and sales. In May 1977, it was estimated that 92.4 per cent of the 398,000 married women in the labour force in Victoria were working in these occupational areas. This occupational concentration indicates that married women workers may need to undergo job training or re-training if they wish to upgrade or develop a wider range of skills.

Similarly, most married women in the labour force are employed in particular industry divisions. In May 1977, it was estimated that 71.5 per cent of the 382,500 employed married women in Victoria were concentrated in the manufacturing, community services (where they are largely employed as nurses, welfare workers, and school teachers), and wholesale and retail trade (mainly retail) industry divisions.

The tendency for married women to re-enter the labour force after a period of withdrawal for child bearing and rearing is reflected in the variation in their participation rates at different ages. For example, in May 1977, it was estimated that, while well over half (59.3 per cent) of all married women in Victoria aged 20-24 years were in the labour force, the participation rate for married women aged 25-34 years was significantly lower at 46.2 per cent. However, the participation rates for the 35-44 and 45-54 years age groups were higher, at 56.7 per cent and 47.2 per cent, respectively.

There is also a significant variation between the labour force participation rates of married women born overseas and those born within Australia. For example, in May 1977, it was estimated that 48.6 per cent of all overseas-born married women aged 15 years and over living in Australia were active in the labour force, compared with 39.8 per cent of Australian-born married women (this data is only available at the Australian level of aggregation).

Successive surveys of the labour force have shown the employment position of married women to be more secure than that of other women, but generally less secure than that of men. At the 1971 Census, 5,283 married women in the labour force in Victoria, or 1.8 per cent, were unemployed. In May 1977, it was estimated that 15,609 married women, or 3.9 per cent of married women in the labour force in Victoria, were unemployed. The unemployment rate was significantly higher than the overall rate in the 15-19 years age group, where it was 20.0 per cent, and in the 20-24 and 25-34 years age groups, where it was 5.0 per cent and 4.8 per cent, respectively.

As a result of the increase in the number of married women in the labour force, employers (mainly governments) have introduced provisions for maternity leave. In the Victorian Public Service, paid maternity leave for twelve weeks is available to women who have worked for at least twelve months. Leave without pay can extend the leave up to fifty-two weeks. Teachers employed by the Victorian Government who have taught full-time for at least thirteen weeks before taking confinement leave are entitled to twelve weeks paid maternity leave and leave without pay up to a total of eighteen months leave. Women employed in the Commonwealth Public Service, and in certain Commonwealth Government authorities prescribed under the *Maternity Leave (Australian Government Employees) Act 1973*, are entitled to fifty-two weeks maternity leave of which twelve weeks is on full pay. Other leave credits and leave without pay may also be used. Maternity leave without pay has been granted under a few awards to women in the non-government sector.

Many married women who are in paid employment also have domestic responsibilities. Child care is frequently a major responsibility, together with the associated tasks of after-school and holiday care and care for sick children. Other duties may include the care of older and sick relatives.

An indication of the extent of persons (mostly women) in the labour force with child care responsibilities can be gained from examining the results of a special child care survey undertaken by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in May 1973. At that date, it was estimated that 150,600 persons* in the labour force in Victoria were responsible for the care of children aged 0-11 years. Of this total, 77,500 persons were estimated to be responsible for children aged 0-5 years. Various child care arrangements had been made for the estimated 102,500 children aged 0-5 years who were the responsibility of persons in the labour force in Victoria. An estimated 32,900 of these children were cared for at home by relatives or friends, including older brothers and sisters of the children, while an estimated 30,900 other children were minded by relatives or others, but not at the child's home. Only 11,000 children were estimated to be in a nursery, crèche, or child care centre. Of those persons in the labour force in Victoria who were responsible for children aged 0-5 years, an estimated 32,300 persons, or 41.7 per cent of the total of 77,500 persons involved, were working part-time (i.e., less than 35 hours per week), while the remainder were full-time workers.

A significant proportion of married women in the labour force are engaged in part-time, rather than full-time, employment. In May 1977, it was estimated that 48.9 per cent of the 382,500 employed married women in Victoria worked less than 35 hours per week, and that the hours worked by all employed married women in Victoria averaged 27.7 hours per week. On the other hand, it was estimated that only 15.3 per cent of employed males and 29.7 per cent of employed women who were never married, widowed, or divorced, worked less than 35 hours per week in Victoria in May 1977. The hours worked by all employed males and all employed women who were never married, widowed, or divorced in Victoria were estimated to average 39.3 hours per week and 32.3 hours per week, respectively. The preference shown by married women for part-time work may indicate in part their need for more flexible working hours to carry out their dual role of domestic work at home and paid work in the labour force.

ADMINISTRATION

Commonwealth Department of Employment and Industrial Relations

The functions of the Commonwealth Department of Employment and Industrial Relations include the formulation and implementation of national manpower policy; the development and operation of the labour market services of the Commonwealth Employment Service, including the administration of the National Employment and Training System, the Commonwealth Rebate Apprentice Full-time Training Scheme (CRAFT), and other Youth Training schemes; the formulation of national industrial relations policy and administration of sections of the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904* concerning the settlement of interstate industrial disputes through conciliation and arbitration, particularly in respect of the coal, stevedoring, and maritime industries; the analysis and interpretation of labour market data and provision of intelligence on the employment situation; the provision of assistance and advice to industry on food services matters; secretarial services to the National Training Council, and on its behalf, advice and assistance to industry and commerce on systematic industrial training arrangements in the interests of effective deployment of manpower resources; secretarial services to National and State Committees on Discrimination in Employment and Occupation; formulation of government policy on issues affecting the employment of women; research into these issues

* In classifying the persons surveyed as being responsible for children, responsibility was assigned, wherever possible, to a woman (mother, step-mother, foster-mother, or female guardian). A male was classified as being responsible for a child only if there was no such woman. For Australia as a whole, males comprised less than 1 per cent of those responsible for child care.

and dissemination of information to the Commonwealth Government and the public; and liaison and exchange of information with outside organisations on community attitudes and the needs of women in employment.

The Women's Bureau of the Department is responsible for contributing to the formulation of government policy on issues affecting women and employment. These include questions of equality of opportunity, entry and re-entry into the labour force, welfare, and conditions of work. The Bureau conducts research into these issues and disseminates information to the Commonwealth Government and the public. Liaison is maintained and information exchanged with outside organisations on the employment needs of women, and on community attitudes.

Commonwealth Employment Service

Statutory warrant for the Commonwealth Employment Service can be found in the *Re-establishment and Employment Act* 1945, sections 47 and 48. The principal functions of the Service are to help people seeking employment by facilitating their placement in positions best suited to their training, experience, abilities, and qualifications, and to help employers seeking labour to obtain those employees best suited to their needs. The CES functions on a decentralised basis with offices in metropolitan and large provincial centres. There were 52 CES offices in Victoria in January 1978.

The National Employment and Training System aims at providing the opportunity for those who are unable to obtain employment with their current skills to train for employment in occupations which are in demand. The System has beneficial effects for the long-term restructuring of the work force. It replaces a number of employment schemes previously administered by the former Commonwealth Department of Labor and Immigration.

Specialist facilities are provided for young people (including the new Youth Job Centre concept), handicapped persons, older workers, ex-members of the defence forces, migrants, rural workers, and persons with professional and technical qualifications. Vocational counselling is provided free of charge by a staff of qualified psychologists. Counselling is available to any person, but is provided particularly for young people who are leaving school and adults experiencing employment difficulties, as well as ex-servicemen and handicapped persons. The CES assists in the administration of the unemployment and sickness benefits provisions of the *Social Services Act* 1947.

All applicants for unemployment benefit under the *Social Services Act* 1947 must register at an office or agency of the CES, which is responsible for certifying whether or not suitable employment can be offered to them. The CES is responsible for assisting migrant workers, sponsored by the Commonwealth Government under the Commonwealth nomination and similar schemes, to obtain suitable employment. This includes recommending the hostels to which migrants should be allocated on arrival and, where necessary, arranging their movement to initial employment. Assistance is also offered to other migrants. Since 1951, the CES has been responsible for recruiting Australian experts for overseas service under the Colombo Plan and the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (now replaced by the United Nations Development Programme). The principal spheres in which experts have been supplied are agriculture, education, engineering, geology, health, and economic and scientific research and development.

In association with placement activities, regular surveys of the labour market are carried out and detailed information is supplied to interested Commonwealth and State Government departments and instrumentalities and to the public. Employers, employees, and other interested persons are advised on labour availability and employment opportunities in various occupations and areas and on other matters concerning employment.

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Applications for employment (a)	330,853	294,705	453,802	467,843	471,371
Number placed in employment	145,739	126,592	118,356	134,248	137,093
Number of vacancies notified	225,707	233,872	187,027	200,556	194,394
Vacancies at 30 June	16,522	23,561	7,868	7,187	6,816

(a) Includes unemployed persons and persons already in employment who are seeking improved positions.

Further reference, 1976 ; International Womens Year, 1976

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Labour force

The labour force comprises two categories of persons : those who are either employed or unemployed. The first category comprises employers, self-employed persons, wage and salary earners, and unpaid helpers. Comprehensive details in respect of persons in the labour force, classified according to industry, occupation, and occupational status, and personal characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, and birthplace, are obtained only at a general census of the population.

For periods between population censuses, estimates of the labour force are obtained through a population survey which is carried out by means of personal interviews at sampled households in February, May, August, and November each year (see page 274).

Estimates by industry of wage and salary earners (excluding employees in agriculture and private domestic service) are also obtained through a monthly collection from employers (see pages 276-7).

Population Census

At the 1971 Census the following questions were asked to determine a person's labour force status :

- (1) Did this person have a full or part-time job, or business or farm of any kind last week?
- (2) Did this person do any work at all last week for payment or profit ?
- (3) Was this person temporarily laid off by his employer without pay for the whole of last week?
- (4) Did this person look for work last week ?

This approach conforms closely to the recommendations of the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1954 and to the approach used at the 1966 Census.

According to the definition, any labour force activity during the previous week, however little, results in the person being counted in the labour force.

Thus many persons whose main activity is not a labour force one (e.g., housewives, full-time students) are drawn into the labour force by virtue of part-time or occasional labour force activity in the previous week. Answers to the question on usual major activity indicate that there were substantially more of such persons at the 1971 Census than at the 1966 Census and that they were predominantly females.

On the other hand, the definition excludes persons who may frequently or usually participate in the labour force but who in the previous week happened to have withdrawn from the labour force. Answers to the question on usual major activity indicate that there were substantially more of such persons at the 1971 Census than at the 1966 Census, especially among males.

A similar definition of the labour force is used in the quarterly population sample survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics by the method of personal interview. This survey is used to measure changes in the labour force from quarter to quarter in the intercensal period.

Evidence from post-enumeration surveys and pilot tests indicates that the personal interview approach tends to identify a larger number of persons as in

the labour force than does the filling in of the census questions on the schedule by the householder and that this tendency has increased between the 1966 and 1971 Censuses.

The preceding considerations should be borne in mind if comparisons of the total labour force or labour force participation rates are made between the 1966 and 1971 Censuses, or between the 1971 Census and the 1971 labour force quarterly estimates.

**VICTORIA—OCCUPATIONS (a) OF THE POPULATION
IN MAJOR GROUPS, CENSUS 1971**

Occupation group	Number			Percentage of employed		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Professional, technical, and related workers	89,600	63,034	152,634	9.19	13.29	10.53
Administrative, executive, and managerial workers	86,480	11,639	98,119	8.87	2.46	6.77
Clerical workers	83,380	144,739	228,119	8.55	30.53	15.74
Sales workers	63,257	53,519	116,776	6.49	11.29	8.06
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters, and related workers	83,905	17,409	101,314	8.61	3.67	6.99
Miners, quarrymen, and related workers	1,802	2	1,804	0.18	..	0.13
Workers in transport and communication operations	63,339	10,165	73,504	6.50	2.14	5.07
Craftsmen, production process workers, and labourers (not elsewhere classified)	400,871	87,955	488,826	41.11	18.55	33.73
Service, sport, and recreation workers	38,576	57,815	96,391	3.96	12.19	6.65
Members of armed forces, enlisted personnel	15,390	675	16,065	1.58	0.14	1.11
Occupation inadequately described or not stated	48,389	27,233	75,622	4.96	5.74	5.22
Total employed	974,989	474,185	1,449,174	100.00	100.00	100.00
Unemployed	14,078	9,739	23,817			
Total labour force	989,067	483,924	1,472,991			
Persons not in labour force	760,994	1,268,366	2,029,360			
Grand total	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351			

(a) Occupation is defined as the type of work performed by an employed person and should not be confused with the type of productive activity, business, or service carried out by the establishment in which a person works.

VICTORIA—OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION, CENSUS 1971

Occupational status	Number			Percentage of population		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
In labour force—						
Employed—						
Employer	57,778	16,338	74,116	3.30	0.93	2.12
Self-employed	86,545	22,584	109,129	4.95	1.29	3.12
Employee	828,082	429,310	1,257,392	47.32	24.50	35.90
Helper (not on wage or salary)	2,584	5,953	8,537	0.15	0.34	0.24
Total employed	974,989	474,185	1,449,174	55.72	27.06	41.38
Unemployed (a)	14,078	9,739	23,817	0.80	0.56	0.68
Total in labour force	989,067	483,924	1,472,991	56.52	27.62	42.06
Not in labour force—						
Child not attending school	178,447	170,780	349,227	10.20	9.75	9.97
Child at primary or secondary school	392,873	370,000	762,873	22.45	21.11	21.78
Student full-time (b)	29,460	21,233	50,693	1.68	1.21	1.45
Home duties		646,801	646,801		36.91	18.47
Other	160,214	59,552	219,766	9.15	3.40	6.27
Total not in labour force	760,994	1,268,366	2,029,360	43.48	72.38	57.94
Grand total	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Unemployed persons are those who are not employed and who were either laid off without pay for the whole week or were actively looking for work.

(b) Other than at primary or secondary school.

Population survey

The population survey is the general title given to the household sample survey carried out in February, May, August, and November each year. The survey is based on a sample of dwellings selected by area sampling methods, and information is obtained each quarter by means of personal interviews from the occupants of selected dwellings.

The survey provides particulars of the demographic composition of the labour force, and broad estimates of occupational status, occupation, industry, and hours of work. The principal survey component is referred to as the labour force survey. Supplementary collections are also carried out from time to time in conjunction with the labour force survey (see below).

Labour force survey

Labour force surveys have been carried out since November 1960, and estimates are published quarterly.

Each survey includes all persons 15 years of age and over (including full-blood Aborigines), except members of the permanent defence forces, national servicemen enlisted in the Regular Army Supplement, and certain diplomatic personnel customarily excluded from census and estimated populations.

The classification used in the survey conforms closely to that recommended by the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1954. In this classification, the labour force category to which an individual is assigned depends on his actual activity (i.e., whether working, looking for work, etc.) during a specified week, known as "survey week", which is the week immediately preceding that in which the interview takes place. The interviews are carried out during a period of four weeks, so that there are four survey weeks in each of the months to which the survey relates. These survey weeks generally fall within the limits of the calendar month.

A person's activity during survey week is determined from answers given to a set of questions especially designed for this purpose. The principal categories appearing in published tables are the employed and unemployed, who together constitute the labour force, and the remainder, who are classified as not in the labour force.

Information available includes: (1) for *employed persons* the age, birthplace, year of arrival in Australia, participation rates, hours worked, the number by reasons for persons who worked less than 35 hours, and details of industry and hours worked by married women; (2) for *unemployed persons* the age, birthplace, unemployment rates, the number who were looking for full-time or part-time work, and details of occupation, industry, and duration of unemployment; and (3) for *persons not in the labour force* details of their major activity, their intentions regarding entering or re-entering the labour force, whether they had ever held a regular job and, if so, how long ago, and for what reason they had left it, and their educational qualifications.

Supplementary surveys

Data obtained from supplementary surveys to labour force surveys are published, and some of the subjects that have been covered are:

(1) *Annual leave*. A survey conducted in August 1974 obtained information about the amount and timing of paid annual leave taken by wage and salary earners during a twelve month period.

(2) *Child care*. Surveys conducted in May 1969, May 1973, and May 1977 obtained for persons who were in the labour force and who also had the responsibility of the care of children under 12 years of age, information about the arrangements they made to have their children cared for while they themselves were at work (including arrangements for after-school and school holiday care). The inquiries were directed mainly to working mothers, but males with the sole responsibility for children were also included.

(3) *Family status and employment status of the population (labour force status and other characteristics of families).* Surveys in November 1975 and November 1976 obtained information by family status, and labour force characteristics, about the population aged 15 years and over.

(4) *Job tenure.* Surveys conducted in February 1974, February 1975, and August 1976 obtained details of the length of time employed wage and salary earners had been in the job.

(5) *Labour force experience.* Surveys in respect of years 1968, 1972, 1974, 1975, and 1976 were conducted to obtain information about the labour force experience of civilians of 15 years of age and over. Details obtained included the length of time during which persons were employed, unemployed, or not in the labour force, the number of times they were unemployed, and other aspects of labour force experience.

(6) *Labour mobility.* Surveys conducted in November 1972, February 1975, and February 1976 obtained information about some aspects of the mobility of the labour force, e.g., for how long employed persons had held their current jobs and employees had worked at their current locations.

(7) *Leavers from schools, universities, or other educational institutions.* Surveys have been carried out in February of each year from 1964 to 1974 to obtain information about persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years who had attended full time at a school, university, or other educational institution at some time in the previous year, and who were intending either to return to full time education, or not to return to full time education (described as leavers). In 1975 and 1976 the surveys were conducted in May and this enabled details to be obtained of those who either had, or had not, returned to full time education in those years. Additional information obtained from the May 1975 survey concerned the employment status, the industry, and occupation of those in the labour force at that time, and some details about the tertiary education experience of persons who had left school during the years 1970 to 1974. Additional information obtained from the May 1976 survey concerned the current employment status of persons aged 15 to 64 years, their age on leaving school and the year in which they had left.

(8) *Migrants in the labour force.* From surveys conducted each quarter between 1972 and 1976 information concerning overseas-born persons in the civilian labour force have been obtained.

(9) *Persons looking for work.* Surveys conducted in May 1976 and November 1976 obtained information about persons who had recently been looking for work, including particulars of their last job, difficulties experienced in finding a job, family status and duration of last job.

(10) *Persons not in the labour force.* A survey conducted in November 1975 obtained information about persons aged 15 to 64 years who were not in the labour force. In particular details obtained concerned their intentions regarding entering or re-entering the labour force, whether they had ever held a regular job and, if so, how long and for what reason they had left it, and their educational qualifications.

(11) *Trade union members.* In November 1976, questions were asked at a proportion of the dwellings included in the quarterly population survey to obtain information about the number of wage and salary earners who were members of trade unions, their industry and occupation, and some of their demographic characteristics.

(12) *Work patterns of employees.* A survey conducted in November 1976 obtained information about the work patterns of employed wage and salary earners, including the number of days worked in a week, the days on which they worked and the incidence of weekend work.

Labour turnover surveys

Surveys of labour turnover have been conducted in the month of March of each year since 1949 (except 1951 and 1954) up to 1976 and in the month of September for the years 1954 to 1966.

Labour turnover surveys are designed to provide estimates of engagement rates and separation rates in certain specified industry groups. Labour turnover is measured, in accordance with general practice, by the number of engagements or separations expressed as a percentage of average employment during the period under review. Engagements and separations refer to the turnover of individual businesses, including the movement of employees from one business to another within the same industry group, and for the purpose of comparison of labour turnover rates, separations are analysed into dismissals, retrenchments, persons leaving employment on their own initiative, and other causes.

Detailed results of these surveys have been published in *Labour reports* and special offset publications.

Job vacancies surveys

In 1973 the Report of the Advisory Committee on Commonwealth Employment Service Statistics suggested that the Australian Bureau of Statistics should assist the Department of Labour (as it then was) by participating in an appraisal of the Department's statistics on unemployment and job vacancies. Because of the importance of comprehensive and reliable vacancy statistics for framing general economic policy, the Committee strongly urged that the Bureau carry out quarterly job vacancy surveys. The Bureau conducted mail sample surveys in March 1974, March 1975, March 1976, and March 1977 to investigate the practicability of such surveys and to find the most suitable methodology. From this experience the first of the quarterly surveys was introduced in May 1977 and it is proposed that these surveys will be conducted in February, May, August, and November each year.

Employed wage and salary earners*Civilian employees*

Estimates of civilian employees are based on comprehensive data (referred to here as "benchmarks") derived for the purpose from the Population Census of June 1971. For the period from July 1971 the figures are estimates designed to measure changes in the sector of employment to which the benchmarks relate.

Between Population Censuses the employment data are obtained from three main sources, namely, current pay-roll tax returns, current returns from government bodies, and some other current returns of employment (e.g., for hospitals); the balance, i.e., unrecorded private employment, is estimated. At 30 June 1971 recorded employment obtained from the foregoing sources accounted for about 90 per cent of the total number of employees in the industries covered, as determined by the Population Census.

The figures in the following tables relate only to civilian employees, not to the total labour force. They therefore exclude employers, self-employed persons, unpaid helpers, and members of the permanent defence forces. Also excluded, because of the inadequacy of current data, are employees in agriculture and private domestic service.

The concepts and definitions adopted at the 1971 Census from which the benchmarks for this series were derived conformed closely to the recommendations of the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians.

Current data supplied by reporting enterprises or establishments generally refers to persons on the pay-roll for the last pay period in each month. Persons who are on paid leave or who work during part of the pay period and are unemployed or on strike during the rest of the period are generally counted as

employed. Those not shown on employers' pay-rolls because they are on leave without pay, on strike, or stood down for the entire period are excluded.

In September 1971 the collection of pay-roll tax was transferred from the Commonwealth Government to the individual States. Conditions and payments are governed by the relevant State Acts of Parliament.

Particulars of employment obtained from other collections, such as the Integrated Economic Censuses of manufacturing, mining, and retail and wholesale trade, are used to check and, where desirable, to revise estimates. Some figures are subject to further revision as the results of later censuses and surveys become available.

Although the series measure the short-term trends in employment in the defined field reasonably well, they may be less reliable for longer-term measurement. There are conceptual differences between benchmark and pay-roll data, and changes in such factors as labour turnover, multiple jobholding, and part-time working all affect the trend over longer periods.

The following table shows, for Victoria, the estimated number of male and female civilian employees in the principal industry groups at June for each of the years 1971 and 1974 to 1977. The industry classification used is the Australian Standard Industrial Classification, described in the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification* (preliminary edition), 1969, Volume 1. This industry classification is not directly comparable with those adopted for Population Censuses before 1971 and used in previously published estimates of civilian employees.

VICTORIA—CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES : INDUSTRY GROUPS (a) :
AT LAST PAY PERIOD IN JUNE
(^{'000})

Industry group	1971	1974	1975	1976	1977
MALES					
Forestry, fishing, and hunting	2.5	2.7	3.5	2.7	2.8
Mining	5.3	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.0
Manufacturing	303.2	309.4	287.2	283.9	276.9
Electricity, gas, and water	26.7	27.4	27.7	27.5	27.5
Construction	86.8	89.2	90.1	83.8	83.5
Wholesale and retail trade	143.4	151.7	152.6	151.2	154.2
Transport and storage	52.5	55.6	56.0	54.6	53.9
Communication	18.6	20.0	20.6	20.3	20.3
Finance (b)	54.2	57.3	56.4	54.3	56.4
Public administration	30.1	31.7	34.2	34.0	33.5
Community services (c)	59.0	67.4	72.5	76.4	79.4
Entertainment (d)	23.4	26.1	27.7	25.7	26.4
Total	805.7	842.9	832.9	818.5	818.8
FEMALES					
Forestry, fishing, and hunting	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mining	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Manufacturing	136.6	147.4	122.5	123.5	115.5
Electricity, gas, and water	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0
Construction	4.1	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5
Wholesale and retail trade	92.5	110.6	109.2	108.3	109.6
Transport and storage	8.2	10.0	10.4	9.9	10.3
Communication	7.1	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.1
Finance (b)	42.1	46.6	46.1	45.9	47.5
Public administration	14.7	18.1	21.2	21.8	22.8
Community services (c)	94.8	114.7	122.6	130.9	135.1
Entertainment (d)	35.2	38.8	38.9	38.9	38.2
Total	439.0	502.2	487.3	495.5	495.4

(a) Excludes employees in agriculture and private domestic service.

(b) Includes insurance, real estate, and business services.

(c) Includes health, education, libraries, welfare, and religious institutions.

(d) Includes recreation, restaurants, hotels, and personal services.

NOTE. Figures shown in this table are based on concepts and definitions adopted at the 1971 Population Census.

Government bodies

The following table includes employees, within Victoria, of government bodies on services such as railways, tramways, banks, Australian Postal Commission and Australian Telecommunications Commission, air transport, education (including universities), broadcasting, television, police, public works, factories and munitions establishments, departmental hospitals and institutions, migrant hostels, etc., as well as administrative employees.

VICTORIA—CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES: GOVERNMENT BODIES
(‘000)

At 30 June—	Commonwealth Government		State and semi-government		Local government		Total government	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1971	68.0	22.5	126.9	67.6	16.6	5.3	211.6	95.4
1972	68.9	22.8	130.0	70.5	18.8	5.6	217.8	98.9
1973	70.3	23.4	132.9	74.3	18.8	6.1	222.1	103.8
1974	70.8	25.0	135.7	80.9	18.2	6.5	224.6	112.4
1975	72.5	26.9	144.0	87.5	22.3	7.5	238.8	122.0
1976	70.8	26.2	146.2	93.5	19.3	8.3	236.3	128.0
1977	69.9	26.6	149.1	97.8	19.7	9.4	238.8	133.8

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HOUSING, BUILDING, AND CONSTRUCTION

GENERAL BACKGROUND

Use of timber in the housing and construction industry

Availability

In the early days of Victoria's settlement, fine Eucalypt forests covered large areas of Victoria from which were drawn the basic material for shelter and warmth. These forests provided the timber for building houses, fences, bridges, railways, wharves, telephone poles, boats, and furniture.

The Henty brothers in 1834 were the first European settlers to build a dwelling in Victoria at Portland. One hundred years later there were 432,872 occupied dwellings in the State and this figure reached 1,127,623 in 1976. Ninety per cent of the homes now built are timber framed, and as a result of forward planning and forest management, this trend is expected to continue in the industry.

Housing and construction now consume 60 to 70 per cent of the timber available in Victoria, derived from both Victorian production as well as imports. However, there are also exports to offset this figure.

In the year ended 30 June 1976, softwood production was 133,000 cubic metres and hardwood 604,000 cubic metres. Overseas imports totalled 152,000 cubic metres of softwood and 56,000 cubic metres of hardwood. Recorded interstate movements of timber into Victoria totalled 290,000 cubic metres, of which 200,000 cubic metres were Tasmanian hardwood and 70,000 cubic metres South Australian softwood. Thus Victoria's apparent consumption of sawn timber approximates the sum of these figures (1,235,000 cubic metres), less 24,000 cubic metres sold interstate and 1,000 cubic metres exported.

Dwelling construction

The largest single market for Victoria's production of sawn timber is in dwelling framing including stumps, sub-floor structures, wall frames, roofing, and fencing. The share of timber in these markets ranges from a small percentage for stumps to virtually 100 per cent for roofing structures.

New dwellings completed in Victoria numbered 36,605 in 1975-76 including houses, flats, villa units, town houses, etc. Most houses and villa units and some flats use timber as their wall frame material. Approximately 94 per cent of houses are built with timber frames, while flats have tended to use predominantly concrete floor and solid brick construction, although there has been a recent trend towards brick veneer.

Traditionally Victorian dwellings have been floored with "tongue and groove" strip flooring manufactured from eucalyptus hardwood, mainly Tasmanian. Recently there has been a trend towards concrete "slab on ground"

flooring. It is estimated that in 1976 30 per cent of new dwellings commenced used concrete slab flooring. In addition there has been a recent increase in platform construction, using sheet materials such as particle board or plywood instead of the traditional strip flooring. However, the use of sheet materials still requires a timber sub-floor.

While a very high percentage of the wall frame market is still held by timber, the types of timber used are changing. Five years ago the majority of timber wall frames were built in unseasoned building grade hardwood supplied from Victorian sawmills. The timber industry is now capable of producing seasoned and dimensioned stock in both hardwood and pine which are now finding ready markets in wall frames. Recent figures indicate the market comprises approximately 70 per cent unseasoned hardwood, 15 per cent Radiata pine, 10 per cent stabilised hardwood, and 5 per cent imported timbers, mostly Oregon from New Zealand and North America.

As indicated above, roof framing consists almost entirely of timber, with unseasoned hardwood being the preferred type. Advanced processes are bringing about changes in the type of timber used or the mode of its erection. The use of timber trusses, which are factory fabricated and then delivered to the building site and lifted onto the wall frames, has been gaining increasing acceptance and represents approximately 20 per cent of the dwelling roofs built in Victoria. This same trend has been developing in wall framing with increased factory manufacture of wall frame components for delivery to, and rapid erection on, site.

The market share of timber in window frames is relatively steady at approximately 50 per cent of the total. The rest is supplied by metal frame manufacturers.

Standards

Commencing in the early 1960s, the then CSIRO Division of Forest Products, now the Division of Building Research, has been continuously engaged in a study of timber performance in house framing. The culmination of this work, done in close collaboration with the timber industry, has been the development and subsequent publication, as an Australian Standard, of the *Light Timber Framing Code*. This code is a comprehensive and well documented specification for house framing, taking full account of the strength properties of the many species of Victorian and imported timber suitable for framing purposes. The document has been introduced into the Uniform Building Regulations as the standard reference for timber framework and sizes. In addition to providing all the necessary tables for timber spans, spacings, sizes, and strengths, it also devotes a large section to building practice. All timber which is to be used for structural purposes is now delivered to site carefully graded and appropriately branded.

At the same time as the *Light Timber Framing Code* was being developed, further work was in progress for heavier type construction and resulted in the development of the *Timber Engineering Code*, also published as an Australian Standard. Like the *Light Timber Framing Code*, it relies heavily on the use of specified stress grades and on the producer's ability to produce accurately to those grades.

The development of these codes has enabled the timber industry to achieve a market share in areas previously dominated by other materials. Such applications include large clear spans for bridges; for instance, one such was recently erected in the Shire of Diamond Valley with an unsupported span of over 50 metres. Laminated timber beams are becoming increasingly used as structural elements in schools and halls, and in smaller sections are used as decorative beams in domestic structures. The development of this type of timber product has resulted from advances in drying, preservation, and adhesion procedures.

High rise building

It has often been thought that a large market has been lost to the timber industry in the erection of high rise commercial and industrial buildings. However, in addition to substantial quantities of timber and timber based products often specified for finishing, such buildings may also use substantial quantities of timber in the course of their construction. For example, in a typical 20 storey reinforced concrete building, approximately 235 cubic metres of solid timber are used for form-work, bracing, scaffolding, hoardings, etc. Over 4,800 square metres of plywood would be used for form-work while finishing would consume 60 cubic metres of kiln dried hardwood, 12 cubic metres of Oregon, 10,000 square metres of particle board, and 365 solid core wooden doors.

Domestic use

As a result of the current trend to renovation and house extensions, the timber industry has found additional markets in framing, flooring, wall linings, cupboards, all types of joinery, and laminated timber kitchen bench tops in hard, durable, and colourful timbers. Suitably prepared species of timber are also now used in landscaping and outdoor play areas. A growing number of treated, round Radiata pine poles are used in many council and government reserves and parks.

One of the appeals of timber lies in its "natural" appearance, and for this reason furniture manufacturers value its intrinsic qualities of versatility. The industry seeks to match these characteristics with timber of adequate strength, correctly processed for the many purposes for which it is to be used.

Development of architecture in Victoria, 1962 ; Building trends since 1945, 1963 ; Developments in building methods since 1945, 1964 ; Building materials, 1966 ; Redevelopment of the inner residential areas, 1967 ; Early building in Victoria, 1968 ; Housing for aged persons, 1969 ; Building trends in Melbourne since 1961, 1970 ; Bridges in Victoria, 1971 ; Division of Building Research, C.S.I.R.O., 1972, 1974, 1975 ; Metrication in the building and construction industry, 1976 ; Historical introduction, 1977 ; The National Estate, 1977 ; Historic Buildings Preservation Council, 1977 ; Victorian Urban Land Council, 1977 ; Residential Land Development Committee, 1977 ; Building and Development Approvals Committee, 1977

BUILDING LEGISLATION

Supervision and control of building

The *Local Government Act* 1958 and the *Town and Country Planning Act* 1961 provide regulations for the uniform control of building and the preparation of planning schemes throughout Victoria.

Uniform Building Regulations

Under the *Local Government Act* 1958 the power to administer Uniform Building Regulations is vested in the councils of municipalities, except where provided under certain clauses of the Regulations concerning Health Acts, Sewerage Regulations, and Water Supply Regulations, which are subject to the sanction of appropriate government authorities. These powers apply to all municipalities.

The Uniform Building Regulations define detailed provisions for building operations, and prescribe certain minimum standards which councils are bound to observe ; however, councils have the power to insist on standards above those prescribed by these Regulations, provided these requirements are not unreasonable and do not cause undue hardship. If any doubt, difference, or dissatisfaction arises between any parties concerned, in respect of any Regulation, by-law, or decision by a council, they may appeal to a panel of referees, appointed pursuant to the provisions of the Act, for a decision, which is final. These referees are empowered

to modify or vary any Regulation or by-law, providing that a modification or variation might reasonably be made without detriment to the public interest.

Under the provisions of the Uniform Building Regulations, no building may be constructed, erected, placed in position, rebuilt, reconstructed, re-erected, replaced in position, altered, structurally altered, pulled down, or removed, unless it complies with the Local Government Act and Uniform Building Regulations, and is approved by a council. A written permit must be obtained from the council and a fee paid as prescribed in the Regulations. The council is required to ensure that the building, during its course of construction, demolition, or removal, complies with the Act, Regulations, and the plans and specifications it originally approved.

Urban renewal, 1976

BUILDING DEVELOPMENT IN THE CITY OF MELBOURNE, 1976

The number of applications for permits to construct new buildings or to carry out major alterations to existing buildings decreased to 1,056 (1975: 1,400), and the stated cost decreased from \$72.1m to \$34.3m.

The following list, supplied by the City of Melbourne, shows major buildings under construction at 30 September 1976:

Owner	Location	Stated cost (a) (\$m)
The Abbey Capital Property Group	500 Bourke Street	17.1
Australian Mutual Provident Society	17-65 Collins Street	40.0
Cancer Institute of Victoria	471 Little Lonsdale Street	5.6
College of Nursing, Australia	431 St Kilda Road	7.0
Collins Wales Pty Ltd	360-74 Collins Street	26.8
Methodist Church Trust	15-21 Jones Lane	2.0
Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board	Gisborne Street	4.0
State Savings Bank of Victoria	65 Elizabeth Street	48.0
Victorian Government (Stages a and c)	Victorian Arts Centre	7.0

(a) It should be noted that the stated cost is at the approval stage and completed costs will be significantly greater due to rapidly increasing building costs.

BUILDING STATISTICS

General concepts

The statistics in the following pages deal only with the construction of buildings, as distinct from other construction such as railways, bridges, earthworks, water storage, etc. In the following tables, all alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 and over are included in the values stated. With the exception of the table relating to building approvals, particulars of minor alterations and additions are excluded, and in all tables particulars of renovations and repairs to buildings are excluded, because of the difficulty in obtaining complete lists of persons who undertake such operations. Figures for houses exclude converted military huts, temporary dwellings, flats, and dwellings attached to other new buildings.

Since the September quarter 1945, a quarterly collection of statistics of building operations has been undertaken, comprising the activities of all private contractors and government authorities engaged in the erection of new buildings, and owner-builders who erect buildings without the services of a contractor responsible for the whole job.

The bases of the collection are building permits issued by local government authorities, and contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government, and local government authorities. As a complete list of government authorities and building contractors is maintained, details shown in

the following tables embrace all local government areas. However, details for building approvals and owner-builders cover only those areas subject to building control by local government authorities, and up to 1 December 1972 exclude some rural areas not subject to permit issues.

The following definitions of terms used in the succeeding tables are necessary for an understanding of the data presented :

Building approvals. These comprise private permits issued by local government authorities together with contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government, and local government authorities.

Private or government. Building is classified as private or government according to ownership at the time of commencement. Thus, building carried out directly by day labour or for government instrumentalities by private contractors, even though for subsequent sale, is classed as government. Building carried out by private contractors for private ownership, or which is financed or supervised by government instrumentalities but erected for a specified person, is classed as private.

Owner-built. A building actually erected or being erected by the owner or under the owner's direction, without the services of a contractor who is responsible for the whole job.

Commenced. A building is regarded as having been commenced when work on foundations has begun. Because of the difficulty of defining the exact point that this represents in building operations, interpretations made by informants may not be entirely uniform.

Completed. A building is regarded as having been completed when the building contractor has fulfilled the terms of the contract or, in the case of owner-built houses, when the house is either completed or substantially completed and occupied (the value shown in this case is that of the owner-built house as a finished project). As with commencements, the interpretation placed on this definition by informants may not be entirely uniform.

Under construction (i.e., unfinished). Irrespective of when commenced, and regardless of whether or not work has actually proceeded at all times, once a building has been commenced it continues to be shown in the tables as under construction (i.e., unfinished) until completed. Buildings on which work has been permanently abandoned are excluded.

Numbers. The numbers of houses, flats, and shops with dwellings attached, represent the number of separate dwelling units. Each flat in a block of flats is counted as a separate dwelling unit.

Values. All values shown exclude the value of the land and represent the estimated value of the buildings on completion.

Statistical tables

Building approvals

The following table shows the value of private and government building approved in Victoria for the years 1971-72 to 1975-76 :

VICTORIA—VALUE OF PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT
BUILDING APPROVED
(\$'000)

Year	Houses and other dwellings	Other new buildings	Alterations and additions to buildings	Total all buildings
1971-72	410,880	352,956	(a)61,273	825,109
1972-73	591,119	496,083	(a)73,409	1,160,611
1973-74	671,901	483,805	(b)59,252	1,214,958
1974-75	618,268	470,566	(b)76,113	1,164,947
1975-76	960,489	512,816	(b)103,082	1,576,387

(a) Valued at less than \$10,000.

(b) Valued at \$2,000 to \$9,999.

In normal circumstances, information concerning building approvals is a primary indicator of building trends and gives some indication of the effect of varying economic conditions on the building industry. However, a complete comparison of buildings approved cannot be made against buildings commenced, since the relationship is affected by (1) some intended buildings never being begun, and new building plans being re-submitted, (2) estimated values recorded for building approvals being affected by rising costs resulting from delays in the commencement of buildings, and (3) as previously mentioned, building permits issued up to 1 December 1972 not embracing the whole of Victoria.

Value of building jobs

As with building approvals, increases in the value of buildings commenced, completed, and under construction, and in the value of work done during a period are not wholly attributable to increased building activity, but are partly the result of an almost continuous rise in the cost of building. It should also be realised that, in any period, where there are appreciable increases in the value of buildings commenced for industrial, commercial, business, health, etc., purposes, this movement could be misinterpreted to some extent, as these buildings may include the commencement of large scale projects, the completion of which may be spread over several years.

The following tables show the value of all buildings commenced, completed, and the value of work done during the period in Victoria, according to the type of building, for the years 1971-72 to 1975-76. The figures include all alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 and over. Renovations and repairs are excluded.

VICTORIA—VALUE (WHEN COMPLETED) OF BUILDING JOBS
COMMENCED : CLASSIFIED BY TYPE
(\$'000)

Type of building	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Houses	337,324	453,444	537,449	536,245	774,137
Other dwellings	76,128	109,344	131,764	102,518	139,378
Shops	19,294	46,737	49,415	34,672	61,266
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	19,550	26,708	14,524	11,194	11,949
Factories	55,952	90,551	119,372	78,275	75,367
Offices	106,824	166,239	102,277	92,256	56,887
Other business premises	19,924	21,603	35,309	34,362	36,322
Educational	46,389	76,837	113,592	105,169	77,224
Religious	4,152	2,707	2,839	5,518	5,491
Health	16,104	22,515	29,226	51,435	42,503
Entertainment and recreation	10,515	11,123	14,227	15,007	34,228
Miscellaneous	21,265	20,333	23,015	14,131	43,424
Total	733,418	1,048,141	1,173,008	1,080,783	1,358,176

VICTORIA—VALUE OF BUILDINGS COMPLETED :
CLASSIFIED BY TYPE
(\$'000)

Type of building	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Houses	306,315	372,099	428,557	530,106	647,138
Other dwellings	75,421	82,668	101,590	130,263	130,658
Shops	16,710	24,974	37,237	54,506	49,335
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	20,197	13,194	10,327	24,344	11,292
Factories	73,415	63,132	94,048	100,479	92,067
Offices	57,770	92,278	131,418	87,014	171,339
Other business premises	26,577	40,280	21,094	35,792	35,584
Educational	52,262	65,226	50,092	89,578	141,455
Religious	3,265	3,578	2,222	3,120	4,905
Health	25,428	18,521	12,324	19,484	41,946
Entertainment and recreation	7,877	11,982	9,749	11,888	25,341
Miscellaneous	12,145	21,968	11,824	21,702	23,412
Total	677,381	809,900	910,481	1,108,278	1,374,470

VICTORIA—VALUE OF WORK DONE ON BUILDINGS (a) :
CLASSIFIED BY TYPE
(\$'000)

Type of building	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Houses	319,217	402,326	491,946	538,519	727,016
Other dwellings	74,066	94,505	123,331	121,602	147,377
Shops	20,278	31,507	49,032	50,163	50,520
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	17,252	15,380	20,567	16,257	16,404
Factories	68,713	78,992	110,324	96,370	83,643
Offices	91,073	117,117	128,554	134,761	119,532
Other business premises	24,941	22,536	29,686	39,356	38,089
Educational	50,047	64,309	73,700	130,705	129,005
Religious	3,145	4,182	2,440	5,011	5,450
Health	18,372	22,310	23,801	38,100	64,655
Entertainment and recreation	8,561	11,745	12,635	15,329	28,024
Miscellaneous	17,706	17,879	18,709	20,204	29,565
Total	713,369	882,786	1,084,724	1,206,375	1,439,280

(a) Includes alterations and additions of \$10,000 and over.

NOTE. This table includes partly estimated values for owner-built constructions where actual value of work done during the period was not available.

Value of building jobs under construction (i.e., unfinished)

The value of all building work remaining unfinished increased from \$1,228,308,000 at 30 June 1975 to \$1,276,361,000 at 30 June 1976.

Number of dwellings

The following tables show the number of houses and individual flat units (excluding conversions to flats) commenced, completed, and under construction, classified by geographical distribution and ownership for the years 1971-72 to 1975-76, and the number of houses classified by material of outer walls, commenced, completed, and under construction. Because of the new concepts used at the Census of 30 June 1966 for the delineation of the boundaries of the Melbourne Statistical Division (see page 202), figures other than "State total", subsequent to 30 June 1966, are not comparable with those of earlier years.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOUSES AND OTHER
DWELLINGS (a) : GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

Year	Commenced		Completed		Under construction (i.e., unfinished) at end of period	
	Houses	Other dwellings	Houses	Other dwellings	Houses	Other dwellings
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION						
1971-72	21,703	8,927	20,070	8,840	8,493	5,596
1972-73	25,213	10,611	21,931	8,475	11,535	7,613
1973-74	21,925	9,790	20,122	8,297	12,903	8,849
1974-75	16,664	5,804	19,337	8,547	9,851	5,582
1975-76	21,065	6,199	18,749	6,202	11,668	5,422
REMAINDER OF VICTORIA						
1971-72	5,897	1,408	5,557	1,251	3,467	804
1972-73	7,785	1,937	6,329	1,448	4,861	1,272
1973-74	9,366	2,364	7,502	1,768	6,540	1,837
1974-75	9,156	1,657	8,752	1,915	6,755	1,541
1975-76	10,169	1,909	9,654	2,000	7,111	1,414
STATE TOTAL						
1971-72	27,600	10,335	25,627	10,091	11,960	6,400
1972-73	32,998	12,548	28,260	9,923	16,396	8,885
1973-74	31,291	12,154	27,624	10,065	19,443	10,686
1974-75	25,820	7,461	28,089	10,462	16,606	7,123
1975-76	31,234	8,108	28,403	8,202	18,779	6,836

(a) Includes alterations and additions of \$10,000 and over.

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOUSES AND OTHER
DWELLINGS (a) : CLASSIFIED BY OWNERSHIP**

Year	Number of houses and other dwellings erected for—				Total houses and other dwellings
	Government ownership (b)	Private ownership (b)			
		By contractors	By owner- builders	Total private	
COMMENCED					
1971-72	2,839	31,626	3,470	35,096	37,935
1972-73	2,263	38,726	4,557	43,283	45,546
1973-74	2,300	35,872	5,273	41,145	43,445
1974-75	3,602	23,658	6,021	29,679	33,281
1975-76	2,283	25,788	11,271	37,059	39,342
COMPLETED					
1971-72	2,845	29,734	3,139	32,873	35,718
1972-73	2,197	32,455	3,531	35,986	38,183
1973-74	1,524	32,112	4,053	36,165	37,689
1974-75	3,493	30,640	4,418	35,058	38,551
1975-76	3,251	24,727	8,627	33,354	36,605
UNDER CONSTRUCTION (I.E., UNFINISHED) AT END OF PERIOD					
1971-72	1,982	13,105	3,273	16,378	18,360
1972-73	2,114	18,930	4,237	23,167	25,281
1973-74	2,890	21,921	5,318	27,239	30,129
1974-75	2,954	13,991	6,784	20,775	23,729
1975-76	1,908	13,081	10,626	23,707	25,615

(a) Includes alterations and additions of \$10,000 and over.

(b) See definitions on page 283.

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOUSES (a) : CLASSIFIED BY
MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS**

Year	Brick, concrete, and stone	Brick veneer	Wood	Asbestos- cement	Other	Total
COMMENCED						
1971-72	873	24,350	710	1,647	20	27,600
1972-73	1,177	29,075	759	1,947	40	32,998
1973-74	1,464	26,629	939	2,174	85	31,291
1974-75	1,575	20,814	1,048	2,151	232	25,820
1975-76	2,136	24,940	1,549	2,396	313	31,334
COMPLETED						
1971-72	706	22,515	738	1,649	19	25,627
1972-73	887	24,930	688	1,724	31	28,260
1973-74	1,016	23,787	768	1,978	75	27,624
1974-75	1,271	23,783	848	1,992	195	28,089
1975-76	1,571	23,084	1,236	2,229	283	28,403
UNDER CONSTRUCTION (I.E., UNFINISHED) AT END OF PERIOD						
1971-72	626	9,486	441	1,382	25	11,960
1972-73	849	13,435	482	1,599	31	16,396
1973-74	1,243	15,830	603	1,728	39	19,443
1974-75	1,441	12,473	751	1,838	103	16,606
1975-76	1,996	13,693	1,037	1,936	117	18,779

(a) Includes alterations and additions of \$10,000 and over.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING AUTHORITIES

Commonwealth Government*General*

Commonwealth Government activities in the housing field have, in the main, included the provision of moneys to State Governments under various agreements; financial assistance to defence (and eligible ex-service) personnel in the erection and purchase of homes; assistance to young married couples under the Homes Savings Grant Act; the operations of the Housing Loans Insurance Corporation; assistance in the provision of accommodation for the aged; and the provision of homes in the Territories.

Commonwealth Government-State Housing Agreements 1945-1973

There have been several Commonwealth-State Housing agreements since the Second World War, namely, in 1945, 1956, 1961, and 1966. These were succeeded by the *States Grants (Housing) Act* 1971 which continued the provisions of the last agreement to a substantial degree. In addition the *Housing Assistance Act* 1973 authorised special advances to States of \$6.55m for rental housing.

1973-74 Housing Agreement

Under this agreement advances were made by the Commonwealth Government to the States for welfare housing for the five years from 1 July 1973. The rate of interest payable on all advances was 4 per cent for allocation to State Housing Authorities and 4.5 per cent for allocations to the States Home Builders accounts for lending to eligible prospective home owners.

Sales of family dwellings financed with funds made available to State Housing Authorities and completed in the five years commencing 1 January 1974 are limited to 30 per cent of the total, except in Tasmania where 50 per cent and 40 per cent were permitted, respectively, in the first two years. The remainder are to be added to the stock of dwellings for rental to eligible families. Eligibility is limited by a needs test whereby the income of the main bread-winner should not be greater than 85 per cent of the quarterly seasonally adjusted average weekly earnings plus \$2 per each child beyond the second. A needs test of 95 per cent of the quarterly seasonally adjusted average weekly earnings plus \$2 for each child beyond the second is applied to establish eligibility for assistance when persons seek Home Builders Account loans.

Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement (Servicemen) 1972

On expiration of the 1956-66 Housing Agreement on 30 June 1971, a separate agreement was entered into between the Commonwealth and States for the erection of dwellings for servicemen and capital improvements to dwellings built for servicemen under all Housing Agreements.

Operations under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements in Victoria to 30 June 1976 are summarised as follows:

Loan funds advanced	\$832,080,000
Allocations from State Loan funds (<i>State Grants Housing</i>) Act 1971-73	\$74,000,000
Loan funds allocated to the Housing Commission, Victoria	\$682,603,000
Loan funds allocated to Home Builders Accounts	\$223,477,000
Supplementary advances made by Commonwealth Government for housing for defence forces, 1 July 1956 to 30 June 1971	\$24,558,182
Drawings from Home Builders Accounts by Co-operative Terminating Housing Societies	\$323,168,121
Dwellings completed by Housing Commission, Victoria	78,965
Dwellings completed or purchased under Home Builders Accounts	35,721

Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement (Servicemen) 1 July 1971 to 30 June 1976

Commonwealth Government advances—construction	\$11,500,934
—improvements	\$4,649,161
Dwellings completed by Housing Commission, Victoria—construction	594
—improvements	1,433

Housing Assistance Act 1973

Commonwealth Government advances allocated to Housing Commission, Victoria	\$1,500,000
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Defence Service Homes (formerly War Service Homes)

The *Defence Service Homes Act 1918* makes provision for assistance to be granted to persons who satisfy the eligibility conditions set out in the Act, to enable them to acquire on concessional terms a soundly constructed home that they would occupy as a residence.

VICTORIA—DEFENCE SERVICE HOMES SCHEME : OPERATIONS

Year	Homes provided during year			Total	Total homes provided (a)	Annual expenditure (\$'000)	Instalments paid (b) (\$'000)	Loans repaid
	By erection	By purchase	By discharge of mortgage					
1971-72	189	1,477	412	2,078	89,135	17,613	23,581	1,890
1972-73	339	1,414	420	2,173	91,308	18,750	27,771	2,592
1973-74	174	1,683	388	2,245	93,553	25,469	29,489	2,794
1974-75	237	1,429	506	2,172	95,725	28,801	27,247	2,155
1975-76	307	1,302	489	2,098	97,823	31,971	33,724	2,790

(a) Excludes Commonwealth State Housing Agreement Loans.

(b) Includes excess instalments payments.

Home Savings Grant Scheme

The purpose of the Home Savings Grant Scheme is to assist people to buy or build their first homes. The scheme also aims at increasing the proportion of total savings available for housing by encouraging people to save with those institutions that provide the bulk of housing finance. The scheme was introduced in 1964 and subsequently replaced by a new scheme to apply after 1 January 1977 which substantially increased the size of grants and removed some restrictions applied under the old scheme.

VICTORIA—HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME : OPERATIONS

Year	Applications received	Applications approved	Grants approved	Average grant (a)	Expenditure from National Welfare Fund
	number	number	\$'000	\$	\$'000
1971-72	14,698	13,934	6,267	450	6,440
1972-73	17,375	15,309	8,338	545	8,331
1973-74	14,644	13,659	8,707	637	8,618
1974-75	6,165	5,814	3,770	648	3,954
1975-76	2,311	2,043	1,311	642	1,342

(a) The maximum grant was raised from \$500 to \$750 in respect of homes acquired on or after 16 August 1972.

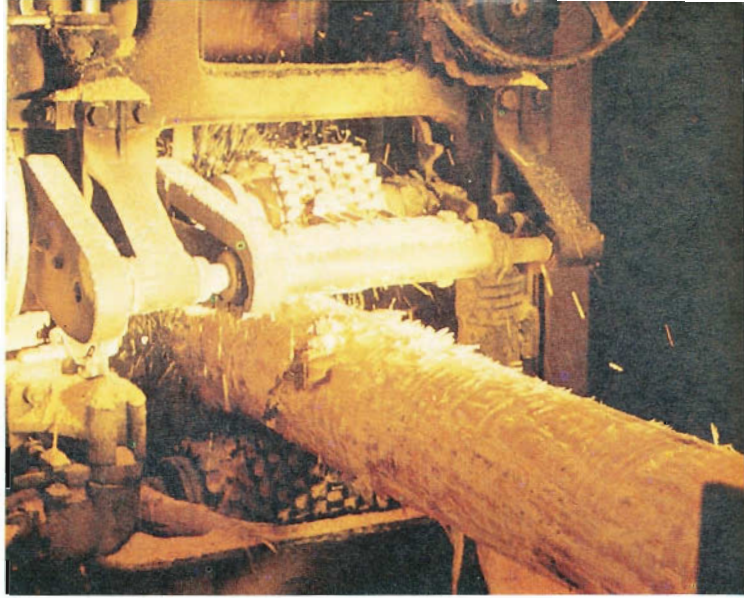


Radiata pine seedlings—improved strains of radiata pine for plantation forestry are developed by systematic selection and breeding.

Logging from the hardwood forest—after felling, the trees are cut into required log lengths, snigged to the landing stage, and loaded onto timber trucks for cartage to the sawmill.



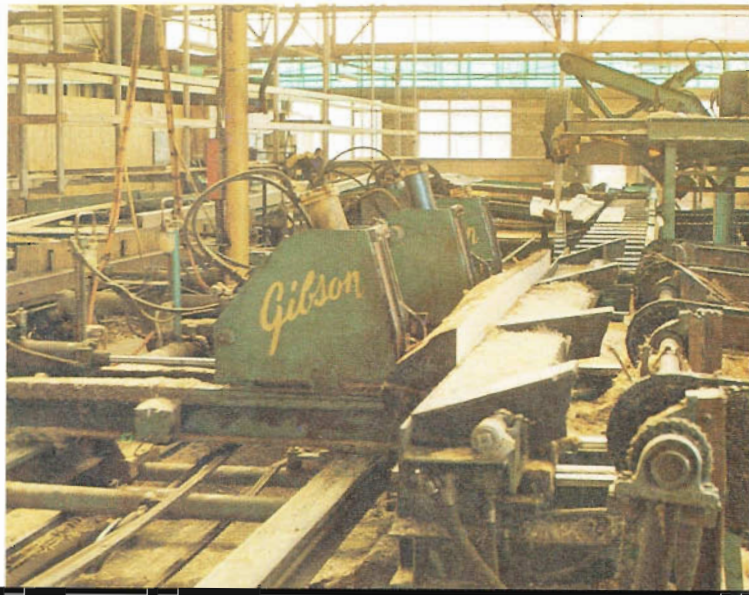
Debarking logs in the sawmill prior to sawing.



The hardwood mill in its natural environment and near its raw material base.



Inside a modern hardwood mill—log flitch ready for sawing firmly held on the log carriage.





Structural and non-structural timber for housing—an average size conventionally designed house uses a total of about 20 cubic metres of timber.

Victorian hardwood as a structural material—over the years timber has been found to be an ideal house framing material because of its strength, versatility, and cost advantages.



Trussed roof construction—Victorian hardwood trusses with toothed metal plate connectors provide an efficient roof framing system.



Structural and non-structural timber products can be combined in an architectural environment for striking effect.

(Right) Timber in every day home use—the planter box.

(Far right) Timber as an aesthetic and functional material.



Use of durable timbers for exposed locations—timber has become a part of the aesthetics of modern home design.



The photographs in this Section have been reproduced by courtesy of the Timber Promotion Council.

Transitory Flats for Migrants

A scheme to provide fully furnished flats for occupation by newly arrived migrant families for a maximum of six months was introduced in 1967. At 30 June 1976 there were 396 flats in use of which 104 were located in Melbourne.

Dwellings for Pensioners Scheme

This scheme is directed towards single eligible pensioners living alone in unsuitable private accommodation and paying too high a proportion of their pensions in rent. Commonwealth Government assistance under this scheme was introduced to supplement the States' existing efforts in this field. To 30 June 1976 \$14,090,000 were allocated to Victoria, and 76 schemes providing 1,360 dwellings were approved or completed. Grants paid to Victoria to that date totalled \$10,670,000.

Housing Loans Insurance Corporation

The Housing Loans Insurance Corporation was established by the *Housing Loans Insurance Act 1965-1973* to insure approved lenders against losses arising from the making of housing loans. The main purpose of the activities of the Corporation is to assist people to borrow, as a single loan, the money they need, and can afford to repay to obtain a home. During 1975-76, 7,121 loans for \$155.88m were insured in Victoria. Comparable figures for 1974-75 were 2,380 loans for \$41.41m.

New Home Savings Grant Scheme

On 31 March 1976, the then Minister for Environment, Housing and Community Development announced details of a proposed new Home Savings Grant Scheme. The new scheme would apply to persons who contract to build or buy their first homes on or after 1 January 1977, in respect of acceptable savings from 1 January 1976.

The new scheme provides larger grants to a wider range of home seekers and removes restrictions that applied under the old scheme. Features of the new scheme include:

- (1) Removal of the age limit, the value limit on homes, the requirement of marriage, and the requirement of three years' residence for migrants; and
- (2) an increase in the maximum grant from \$750 to \$2,000 for three years of savings, and payment of grants of up to \$667 and \$1,333 for completed savings periods of one and two years, respectively.

A grant is not payable where the applicant or his spouse, or any other person with an interest in the home, has previously owned another home. (Legislation giving effect to the new scheme was passed by the Parliament on 7 December 1976.)

Further reference, 1977**Victorian Government***Ministry of Housing*

On 5 December 1972, the Victorian Parliament set up a Ministry of Housing in Victoria to co-ordinate all Victorian Government housing activities. The authorities within the Ministry of Housing are the Housing Commission, the Registry of Co-operative Housing Societies and Co-operative Societies, the Home Finance Trust, the Decentralized Industry Housing Authority, and the Teacher Housing Authority. Details of each of these authorities are provided in the following notes.

Housing Commission

Victoria's population at 30 June 1977 was approximately 3,781,500 persons more than 347,300 of whom were living in Housing Commission houses and flats.

The Commission, since its formation in 1938, has provided modern, low-rental accommodation, in pleasant landscaped surroundings, for families on limited incomes and pensioners who formerly had to live in the sub-standard dwellings of depressed areas.

As the Commission's various projects developed, special attention was given to the housing needs of the aged. In addition to the normal type of accommodation provided for elderly persons, the Commission in recent years introduced the "Granny Flat", a concept in government housing which has evoked considerable interest. The Granny Flat (movable unit) consisting of a separate bedroom, living room, kitchen, entry porch, and bathroom-toilet, is completely self-contained and equipped with all contemporary conveniences. It is designed to be erected in the householder's backyard for occupancy by pensioner parents. The rentals charged are the same as for pensioners. When no longer needed, the Granny Flat, because of its special construction, can be transported easily to another site. When this occurs, the Commission clears the site and restores it to its original state, after disconnecting the services.

Aware that Victorians are used to the concept of an individual home on its own block of land, the Commission has encouraged home ownership. Of the 81,792 dwellings completed to 30 June 1976, the Commission had sold 24,782 in the Melbourne Statistical Division and 16,535 in the rest of Victoria.

The Commonwealth Government provides funds annually for the provision of houses and their maintenance for Aboriginal families at reasonable rental. For the period 1 July 1975 to 30 June 1976, 100 housing grants were paid to Aboriginal applicants and 42 houses were purchased by the Commission for Aboriginals.

The *Urban Renewal Act* 1970 provides for renewal procedures designed to ensure that urban areas can be rehabilitated through a system of co-ordinated research and consultation, which joins the interest and skills of the people of the area, the councils, and the relevant State authorities. The procedures start with an invitation from the Council to the Urban Renewal Authority to discuss the uses of renewal with regard to the borough, city, or shire. If these discussions are satisfactory to the municipal council a liaison committee is formed, comprising members of the council and members of the Commission in its capacity as an Urban Renewal Authority, to pursue the question of the possible use of renewal pertaining to specific areas within the municipality.

Urban renewal is one of the most significant spheres the Commission has entered during the last five years. A comprehensive article on this topic appears on pages 303-4 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1976.

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION : DWELLING CONSTRUCTION

Geographical distribution (a)	Houses and flat units				
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
COMPLETED					
Melbourne Statistical Division	1,975	1,326	889	1,820	1,200
Remainder of Victoria	758	660	558	1,196	1,715
State Total	2,733	1,986	1,447	3,016	2,915
UNDER CONTRACT AT END OF PERIOD (INCLUDES CONTRACTS LET, WORK NOT STARTED)					
Melbourne Statistical Division	1,705	1,707	1,896	1,363	1,191
Remainder of Victoria	688	1,307	1,571	1,860	1,444
State Total	2,393	3,014	3,467	3,223	2,635

(a) Figures are according to boundaries as determined at 30 June 1966.

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
REVENUE					
Rentals	21,091	21,629	25,487	30,350	39,927
Gross surplus—house sales	2,873	3,065	6,392	10,139	10,529
Interest—					
House sales (net)	2,136	2,042	2,053	2,300	2,792
Sundry	599	649	2,429	2,906	2,005
Miscellaneous	745	585	513	954	2,216
Total revenue	27,445	27,971	36,874	46,649	57,469
EXPENDITURE					
Interest—less amounts capitalised and applied to house sales	9,280	9,636	11,365	12,742	13,875
Loan redemption—					
Commonwealth Government—					
State Agreement	2,370	2,434	2,460	2,603	2,753
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund	17	18	23	29	22
Redemption of debentures and debenture Loan Sinking Fund contribution	7	7	7	7	7
Administration—					
General	1,588	1,674	1,872	2,491	3,238
House and land sales	1,138	1,101	1,323	1,648	1,879
Rates—less amount capitalised	3,407	3,735	4,467	5,815	6,971
Provision for accrued maintenance	2,914	3,356	3,678	5,964	9,720
Provision for irrecoverable rents	107	128	75	56	67
Communal services—flats and garden maintenance	1,234	1,377	1,783	2,439	2,800
House purchasers' Death Benefit Fund appropriation	464	452	452	461	468
Transfer to House and Land Sales Reserve Suspense Accounts	1,273	1,034	3,234	6,802	7,349
Maintenance and repairs on houses sold	299	228	269	437	500
Other	1,092	939	1,168	1,956	2,147
Total expenditure	25,189	26,118	32,176	43,450	51,796
Operating surplus	2,256	1,852	4,698	3,199	5,673
Fixed assets at 30 June	357,507	377,295	413,677	492,274	535,232
Loan indebtedness at 30 June (a)—					
Government advances	457,499	500,934	538,574	605,776	684,646
Debenture issues	400	400	400	400	400
Death Benefit Fund Advances	5,241	5,128	5,338	4,853	5,946

(a) Excludes subsidies from State Loan Fund for slum reclamation.

Registry of Co-operative Housing Societies and Co-operative Societies

The *Co-operative Housing Societies Act* 1958 empowers societies to raise money on loan for the purposes of making advances to their members to erect houses ; to purchase houses (within certain age limits) ; to meet street making and sewerage installation charges ; to undertake additional permanent improvements to a dwelling acquired through a society ; to maintain and keep the house in proper repair ; and to purchase a residential flat on the security of a stratum title.

Until 30 June 1956, co-operative housing societies were entirely dependent on institutional finance for their funds, but since 1956 they have received a portion of Victoria's housing loan allocation under the Commonwealth Government-State Housing Agreements.

The following table, compiled from annual reports published by the Registrar of Co-operative Housing Societies, provides particulars relating to the operations of societies at 30 June for each of the years 1972 to 1976 :

**VICTORIA—OPERATIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES
AT 30 JUNE**

Particulars	Unit	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Societies registered	number	1,429	1,481	1,640	1,687	1,817
Members registered	number	54,646	53,395	54,581	54,125	53,108
Shares subscribed	number	3,476,736	3,238,762	3,410,941	3,716,949	4,066,333
Nominal share capital	\$m	347	323	341	373	406
Advances approved	number	47,220	44,039	45,341	58,185	44,943
Advances approved	\$m	317	307	330	418	391
Government guarantees executed	number	811	863	906	927	940
Government guarantees executed	\$m	199	201	210	214	219
Indemnities given and subsisting	number	3,481	3,854	4,403	4,940	5,099
Indemnities subsisting	\$'000	1,925	2,319	2,995	3,992	4,785
Housing loan funds paid into Home Builders' Account	\$m	130	141	157	195	224
Dwelling houses completed to date (a)	number	75,660	76,989	80,559	84,726	87,846
Dwelling houses in course of erection (a)	number	1,248	908	1,509	1,267	931

(a) Includes residential flats.

Home Finance Trust

The Home Finance Trust is a corporate body constituted under the *Home Finance Act 1962*. It is authorised to receive money on deposit, the repayment of which is guaranteed by the Victorian Government, for the purpose of making loans for housing on the security of first and second mortgages. Under the terms of the Act, the Trust is precluded from making loans in certain circumstances.

The number of loans granted by the Trust to 30 June 1976 and subsisting totalled 3,054 on the security of first mortgages, and 626 on second mortgages, the amounts involved being \$24.9m and \$1.7m, respectively.

Further reference, 1967

Approved housing institutions

The *Home Finance Act 1962* empowers the Victorian Government Treasurer, *inter alia*, to guarantee, in certain circumstances, the repayment of part of a housing loan made by an approved institution on the security of a first mortgage.

The Treasurer's guarantee covers that portion of a loan which exceeds the institution's loan limit, whether statutory or under the terms of a trust, or where there is no such limit, the guarantee applies to the amount of loan in excess of 60 per cent of the valuation of the security. Guarantees are available under the Act for loans up to 95 per cent of the value of the security.

At 30 June 1976, there were six approved institutions. Guarantees given by the Treasurer and subsisting totalled 96, the amount involved being \$158,102.

Further reference, 1967

Decentralized Industry Housing Authority

The Decentralized Industry Housing Authority is a statutory authority, established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 19 April 1973. Its charter is to provide housing assistance to approved decentralised secondary industries established outside an 80 kilometre radius of the Melbourne G.P.O., and their key personnel. Housing loans are made on a first mortgage basis to enable eligible persons to purchase or build residential accommodation in the towns where they are employed.

An amendment to the legislation in 1975 gave the Authority powers to grant housing assistance to persons employed in public administration who are

transferred to country locations. The total value of loans approved, to 31 December 1976, exceeded \$7.5m.

Teacher Housing Authority

The Teacher Housing Authority was created as a statutory authority by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 22 December 1970. Its objectives are to provide suitable housing accommodation for teachers and to improve existing housing conditions in respect of the accommodation provided by the Authority.

The Authority has a stock of over 2,000 houses with a total value of over \$40m spread throughout the country areas of the State. The average rent charged in respect of the houses is approximately \$13 per week.

An amendment to the legislation on 7 December 1976 gave the Authority the power to fix its own rents. It also increased the membership of the Authority by two to a total of five including a Teacher Unions representative.

Its Capital Works Programme has expanded over recent years. Expenditure for new housing for 1976-77 exceeded \$3m and a total of 300 houses have now been provided since its inception. As well, 150 single teacher flats, either site-built or transportable, have been provided during this time.

Rural Finance and Settlement Commission

The Rural Finance and Settlement Commission was constituted in March 1962 by the passing of the *Rural Finance and Settlement Commission Act 1961*, which provided for the merger of the Rural Finance Corporation and the Soldier Settlement Commission.

The Commission administered the settlement of eligible discharged servicemen on the land as part of the general scheme of rehabilitation of ex-servicemen, and is also administering the scheme of land settlement under the *Land Settlement Act 1959*. At 30 June 1976, a total of 3,434 houses had been completed since the inception of the Soldier Settlement Commission in 1945.

State Savings Bank of Victoria

The State Savings Bank of Victoria grants loans to eligible persons to build, purchase, or improve homes upon such terms and subject to such covenants and conditions as are prescribed or are fixed by the Bank's commissioners.

Loans are made from the Savings Bank and Credit Foncier Departments. Particulars for the years 1971-72 to 1975-76 can be found in Chapter 21.

Other Victorian authorities

Victorian Government authorities (other than those providing rental housing under Housing Agreements) such as the Public Works Department, the State Electricity Commission, the Victorian Railways, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, etc., from time to time provide the necessary land and finance for the erection of dwellings for employees of those departments. The rentals charged are fixed according to the salaries of the officers occupying the dwellings. The dwellings erected by these authorities do not come under the control of the Housing Commission.

Other lenders

Details of all loans made to home purchasers are not available. However, particulars of the value of loans approved by major institutions to individuals for the construction or purchase of dwellings in Victoria for owner occupation are shown for the nine months ending June 1976. A dwelling is classified as either a house or other dwelling. Examples of other dwellings are flats, home units, semi-detached cottages, villa units, town houses, etc. The amounts shown are loans approved, as distinct from actual payments, and do not include loans approved to institutions, public authorities, corporate bodies, or to persons constructing or purchasing homes for resale or for investment purposes.

HOUSING, BUILDING, AND CONSTRUCTION

**VICTORIA—HOUSING FINANCE STATISTICS:
LOANS APPROVED BY MAJOR INSTITUTIONS
TO INDIVIDUALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OR
PURCHASE OF DWELLINGS
(\$'000)**

Institution	Loan approvals 9 months ending June 1976
Savings banks	595,633
Trading banks	116,154
Permanent building societies	255,812
Terminatory building societies	43,050
Finance companies	50,759
Government	72,416
Other	20,322
Total	1,154,147

NOTE. Permanent finance figures for new homes in Victoria, as shown in previous year books, are not available for the years after 1974-75 due to a change in collection scope.

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Central Office

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ENERGY AND MINERALS

DEPARTMENT OF MINERALS AND ENERGY

In December 1976 the Victorian Parliament passed the *Minerals and Energy Act* 1976. It was assented to on 16 December 1976 and was proclaimed to operate from 1 September 1977. The Act provides for the amalgamation of the Ministry of Fuel and Power and the Mines Department into a Department of Minerals and Energy responsible to the Minister for Minerals and Energy. The *Fuel and Power Act* 1965 was repealed and the Ministry of Fuel and Power abolished. The Mines Department was absorbed into the new department. However all legislation relating to mining and energy in the State remains in force and the provisions of the *Pipelines Act* 1967 are now administered by the new Department in its entirety.

Other legislation administered by the Department includes the *Mines Act* 1958, *Petroleum Act* 1958, *Extractive Industries Act* 1966, *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act* 1967, *Groundwater Act* 1969, *Coal Mines Act* 1958, *Mining Development Act* 1958. The Department also plays an important role in the functioning of the *Environment Protection Act* 1970 and the *Land Conservation Act* 1970.

The Minister for Minerals and Energy is the designated authority under the *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act* 1967 and will continue to be responsible for the operation of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria and the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria. Thus all legislation and activities relating to energy and mining in the State will come under the direct jurisdiction of a single Minister for Minerals and Energy.

In mid 1975 the Victorian Brown Coal Research and Development Committee was formed to study all aspects of the development of Victoria's brown coal resources other than for the generation of electricity with particular emphasis on the production of liquid hydrocarbons. On 6 May 1977 the Premier announced the formation of the Victorian Solar Energy Research Committee. Both committees are responsible to the Minister for Minerals and Energy.

The role of the Department of Minerals and Energy is to regulate the State's energy resources and broadly control their development. It also controls general mining and extractive industries. The Department promotes the exploration of the mineral, "stone", petroleum, and groundwater resources of the State; administers a system of leases, licences, and permits to enable the exploitation of those resources; and regulates their extraction to ensure that it is carried out in an efficient and safe manner. The Department also carries out geological research and surveys and publishes the results in geological maps and reports. In addition to assisting in exploration, these maps and reports provide basic information for soil surveys, land-use, environmental surveys, and

engineering undertakings. They are also of assistance to educational institutions and the general public.

The *Extractive Industries Act* 1966, provides for the regulation of quarries by leases and licences; it also involves the Department in town and country planning schemes where the location and protection of deposits of "stone" are involved. "Stone", as defined in the Act, includes basic construction materials such as hard rock for aggregates, sand, gravel, clay, limestone, etc. The Department's responsibility is to assist with the discovery of deposits of "stone" and to recommend to the various planning authorities an adequate form of zoning to protect the deposits. Sources of construction materials are an essential requirement in maintaining the development of housing, schools, factories, roads, dams, and sewerage systems, but with increasing public awareness about environmental issues, there often appears to be conflict over the use of "stone" deposits.

The planning authorities and the Department have a responsibility to plan for the future to ensure that valuable deposits of "stone" are not made unavailable by other land-use, particularly if the resource is in short supply. The siting of extractive operations can generally be planned, with due regard to the aesthetic interests and the material needs of the community.

The *Land Conservation Act* 1970 created the Land Conservation Council to investigate and publish reports on the future use of Crown lands. The Council instigates studies of areas through study groups comprised of professional officers from Victorian Government departments and authorities. Department of Minerals and Energy geologists work on these study groups and prepare reports on the physiography, geology, hydrogeology, and mineral resources of the study areas. Because important mineralised areas, deposits of "stone", and important aquifer systems often occur on Crown lands, the Department's contribution to the study groups is to point these areas out. The Department also requests that the Council recommend that the land be made available for future exploration and mining should the mineral content become of strategic significance at a later date.

Through the *Petroleum Act* 1958 and the *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act* 1967, the Department regulates the exploration by companies for oil and gas deposits in onshore and offshore areas. Leases and permits are issued and through a regular system of inspection of operations and of reporting from the companies, a high standard of professional efficiency and safety is maintained. On the development side, the installation of production facilities and the production and transmission of the oil and gas by pipeline are rigidly controlled. Through the late 1970s the exploration for petroleum and gas and the community's increasing dependence on a local source of supply will place major emphasis on exploration and development. The Department's task will continue to be to encourage exploration and to assist with expert technical advice and support publications on geological and engineering matters.

The Department, in collaboration with the South Australian Mines Department, carried out a major sedimentary basin study on the onshore Otway Basin during the 1960s and a comparable study is in progress on the onshore Gippsland Basin and the Port Phillip Bay area.

The *Pipelines Act* 1967 is used by the Department to regulate the route selection and the laying, operation, and inspection of all major pipelines conveying gaseous or liquid hydrocarbons and a number of other categories of pipelines such as those conveying industrial gases. Licences to own and use a pipeline are granted for a period of 21 years. Permits to use land on which a pipeline is to be laid must be obtained before a licence can be granted.

The *Groundwater Act* 1969 confirmed the Department's long standing role in the investigation and assessment of Victoria's groundwater resources and provided for the control, construction, and maintenance of water bores. The Act makes explicit provisions for the protection of groundwater from pollution from

the surface or by material injected underground and the Department is required to report on any existing or proposed disposal sites for soluble solid or liquid domestic or industrial wastes, which may overlie unconfined aquifer systems or be sited in important aquifer intake areas. Under the Act, "bore" is defined in such a way that any quarries, sandpits, or comparable excavations are included. Several geologists now work continuously on problems related to groundwater pollution and also investigate sites where disposal dumps and depots are established.

The Department's responsibilities under the Act in relation to pollution increased with the passing of the Environment Protection Act in 1970. The Department is now an investigating agency of the Environment Protection Authority in matters relating to groundwater and programmes of groundwater pollution monitoring are being jointly undertaken. The Department's work on groundwater and groundwater pollution will be increasingly integrated with environmental studies of areas such as Western Port Bay, Port Phillip Bay, and the Gippsland Lakes. No study of surface waters can be carried out effectively without a detailed study of the groundwater regime in relation to the geological and hydrological environment.

The Department is concerned not only with pollutant seeping laterally or vertically into unconfined aquifers from disposal bores or waste disposal depots, but also with the quality of surface waters flowing in streams. In an unconfined aquifer system a percentage of recharge is from the surface drainage system. Unconfined aquifer systems around the shores of bays such as Westernport and Port Phillip also discharge eventually into the bays, and the investigations in the next few years will concentrate on methods of preventing polluted groundwaters eventually reaching the shallow bays or lakes.

Victoria's major mineral resources are described on pages 335-42 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1976. A further special article on Victoria's minerals can be found on pages 1-29 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1970.

ENERGY

General

In 1975-76 about 86 per cent of Victoria's electricity needs were produced by the brown coal fired generating stations situated in the coal fields in the La Trobe valley. A further 5 per cent of Victoria's electricity requirements is currently generated in hydro power stations located in the north-eastern ranges of the State and 10 per cent is obtained from the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme in New South Wales.

About 82 per cent of Victoria's petroleum refinery crude oil input comes from the State's offshore oil fields and the balance is derived from crude oil imported from the Middle East.

During recent years natural gas has assumed an increasingly important role in the supply of energy in Victoria. Currently it provides about 16 per cent of Victoria's primary energy needs. Over 99 per cent of all gas used in Victoria for domestic and industrial purposes is produced from the offshore gas and oil fields in Bass Strait. It is estimated that this resource is adequate to provide Victoria's needs for the next 30 years. There is a small but steadily increasing use of liquefied petroleum gas (propane, butane) derived from refineries and the Bass Strait oil and gas fields.

VICTORIA—SOURCE OF PRIMARY ENERGY, 1975-76

Source	Per cent
Crude oil	42.3
Brown coal	40.2
Natural gas (including LPG)	15.5
Hydro power	1.4
Wood	0.6
Total	100.0

Source : Department of Minerals and Energy.

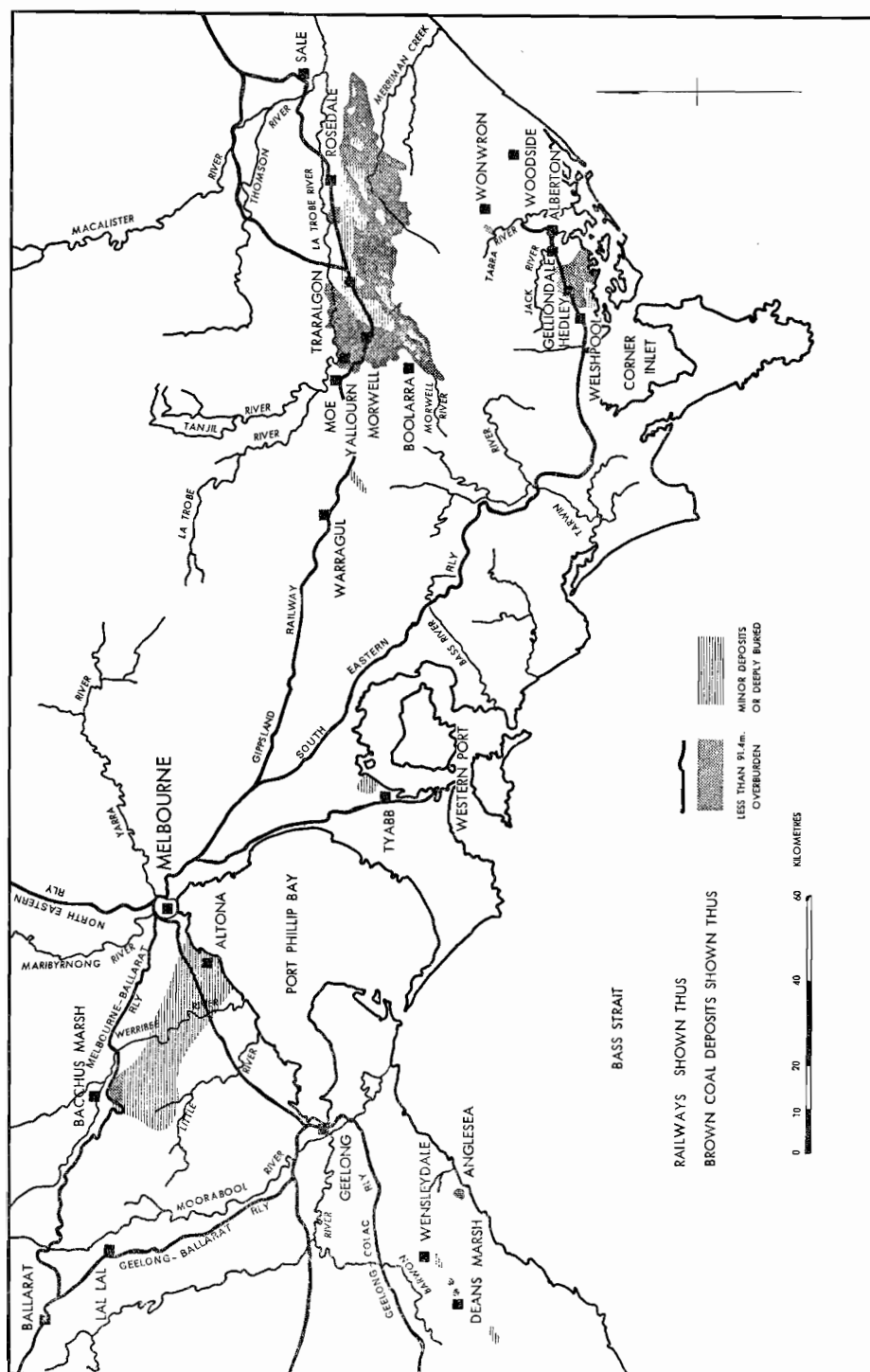


Figure 12. Brown coal areas of Victoria, June 1974.

Brown Coal*Location*

Victoria's largest resources of fossil fuels are the huge deposits of brown coal in the La Trobe valley. These extend over an area ranging from 140 kilometres to 200 kilometres east of Melbourne in the central Gippsland region. These deposits, which form the bulk of primary energy available to the State, are among the largest in the world. Smaller deposits exist in other areas in south Gippsland, in south eastern Victoria at Gelliondale and in the south-central region at Anglesea, Bacchus Marsh and Altona (see map on page 298). These deposits, although extensive, do not compare in magnitude and importance to those in the La Trobe valley and comprise only about 5 per cent of the total resource in the State.

Resources

The resources of brown coal in Victoria total about 114,000 megatonnes. This is the current geological assessment but as a result of continuing drilling programmes, knowledge of these resources is gradually being increased as more deposits are revealed in areas not yet fully explored, particularly in the eastern part of the coal bearing area of the La Trobe valley in central Gippsland.

The resources which have been proven as potentially economically recoverable are classified as reserves. The inferred or estimated balance are marginal or sub-marginal reserves but are classified as part of the total resource. This is illustrated in the following table.

VICTORIA—GEOLOGICAL RESOURCES OF BROWN COAL
(megatonnes)

Area	Reserves proved	Marginal (inferred) reserves	Total resources
Eastern Victoria—			
La Trobe valley	(a) 64,923	(a) 42,923	(a) 107,846
Stradbroke (b), Wonthaggi	502	..	502
Gelliondale	1,321	4,093	5,414
	66,746	47,016	113,762
South-central Victoria (c)—			
Anglesea	Insufficiently delineated		115
Bacchus Marsh	Insufficiently delineated		100
Altona (d)	Possibly extensive but not defined		..
			215
Total	..	..	113,977

(a) Comprises marginal and sub-marginal reserves as part of total resources.

(b) Delineation drilling of Stradbroke field by Department of Minerals and Energy still in progress in late 1977.

(c) No delineation drilling for several years.

(d) Difficult to assess as resource is covered by thick lava flows of basalt and by sediments and would be uneconomic at present.

Sources : State Electricity Commission and Department of Minerals and Energy, Victoria, 1975-76.

La Trobe valley fields

The brown coal seams in the La Trobe valley range in geological age from Eocene to Early Miocene and are therefore between 50 and 20 million years old.

The brown coal reserves in the valley comprise about 65,000 megatonnes proven and 43,000 megatonnes inferred (marginal and sub-marginal). About 35,000 megatonnes or 54 per cent of the proven reserves occur in areas where the overburden over the uppermost seam is less than 30.5 metres while 62,000 megatonnes or 95 per cent is in areas with less than 91.4 metres of overburden. The inferred reserves of 43,000 megatonnes in the La Trobe valley are mostly deeper and less accessible with only about 3 per cent occurring in areas with less than 30.5 metres of overburden.

Thick coal seams occur close to the surface in the two large areas known as the Yallourn-Morwell and the Loy Yang coalfields and in several smaller areas subject to verification. The Yallourn-Morwell coalfield is split into the Yallourn-Maryvale and the Morwell-Narracan fields by the town of Morwell and the services corridor containing the Princes Highway and the East Gippsland rail line. Using the open-cut techniques currently in use, about 12,000 megatonnes can be readily recovered at approximately 1976 costs for the purpose of power generation and briquette manufacture.

Other fields

Stradbroke

This is a newly discovered field in the Strzelecki Ranges adjacent to the southern flank of the La Trobe valley with estimated reserves of 500 megatonnes which are in the economically winnable category. Drilling is continuing.

Gelliondale

The Gelliondale coalfield is located beneath the flat coastal plain adjacent to the south Gippsland highlands. The boundaries of the field have not been clearly defined, but an area approximately 10 kilometres and 2.5 to 4 kilometres wide has been closely drilled and shown to contain an important economic coalfield. The deposit is second in size to the La Trobe valley. Proved and inferred reserves total about 5,000 megatonnes of which readily recoverable reserves are estimated at 400 megatonnes.

Production, 1975-76

During the period 1 July 1975 to 30 June 1976, 29.21 megatonnes of brown coal was mined in Victoria. Of this quantity 28.08 megatonnes was won by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria from the La Trobe valley fields and 1.13 megatonnes by two privately owned companies in the south-central region (Anglesea and Bacchus Marsh).

The principal use for brown coal mined in Victoria is for the generation of electricity, 25.37 megatonnes being used in 1975-76 for this purpose. Only about 3.84 megatonnes was used during the same period for other purposes such as briquette manufacture and steam raising. During the year ending 30 June 1976 the State Electricity Commission of Victoria won 28.08 megatonnes of brown coal from the three open cuts it currently operates in the La Trobe valley.

Other uses for brown coal

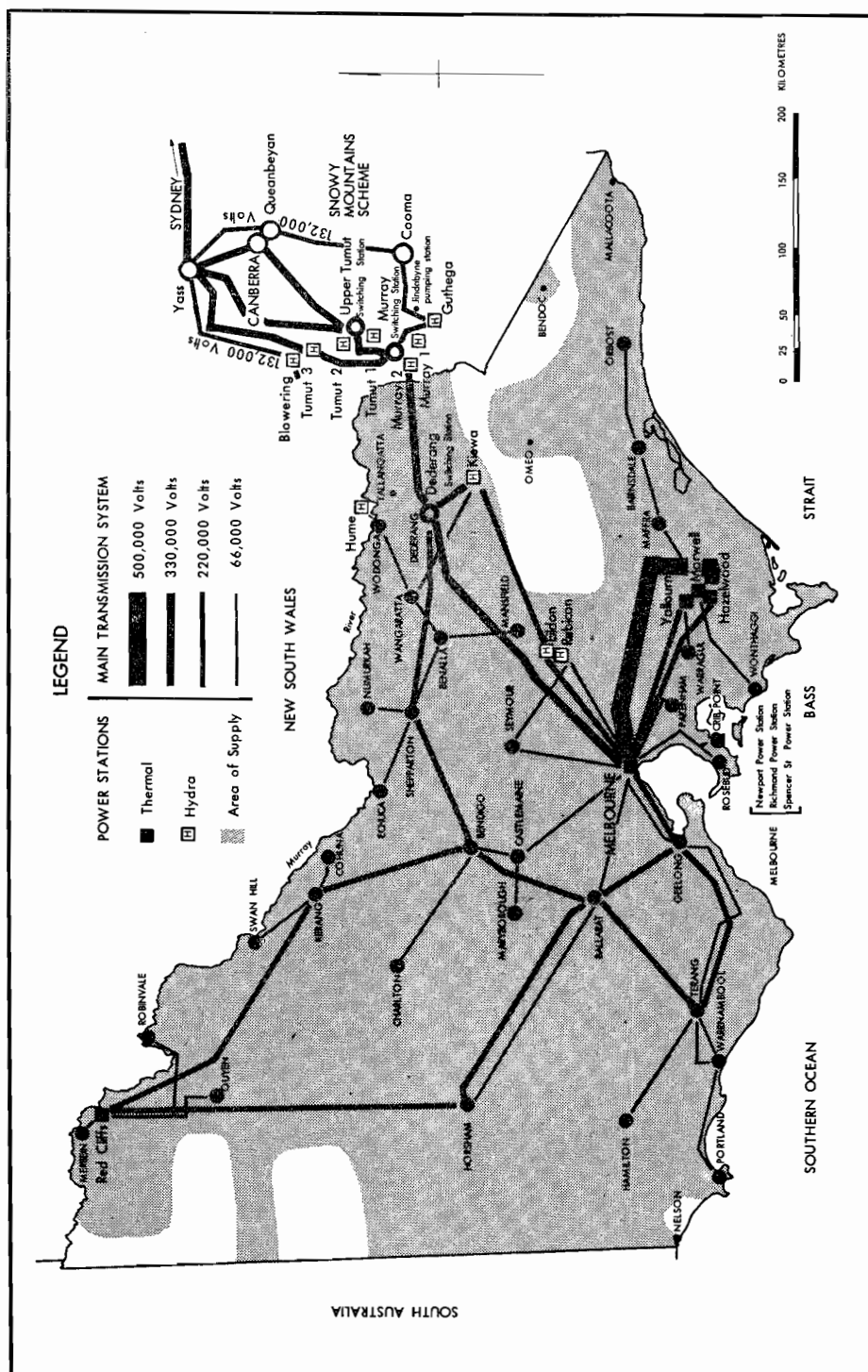
Briquettes

Raw brown coal is treated and compressed into regular shaped pellets of a convenient size called briquettes to produce a high grade solid fuel having a moisture content of about 15 per cent. Briquettes are transported more economically than raw coal for industrial and domestic use. They are also used in power stations as a fuel stock for the production of char and can be used to produce liquid hydrocarbons.

Only coal from the Yallourn open cut is used for making briquettes as it is the highest quality coal available in the La Trobe valley. Approximately 3 tonnes of raw coal are used to produce a tonne of briquettes and about 1 tonne of brown coal is used for raising steam used in the process of manufacturing 1 tonne of briquettes. The annual production of briquettes reached a peak of 1.9 million tonnes during 1966 but with the advent of natural gas declined to 947,000 tonnes in 1976.

Char

Char is a form of high-grade carbon made by the carbonisation of brown coal. It can be used as a source of carbon or as a reducing agent in chemical and metallurgical industries. There are two privately owned plants operating in Victoria at present for the production of char. Both are in the La Trobe valley and both purchase briquettes and small amounts of brown coal from the State Electricity Commission. The larger plant, at Morwell, has an output capacity of 60,000 tonnes a year.



Electricity

State Electricity Commission of Victoria

The most widely used and extensively distributed form of energy in Victoria is electricity. This is generated and distributed by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, a public utility formed by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1920. Since it was formed the Commission has expanded and co-ordinated the generation, transmission, and supply of electricity on a State-wide basis to the point where it now produces all of the electricity generated in Victoria available for public supply.

At 30 June 1976 the Commission with 18,572 personnel and capital assets of \$1,870m distributed electricity to 1,187,000 consumers throughout Victoria. In addition eleven metropolitan municipal councils purchased electricity in bulk from the Commission for retail distribution to a further 265,000 customers. Over 115,000 kilometres of power lines are used by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria and the municipal networks.

Other electricity producers

A 150 MW power station owned and operated by Alcoa of Australia Ltd produces electricity using brown coal found as a fossil fuel at Anglesea in south central Victoria to supply the company's alumina smelter at Point Henry in Port Phillip Bay. A number of other industrial enterprises such as the Shell Refinery at Corio generate electricity within their own plant.

Existing electricity system

The development of Victoria's electricity system is based on the utilisation of Victoria's extensive brown coal resources in the La Trobe valley in central Gippsland about 140 kilometres east of Melbourne with supplementary development of hydro sources in north-eastern Victoria. Victoria is entitled to receive one third (New South Wales receives two thirds) of the electricity generated in the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme after the Commonwealth Government's requirements for the Australian Capital Territory have been met. Victoria also shares with New South Wales the electricity generated at the Hume hydro station near Albury on the Murray River.

In 1975-76, 86 per cent of Victoria's electricity needs was generated from brown coal used almost wholly in its raw state. Brown coal is also manufactured into a high quality fuel in the form of briquettes. About 17 per cent of these are consumed in power stations, the balance being sold to industry and for domestic purposes.

The major station in the Commission's interconnected system is the 1,600 MW brown coal fire power station at Hazelwood which alone generates nearly 50 per cent of Victoria's electricity. The other brown coal fired, base load power stations in the interconnected system are the Yallourn (which contributes 15 per cent), Morwell, and the first two sets of the new base load power station, Yallourn "W".

There are also steam stations in Melbourne (Newport, Richmond, and Spencer Street), the hydro-electric stations at Kiewa and Eildon, on the Rubicon and Royston Rivers near Eildon, and at Cairn Curran on Eppalock Reservoir on the Campaspe River near Bendigo.

VICTORIA—POWER STATIONS: LOCATION, RATING, AND PRODUCTION

Station	Maximum continuous rating (a)	Electricity production							
		1972-73		1973-74		1974-75		1975-76	
		Quantity	Percentage of production	Quantity	Percentage of production	Quantity	Percentage of production	Quantity	Percentage of production
	MW	Mill kWh		Mill kWh		Mill kWh		Mill kWh	
Thermal stations—									
Hazelwood	1,600	8,550.4	57.2	8,510.6	52.7	8,238.0	48.1	9,132.2	49.8
Yallourn	546	2,659.2	17.8	2,480.1	15.4	2,545.1	14.8	2,360.7	12.9
Yallourn "W"	700	4.8	..	1,475.1	9.1	2,409.0	14.0	3,538.9	19.3
Morwell	170	1,134.5	7.6	1,196.9	7.4	1,263.7	7.4	1,165.3	6.3
Newport	198	140.5	0.9	181.6	1.1	136.6	0.8	133.4	0.7
Spencer Street (b)	90	15.2	0.1	12.7	0.1	1.0	..	1.2	..
Richmond	38	5.2	..	7.2	..	0.1	..	0.2	..
Red Cliffs (c)	..	0.6	..	0.5	..	0.1	..	..	..
Total SEC thermal	3,342	12,510.4	83.6	13,864.7	85.8	14,593.6	85.1	16,331.9	89.0
Hydro Stations—									
Kiewa (d)	184	286.1	1.9	452.0	2.8	451.9	2.7	394.3	2.1
Eildon (e)	135	306.4	2.1	320.7	2.0	539.1	3.1	415.5	2.3
Total SEC hydro	319	592.5	4.0	772.7	4.8	991.0	5.8	809.8	4.4
Total SEC	3,661	13,102.9	87.6	14,637.4	90.6	15,584.6	90.9	17,141.7	93.4
Net purchases	..	1,853.8	12.4	1,510.6	9.4	1,554.7	9.1	1,204.8	6.6
Total	3,661	14,956.7	100.0	16,148.0	100.0	17,139.3	100.0	18,346.5	100.0

(a) At 30 June 1976.

(b) Melbourne City Council station.

(c) Retired April 1975.

(d) McKay Creek, West Kiewa, and Clover.

(e) Eildon, Rubicon, Lower Rubicon, Royston, Rubicon Falls, and Cairn Curran.

Source: State Electricity Commission of Victoria.

Transmission and distribution

The electrification of Victoria had been virtually completed except for some isolated properties in remote parts of Victoria. The Commission supplies electricity in bulk to eleven municipal undertakings which operate as separate supply authorities under franchises granted before the Commission was established.

The electrical transmission and distribution system in the State supply network at 30 June 1976 comprised over 115,000 kilometres of power lines, 4 auto-transformation stations, 26 terminal receiving stations, 169 zone sub-stations, and over 70,000 distribution sub-stations. Main transmission is by 8,000 route kilometres of 500 kV, 330 kV, 220 kV, and 66 kV power lines which supply the principal distribution centres and also provide interconnection between generating sources. Electricity from Hazelwood is transmitted to the Melbourne area at 500 kV.

*New and proposed generating projects**Yallourn "W"*

Designed as a base load power station of 1,450 MW capacity, this station is being built in two stages at Yallourn West in the La Trobe valley. It was originally planned to comprise only 2 x 350 MW units when approved by the Victorian Government in 1965. The first was commissioned during the winter of 1973 and the second during the winter of 1975.

In 1972 the Victorian Parliament approved a proposal to extend the Yallourn "W" power station by the addition of two generating units. Each will have a capacity of 375 MW. Site works commenced in 1975 and the two new generators are expected to be in service in the early 1980s. The total cost of the stations is estimated to exceed \$400m.

Newport

The Victorian Government has authorised the State Electricity Commission to build a 500 MW regulating power station at the mouth of the Yarra River and construction is proceeding (see also appendix).

Gas turbine

The Commission proposes to install a 200 MW gas turbine using natural gas to provide additional generating capacity to compensate for the expected shortage in supply which will be caused through the delay in building the new Newport Station. A site has not yet been finally selected.

Dartmouth

The Commission plans to construct a new hydro-electric power station comprising a single 150 MW generator at Dartmouth on the Mitta Mitta River in north-eastern Victoria. The station is scheduled to commence operating in 1979.

Loy Yang

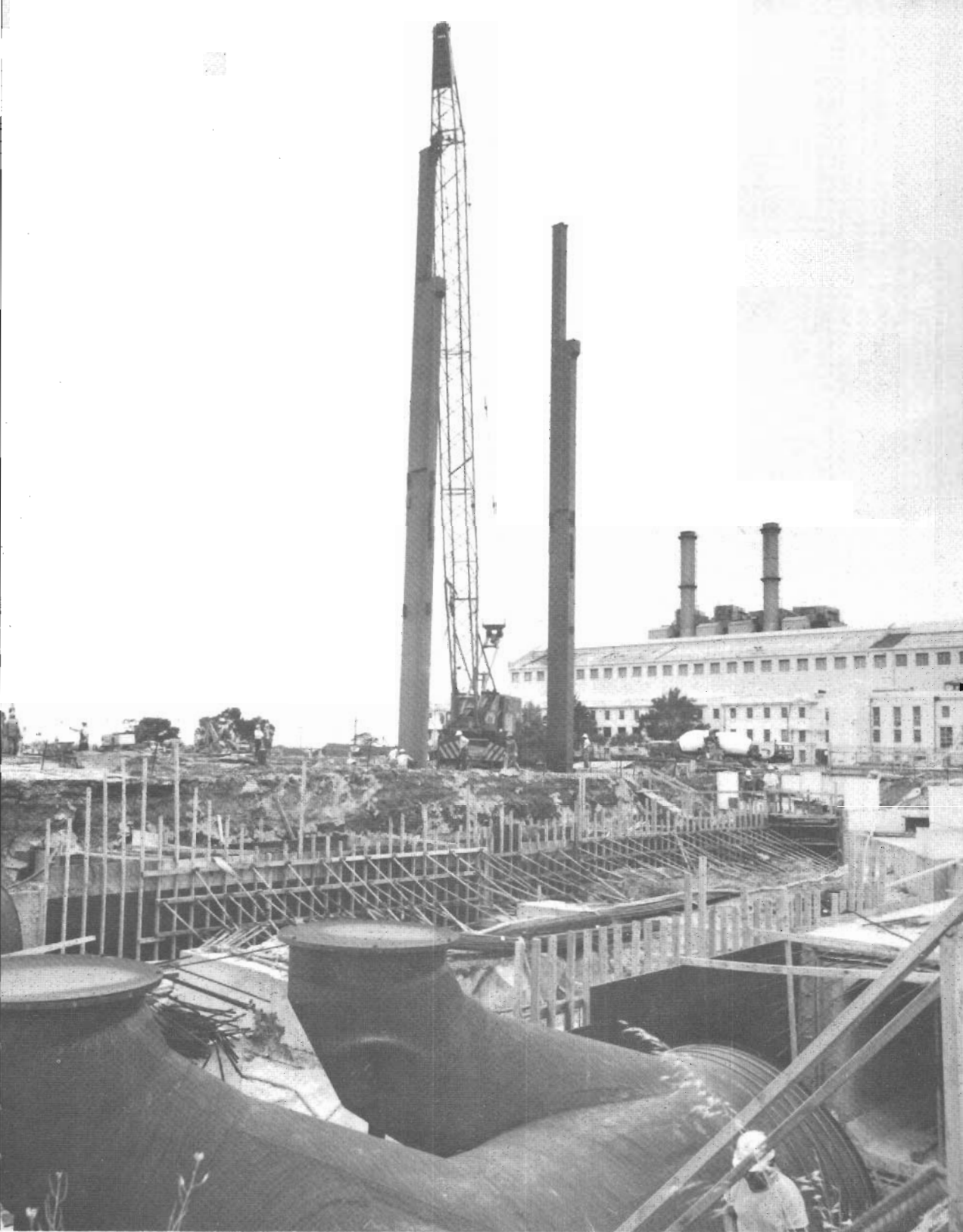
In December 1976 the Victorian Government passed an Act of Parliament authorising the construction of a power station and open cut complex at Loy Yang, 7 kilometres south east of the City of Traralgon in the La Trobe valley in central Gippsland. The development will comprise two 2,000 MW power stations with the first station (Loy Yang "A") planned to come into service between 1983 and 1988 and the second power station (Loy Yang "B") programmed to come into service between 1989 and 1992. The capacity of each power station, comprising 4 x 500 MW generating units, will be greater than that installed at either Yallourn or at Morwell-Hazelwood. Each unit will be served by a single, natural draught, cooling tower and have a single chimney stack. Site works for the construction of the first of the two 2,000 MW stations began early in 1977.

Petroleum

Petroleum products were first imported into Victoria from the United States of America in drums during the last few years of the nineteenth century. Victoria's first refinery was a small one erected at Laverton. It closed in 1955. In order to cope with a rapidly increasing demand for petroleum products after the Second World War, two major refineries were erected. The first of these was Shell Australia's refinery at Corio near Geelong which was commissioned in 1954 and the second was the Standard Vacuum refinery—now Petroleum Refineries (Australia) Pty Ltd, which commenced full scale operations at Altona in 1955. This latter event led to the closure of the small Laverton refinery. A third major refinery was built by BP Refinery (Westernport) Pty Ltd, at Crib Point in 1965. These three refineries, all of which are within a radius of 75 km from the centre of Melbourne, currently satisfy almost the whole of Victoria's market for refined products.

*Discovery and development of indigenous oil and gas fields**Exploration in the Gippsland Basin, 1960–1977*

Exploration for petroleum has been almost a continuous operation in the offshore waters of eastern Bass Strait during the past 17 years. The work has been carried out principally by the partnership of Hematite Petroleum Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of The Broken Hill Proprietary Co Ltd, and Esso Exploration and Production Australia Inc. through Esso Australia Ltd as the operator.



Columns for the turbine room at Newport "D" power station during an early stage in erection, January 1978.

State Electricity Commission



An artist's impression of the Loy Yang project in the La Trobe valley. This brown coal fired station is designed to produce 4,000 megawatts of power.

State Electricity Commission

Development of the Gippsland fields, 1967 to 1977

Between 1967 and 1971, four of the commercial fields discovered offshore in the Gippsland Basin in eastern Victoria were developed as an integral operation. These were the Barracouta and Marlin gas fields and the Halibut and Kingfish oilfields, together with a small oil reservoir in the Barracouta field. During 1972 and 1973 further development was carried out on the Marlin field following delays to the initial programme caused by a blow-out and a fire on the platform. At present, work on the development of the Mackerel field is well advanced. Drilling of the scheduled eighteen production wells has commenced.

During the latter part of 1976, construction of the Tuna template was completed and it was erected on site about 56 kilometres offshore in January 1977. Work on the erection of the platform continued through most of 1977 and development drilling of the scheduled 18 wells is expected to be carried out during 1978.

Production and transportation of crude oil, 1970 to 1976

The Barracouta oil reservoir, discovered during gas development drilling programmes in 1968, came on stream in October 1969, the Halibut field in April 1970, and the Kingfish field in March 1971. The crude oil from these three fields is stabilised at the Gippsland Gas Processing and Crude Oil Stabilisation Plant at Longford.

The stabilised crude is then conveyed through a pipeline to Long Island Point where it is stored in eight 268,000 barrel capacity tanks. From Long Island Point the crude oil is then taken by tankers to refineries in Sydney and Brisbane and by pipeline to Victoria's three refineries. The following table sets out the production of stabilised crude oil for the years 1971 to 1976:

VICTORIA—CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION, 1971–1976

Year	Barrels			Kilolitres		
	During year	Progressive production at 30 June	Average barrels/day for year	During year	Progressive production at 30 June	Average kilolitres day for year
1971	95,668,066	143,028,336	262,104	15,211,223	22,741,505	41,675
1972	103,262,110	246,290,446	282,136	16,418,675	39,160,181	44,860
1973	127,089,311	373,379,757	348,190	20,207,200	59,367,381	55,362
1974	126,656,461	500,036,218	347,004	20,138,377	79,505,759	55,173
1975	136,434,598	636,470,816	373,793	21,693,101	101,198,860	59,433
1976	140,559,679	777,030,495	384,043	22,347,162	123,546,022	61,058

Source: Esso Australia Ltd.

VICTORIA—GIPPSLAND BASIN COMMERCIAL HYDROCARBON RESERVES AND PRODUCTION, 1 JULY 1977

Item	Initial	Produced	Remaining	Initial	Produced	Remaining
	trillion (10 ¹²) cubic feet			billion (10 ⁹) cubic metres		
Natural gas	7.763	0.535	7.228	219.918	15.158	204.760
	million barrels			'000 kilolitres		
Crude oil	1,928	837	1,091	306,532	133,073	173,459
Condensate	173	11	162	27,506	1,749	25,757
Liquified petroleum gas	467	82	385	74,249	13,038	61,211

NOTE: All figures are for products *after processing*.

Tuna reserves were revised in BHP's Annual Report 27 August 1976.

Crude oil = C₁ + in oil reservoir; Natural gas = C₁ and C₂;

Condensate = C₃ + dissolved in gas; LPG = C₃ and C₄.

Source: Department of Minerals and Energy. Victoria, 1977.

Refining

There are three refineries in Victoria: the Shell Refining (Australia) Pty Ltd at Corio near Geelong, the Petroleum Refineries (Australia) Pty Ltd at Altona, and the BP Refinery (Western Port) Pty Ltd at Crib Point, Western Port. Shell Refining (Australia) Pty Ltd also operates a plant at its Corio refinery for the production of lubricating oil.

Because the characteristics of Gippsland crude oil were different from those imported from the Middle East, the three refineries modified their processes when it commenced to be used in 1970 and, in some instances, installed new plant. Refining capacity at December 1975 is set out in the following table:

VICTORIA—REFINING CAPACITY AT 30 JUNE 1976

Name of operating company	Location in Victoria and year came on stream	Plant type (a)	Primary processing units (b)
Shell Refining (Australia) Pty Ltd	Corio near Geelong 1954	D	16,536–17,490 kl a stream
		C	day (104,100–
		L	110,000BSD) 5,406,000
		B	tonnes/year
Petroleum Refineries (Australia) Pty Ltd	Altona near Melbourne 1954	D	15,900 kl (100,000BSD)
		C	4,692,000 tonnes/year
		L	
		B	
BP Refinery (Western Port) Pty Ltd	Crib Point, on Western Port Bay 1966	D	9,540 kl a stream day
		B	(60,000BSD) 2,550,000 tonnes/year

(a) Keys to type of plant : D: distillation ; C: cracker ; L: lubricating oil ; B: bitumen.

(b) BSD: barrels per stream day ; kl: kilolitres.

In addition the lubricating plant of Shell Refining (Australia) Pty Ltd at Corio has an output capacity of 350 kilolitres or 2,200 barrels per stream day. This is equivalent to 102,000 tonnes a year.

Each refinery also imports crude oil from the Middle East for the production of special products including bitumen, asphalt, and certain other heavy end products. A certain amount of light ends such as motor spirit and aviation jet fuel are also produced in the process of treating these imported crude oils.

Transportation

Indigenous crude oil is shipped by tanker from the Long Island Point and Crib Point jetties at Western Port to refineries in Sydney and Brisbane. The total volume shipped by tanker during the twelve months ending June 1976 was 62,176,235 barrels or 9,885,248 kilolitres, and 159 tanker movements were involved.

During the twelve months ending 30 June 1976, the three refineries obtained by pipeline 74,834,179 barrels or 11,897,704 kilolitres of Gippsland crude and imported 6,545,000 barrels or 1,040,574 kilolitres of crude from the Persian Gulf, making a total supply of 81,379,179 barrels or 12,938,278 kilolitres of crude oil feedstocks. During the calendar year 1975 the refineries imported by ship 3,452,000 barrels or 549,200 kilolitres of wholly or partially refined products from overseas or other States in Australia and exported by ship 30,034,000 barrels or 4,774,000 kilolitres of wholly or partially refined products to overseas destinations such as New Zealand and the Pacific Islands and to other States in Australia.

Marketing

Motor spirit in two grades—98 octane (super grade) and 89 octane (standard grade)—and a wide range of other petroleum products are marketed in Victoria through a number of industry terminals and depots and 4,029 retail outlets (30 June 1976), the majority of which are operated by the nine major oil

companies. At 30 June 1976 Victoria had the capacity to store 3,166,106 kilolitres of crude oil and petroleum products in bulk at 22 installations in Melbourne (15), Geelong (1), Crib Point (1), Long Island Point (1) and Portland (4), including refineries.

In 1976 a total of 8,205.16 thousand kilolitres or 26 per cent of the Australian total of the main petroleum fuels were marketed in Victoria's marketing area. The principal petroleum products marketed in 1976 are listed in the following table:

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL PETROLEUM PRODUCTS MARKETING, 1976
(⁰⁰⁰ kilolitres)

Item	Quantity	Item	Quantity
Aviation gasoline	17.81	Industrial diesel fuel—	
Motor spirit—		Inland	269.48
Super	3,419.65	Bunkers	99.05
Standard	495.40		
		Total	368.53
Total	3,915.05	Fuel oil—	
Power kerosene	9.86	Inland (a)	306.84
Aviation turbine fuel	377.12	Bunkers	482.84
Lighting kerosene	59.94		
Heating oil	477.44	Total	789.69
Automotive distillate—		Other petroleum fuels (b)	1,122.45
Inland	1,035.80		
Bunkers	31.47	Grand total	8,205.16
Total	1,067.28		

(a) Excluding refinery fuel.

(b) Including refinery fuel.

Source: Petroleum Branch, Department of National Resources, Canberra.

Liquefied petroleum gas (propane and butane)

Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is produced by the Esso/BHP fractionation plant at Long Island Point and Victoria's three refineries. The Long Island facilities produce over 75 per cent of the total production of LPG in Victoria. The principal distributor in Victoria is the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria which supplies over 100,000 customers by reticulation and by cylinder. A number of oil companies and other marketing companies distribute LPG throughout the State in accordance with the provisions of the *Gas Franchises Act* 1970. The establishment of the Long Island facilities is described in the 1977 and earlier editions of the *Victorian Year Book*.

Annual production of propane and butane at the Long Island Point plant is now approximately 1,200,000 tonnes. The total storage capacity at the plant comprises six tanks, each of 10,000 tonne capacity of either butane or propane and a 20,000 tonne capacity tank to store butane. Nearly all the production at Long Island Point is shipped to Japan.

Ethane gas

Ethane gas is produced at the Long Island Point Fractionation Plant and has since 1972 been conveyed through a pipeline to the Altona Petrochemical Company Limited at Altona. A new plant estimated to cost \$60m is now being built for Hydrocarbon Products Proprietary Limited at West Footscray.

Further reference, 1977; Natural gas and crude oil development, 1961–1972; Brown coal, 1971; Discovery and development of crude oil in Victoria, 1974

Gas industry

The gas industry in Victoria is based on natural gas which provides about 99 per cent of all gas used by industry and for domestic purposes. During recent years the structure of the industry has changed considerably. In 1969 the Gas

and Fuel Corporation of Victoria, a State instrumentality, and three privately owned gas companies operated the gas industry in the State. Since that time the three companies have been taken over by the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria, which is now the sole distributor of natural gas in Victoria. At 30 June 1977, reticulated gas was being supplied to customers in Victoria through a network of approximately 14,000 kilometres of transmission pipelines and reticulation mains.

Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria

The Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria was established under the provisions of the *Gas and Fuel Corporation Act 1950* as a joint enterprise combining the State of Victoria with the shareholders of the Metropolitan Gas Company and the Brighton Gas Company. The purpose of the legislation was to provide the means for developing Victoria's brown coal resources for the production of gas, instead of using New South Wales black coal, and to consolidate and rationalise the gas industry by providing for the take-over and absorption by the Corporation of private or municipal gas utilities. The Corporation commenced operating on 1 January 1951 and, through the subsequent take-over of utilities which was authorised by legislation passed by the Victorian Parliament, became in 1974 the sole distributor of reticulated gas throughout Victoria.

Recent gas industry developments

The history of the discovery and development of the Gippsland Basin fields offshore in eastern Bass Strait is described in earlier editions of the *Victorian Year Book* and on pages 304-5 of this *Year Book*.

In 1974 the Esso/BHP partnership commenced a new stage of development of the Gippsland Basin fields. The first project to be undertaken was the enlarging of the Gippsland Gas Processing and Crude Oil Stabilisation Plant at Longford. A new gas plant, known as the Gippsland Gas Processing Plant No 2, was erected during 1974 and 1975 and commissioned in February 1976. It cost \$30m to build and is capable of treating 9.6 million cubic metres of gas a day. The new facilities are expected to meet the peak demands of the Gas and Fuel Corporation during the latter part of the current decade.

The Tuna field, which contains both natural gas and crude oil, is currently being developed and is expected to become operational about 1979. The submarine pipeline to convey the gas from the Tuna platform to the Marlin platform was laid early in 1976 and is currently being connected. The Tuna platform template was erected on site in January 1977, construction was completed during the year, and development drilling of the production wells is expected to take place during 1978. Plans are well advanced for the development of the Snapper gas field which lies between the Barracouta and Marlin fields.

Distribution and conversion

After being treated at the gas processing facilities at Longford to remove propane and butane and the pentanes, natural gas is conveyed to the Melbourne City Gate at Dandenong through a main transmission pipeline which was laid in 1968 and 1969. Natural gas first became available to users in Victoria on 14 April 1969.

The distribution and appliance conversion programmes carried out by the Gas and Fuel Corporation and the privately owned companies now absorbed into the Corporation, is described in previous editions of the *Year Book*. Early in 1974 the Gas and Fuel Corporation through enabling legislation (*Gas and Fuel Corporation (Powers) Act 1974*), acquired the Albury Gas Company Limited on the Murray River bordering New South Wales, at a cost of approximately \$800,000. This legislation facilitated arrangements for laying a pipeline from Melbourne to supply

natural gas to north-central Victoria, in particular to the Albury-Wodonga growth centre.

Laying of the 355 km long system of pipelines was completed in January 1977 to supply towns along the Hume Highway, at the Albury-Wodonga growth centre, and at Shepparton. An appliance conversion programme is currently being carried out at these localities and is expected to be completed during 1977.

In Melbourne a new pipeline has been laid from South Melbourne to the Brooklyn Compressor Station to reinforce supply in the western suburbs of Melbourne and to Geelong, Ballarat and Bendigo. At 30 June 1976 a total of 1,370,000 appliances owned by 564,000 customers had been converted to natural gas in Victoria.

Gas supply areas

At 30 June 1976 there was a total of 664,643 customers receiving natural gas in Victoria. A further 17,608 customers were using other reticulated gases, mainly reformed LPG, making a total of 682,251 customers. The areas supplied with reticulated gas at 30 June 1977 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—AREAS SUPPLIED WITH GAS AT 30 JUNE 1977 (a)

Supplier	Area supplied	
	Natural gas	Other gases (b)
Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria	Bacchus Marsh Ballarat Bendigo Castlemaine Geelong Lara Maffra Melbourne Morwell Sale Trafalgar Traralgon Warragul	Ararat Benalla Colac Hamilton Horsham Kyneton Portland Queenscliffe Seymour Shepparton Stawell Wangaratta Warrnambool Wodonga
Private suppliers— Eso Exploration and Production Australia Inc. and Hematite Petroleum Pty. Ltd. (BHP)	Western Port North Geelong	

(a) Excludes Esso/BHP own plant use at Longford and Long Island Point.

(b) In addition the Gas and Fuel Corporation supplies Maryborough and Warracknabeal with bottled LPG.

Source : Department of Minerals and Energy 1977.

Production and sales

VICTORIA—PRODUCTION OF TREATED
NATURAL GAS (a)

Year	Quantity	
	million m ³	million ft ³
1972	1,202.882	42,479.756
1973	1,793.526	63,338.363
1974	2,241.743	79,167.139
1975	2,565.355	90,557.032
1976	3,038.522	107,259.827
Total	10,842.028	382,802.117

(a) Includes sales, field, and plant usage.

Source : Department of National Resources, Canberra.

Sales rose sharply following the introduction of natural gas in April 1969. During the twelve month period ending 30 June 1968, the last full year before

the introduction of natural gas, sales showed an increase of only 5.5 per cent over the previous year. Sales during the twelve month period ending 30 June 1977 increased by 14.2 per cent.

VICTORIA—SALES OF GAS(a)
(gigajoules)

Year	Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria
1974-75	72,253,000
1975-76	83,628,000
1976-77	95,471,000

(a) Includes Mt. Gambier Gas Co. Ltd. in South Australia.

NOTE. 1 gigajoule = 9.479 therms. For sales of gas in Victoria for the years 1970-71 to 1973-74, see table on page 335 of *Victorian Year Book 1976*.

Source : Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria.

MINERALS

Economic natural resources

Introduction

Victoria lacks the diversity of mineralisation present in other Australian States. However, mineral discoveries in Victoria in the past have had an important effect both on the State and Australia as a whole. The first major mineral development occurred in the 1850s with the gold discoveries and the subsequent gold rushes. A less spectacular development, but one equally important for Victoria's economy, was the utilisation of the La Trobe valley brown coal deposits for power generation in the 1920s. Of equal significance were the oil and gas discoveries in Bass Strait during the 1960s from which Victoria now supplies about 64 per cent of Australia's crude oil requirements and the whole of the State's gas needs.

The recent world energy crisis has emphasised that liquid fuel deposits are not infinite and that in the future liquid hydrocarbons may have to be manufactured from coal. Victoria, with its vast reserves of brown coal, may be in an excellent position to continue to supply a substantial part of Australia's liquid fuel requirements in the future.

Construction materials

Apart from crude oil and natural gas, construction materials exceed other mineral production, including brown coal, in terms of quantity and value. In 1975-76, the production of construction materials, including clay and limestone for lime and cement, was approximately 35,000,000 tonnes, valued at \$73.4m. The larger portion of this quantity, estimated to be as much as 60 per cent, is both produced and used within the Melbourne Statistical Division.

Basalts from the Newer Volcanic Series remain the most important source of crushed and broken stone, although the proportion of the total production is gradually declining. The reason for this decline probably lies in the difficulties in meeting specifications and the recognition by the industry that granitic rocks and acid lavas are more uniform in quality both laterally and vertically and that the quantity of stone obtainable from a particular site is limited largely by geometrical considerations.

Fossil fuel reserves

The State's proven geological reserves of brown coal (lignite) amount to 66,700 million tonnes, of which 64,900 million tonnes occur in the extensive coal fields of the La Trobe valley. The total inferred geological reserves

down to depths at present uneconomic to mine amount to 113,700 million tonnes, but the State Electricity Commission estimates that the present economically extractable quantity is 12,200 million tonnes. This would contain an energy content of 120,000,000 terajoules.

The Bass Strait oil and natural gas fields will supply Victoria with natural gas for thirty years at the anticipated rate of consumption. It is estimated that an energy equivalent of 7,800,000 terajoules will be available if new gas fields are not discovered. The crude oil reserves, equivalent to 9,000,000 terajoules, will be seriously depleted by the late 1980s unless new discoveries are made in Victoria and Australia in the next ten years.

VICTORIA—ENERGY EQUIVALENT OF RECOVERABLE FOSSIL FUEL
(million terajoules)

Crude oil	Natural gas	Gas liquids	Brown coal	Total
9.0	7.8	2.1	120.0	138.9

The crude oil from the Bass Strait oil fields is deficient in the heavier lubricating fractions and the main commercial derivatives are light petroleum liquids ranging from heating oil to motor spirit. Victoria and Australia still depend on overseas crude oil for production of medium to heavy lubricating oils.

The black coal deposits of the south Gippsland coal fields such as Wonthaggi, Kilcunda, Korumburra, and Outtrim were mined during the first half of the twentieth century. The coals were of average grade, but because of thin seams and complex block faulting, mining was expensive and the final production ceased from Wonthaggi in 1968. Reserves are estimated to total 8,000,000 tonnes.

Metallic minerals

Only minor amounts of metallic minerals are produced in Victoria. The most valuable of these is gold. These minerals contribute only about 0.5 per cent of the value of mineral products.

History of mining in Victoria

Victoria owes its rapid settlement and economic growth to the rich alluvial gold discoveries of the early 1850s. Although the early settlers were pastoralists, the rapid development of mining promoted the growth of industries and financial institutions. Gold mining reached a peak in 1856 with a total production of 86,000 kilograms of gold. From 1851 to 1857 the population of Victoria increased from 97,489 persons to 456,522 persons and had reached 1,000,000 persons by 1887.

One major consequence of the gold rushes was that Melbourne became an important centre of finance and maintains this role in Australia to the present day. Exploitation of the goldfields resulted in improved transportation facilities and improved access to large areas of fertile land which in itself supported the expansion of farming and pastoral industries.

Although for a long time gold production dominated the mining industry, other minerals were mined such as tin, antimony, copper, molybdenum, and wolfram. Production of some of these metals was as a by-product of gold mining. The mining activities of Victoria in the twentieth century have been characterised by marked progress in open cut mining, particularly of brown coal, limestone, and construction materials.

Discoveries of black coal in the south Gippsland area during the late nineteenth century and the early twentieth century resulted in underground mines at Coalville, Korumburra, Jumbunna, Outtrim, Kilcunda, and Wonthaggi. The black coal deposits at Wonthaggi were discovered in 1909 and the State Coal Mine operated in this area until 1968.

Brown coal mining in the Lal Lal, Bacchus Marsh, Altona, Wensleydale, Dean's Marsh, Benwerrin, Anglesea, Gelliondale, and La Trobe valley areas has continued for many years and the operations in the La Trobe valley rank among the world's largest open cut mining projects. Coal has been extracted from Yallourn North since 1889, but the major developments have taken place since 1920 when the State Electricity Commission took over the work begun by the Mines Department in 1916. Since 1924, when large-scale production began, more than 500,000,000 tonnes of brown coal have been mined from the Yallourn and Morwell open cuts.

Since the Second World War the rapid industrial development and recurrent building growth periods have made the production of construction materials the most extensive and valuable (apart from crude oil and natural gas) mining operation in Victoria. Limestones have been mined in large open cuts at Batesford and Waurin Ponds near Geelong, and at Merrimans Creek near Rosedale in Gippsland, for the manufacture of cement. Hard rock quarries supply aggregate and crushed rock for road construction and ferro-concrete buildings. Construction sands for concrete, plaster, and moulding are an important commodity and clays are mined by open cut methods for brick, tile, and pipe manufacture.

Victoria's economy was given another major impetus by the discovery in 1965 of the first of the large oil and gas deposits in the offshore fields of Bass Strait. Oil from Bass Strait now supplies approximately 64 per cent of total Australian requirements. It is estimated that sufficient reserves of natural gas exist to supply Victoria's needs as well as other markets for more than thirty years.

Geological Survey of Victoria

The Geological Survey of Victoria was formally established in 1852 following the first reported discovery of alluvial gold in the previous year. The establishment followed an appeal by Governor La Trobe to the Colonial Office in London for urgent expert geological assistance. A.R.C. Selwyn arrived in Melbourne in 1852 to become the founding Director of the Geological Survey. Selwyn immediately initiated a programme of geological mapping and mineral resource surveys to assess the distribution and nature of the gold bearing formations. In 1867 the Geological Survey was brought under the control of the Minister of Mines and at the present time functions as a division of the Department of Minerals and Energy.

The early work of the Survey included detailed surface and subsurface mapping of the important goldfield areas, and in the 1890s studies were extended to the black coal deposits in south Gippsland. This work culminated in the discovery of the Wonthaggi coal field in the early 1900s.

In the period from 1910 to 1920, the Survey intensified the mapping programmes and undertook surveys of the brown coal deposits of the La Trobe valley. The Department initiated the re-opening of the Morwell open cut at Yallourn North and developed the brown coal fields as a source of fuel before this responsibility was transferred to the State Electricity Commission in 1920.

After the Second World War the activities of the Survey were diversified with the growing interest in petroleum exploration, groundwater investigation, engineering geology, and the extractive industries. The studies carried out by the Geological Survey on the Tertiary stratigraphy and micropalaeontology of the onshore Gippsland Basin set a basis for the discovery of the oil and gas fields of Bass Strait during the middle 1960s.

In summary, the main activities of the Geological Survey are the investigation of Victoria's geological structure, mineral, petroleum, and groundwater resources; engineering geology; and the provision of basic information on

these matters in the form of geological maps, reports, and advice to industry, the public, and Commonwealth and Victorian Government departments. The Survey also serves as geological consultant to government agencies when required, and provides scientific information for the appraisal, development, and conservation of Victoria's subsurface resources.

Mining and quarrying production

The mining and quarrying production of Victoria from lands occupied under the Mines Act and the Extractive Industries Act is recorded by the Victorian Department of Minerals and Energy, and from other lands by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The production from both sources for the years 1972-73 to 1975-76 is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—MINING AND QUARRYING PRODUCTION

Particulars	1972-73		1973-74		1974-75		1975-76	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	'000 gm	\$'000	'000 gm	\$'000	'000 gm	\$'000	'000 gm	\$'000
Metallic minerals (a)—								
Gold bullion	148	(b)138	75	(b)81	249	225	119	343
	tonne		tonne		tonne		tonne	
Antimony ore	n.a.	n.a.	2,318	57	2,703	34	507	11
Bauxite	4,222	36	6,669	57	..	..	2,366	38
Iron ore	596	3	466	3	487	4	6,650	73
Tin concentrate	10	20	9	26	5	22	..	..
Wolfram ore	12	n.a.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-metallic minerals—								
Diatomite, refined	14	(c)	538	7	384	22	498	34
Fireclay	22,658	56	38,484	80	14,280	40	14,777	64
Fluorspar	1,700	79	874	49	..	..	..	..
Gypsum	43,694	154	49,825	149	54,139	161	69,006	240
Kaolin, refined	13,809	671	27,856	1,493	26,135	1,441	16,663	1,308
Kaolin, unrefined (d)	10,714	41	1,623	21	8,077	40	414	7
Limestone (e)	2,162,770	n.a.	2,424,380	n.a.	2,139,529	n.a.	2,170,684	n.a.
Other clays	2,186,698	1,858	2,736,979	2,524	2,222,221	2,343	2,478,992	3,114
Silica	109,019	339	141,832	460	142,550	445	116,273	708
Fuel minerals—								
Briquettes	1,228,005	9,173	1,163,922	11,011	1,092,134	11,391	945,793	11,974
Brown coal (f)	24,121,155	23,763	23,253,577	27,823	24,641,462	40,556	26,711,090	48,346
	'000 m ³		'000 m ³		'000 m ³		'000 m ³	
Crude oil	18,190		20,712		20,930		21,795	
Liquefied petroleum gases (g)—								
Commercial butane	988		929		1,147		1,181	
Commercial propane	798		1,123		1,025		1,051	
	million m ³	263,984	million m ³	330,060	million m ³	395,311	million m ³	455,371
		(i)		(i)		(i)		(i)
Natural gas (h)	1,473		1,998		2,284		2,641	
Other derivatives (g)—	'000 m ³		'000 m ³		'000 m ³		'000 m ³	
Commercial ethane	27,436		40,620		63,677		73,208	
Construction materials—	'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes	
Sand	6,659	8,945	7,788	11,068	7,541	11,726	7,766	12,833
Gravel	3,633	2,401	4,858	4,307	4,732	3,986	4,462	4,535
Crushed and broken stone	15,805	31,985	17,499	35,373	17,682	43,298	16,885	47,055
	tonne		tonne		tonne		tonne	
Dimension stone	14,515	284	10,937	217	12,283	262	10,621	256
	'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes	
Other quarry products	3,180	2,758	4,201	3,686	3,636	4,127	2,706	2,858

(a) See next table for assayed content.

(b) Includes gold subsidy of \$36,361 in 1972-73, and \$18 in 1973-74. Gold subsidy payments ceased at 31 December 1973.

(c) Under \$1,000.

(d) Excludes unrefined kaolin used in producing refined kaolin at or near mine.

(e) Excludes limestone used as a construction material.

(f) Excludes brown coal used in production of briquettes: 1972-73: 3,199,000 tonnes; 1973-74: 3,101,000 tonnes; 1974-75: 2,900,000 tonnes; and 1975-76: 2,500,000 tonnes.

(g) Excludes manufactured liquefied petroleum gases and other derivatives from petroleum refining.

(h) Includes commercial gas and gas for field usage.

(i) Value shown is an estimate based on prices prescribed in legislation, quoted market prices, and information from government departments. Values of individual petroleum products are not available for publication.

Sources: Victorian Department of Minerals and Energy, Fuel Branch, Commonwealth Department of National Resources, and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

VICTORIA—ASSAYED CONTENT OF METALLIC MINERALS

Metal or element and mineral in which contained	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Alumina (tonne)—					
Contained in bauxite	..	1,977	2,819	..	1,214
Antimony (tonne)—					
Contained in antimony concentrate	n.a.	..	110	278	60
Contained in antimony ore	n.a.	n.a.	110	278	60
Total antimony	59	n.a.	110	278	60
Gold (gm)—					
Contained in antimony ore	..	..	158	..	..
Contained in antimony concentrate	1,586	..	..	..	..
Contained in copper concentrate	..	..	..	..	..
Contained in gold bullion	191,970	141,054	67,783	217,794	105,582
Total gold	193,556	141,054	67,941	217,794	105,582
Iron (tonne)—					
Contained in bauxite	..	310	209	..	121
Contained in iron ore	71	322	280	292	3,990
Total iron	71	632	489	292	4,111
Rutile (tonne)—					
Contained in bauxite	..	..	..	..	118
Silica (tonne)—					
Contained in bauxite	..	..	..	..	289
Silver (gm)—					
Contained in gold bullion	8,305	3,732	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tin (tonne)—					
Contained in tin concentrate	18	7	7	4	..

Sources : Victorian Department of Minerals and Energy and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

VICTORIA—COAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE (a)

Period (b)	Black coal		Brown coal	
	Production	Value	Production	Value
	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000
1926-1930	678,901	1,786	1,539,917	386
1931-1935	479,606	888	2,484,461	512
1936-1940	330,118	568	3,666,671	712
1941-1945	290,872	818	5,090,974	1,052
1946-1950	158,798	722	6,755,137	2,404
1951-1955	145,838	1,590	8,868,202	7,186
1956-1960	102,512	1,050	12,389,332	11,302
1961-1965	53,418	599	18,607,269	16,605
1966	36,089	497	22,132,593	20,064
1967	32,581	251	23,758,913	20,686
1968	26,736	209	23,339,331	21,555
1968-69	13,312	105	23,499,703	20,879
1969-70	407	6	24,310,900	22,131
1970-71	20	(c)	23,180,539	22,975
1971-72	..	..	23,630,467	25,706
1972-73	..	..	24,121,155	28,555
1973-74	..	..	26,354,577	31,532
1974-75	..	..	27,541,462	45,341
1975-76	..	..	29,211,090	52,871

(a) Value of output at the mine. This is essentially the unit selling price of the commodity, less any unit transport costs from the mine or associated treatment works, multiplied by the production. Where a commodity is transferred to another location for further processing without being sold, the unit value is based on production costs plus an allowance for overhead and profit.

(b) Figures for five-yearly periods are annual averages.

(c) Under \$1,000.

Further reference, 1977; Mining in Victoria, 1964; Underground water, 1964; Groundwater in Victoria, 1969; Victorian clays, 1970; Minerals in Victoria, 1970; History of the Mines Department, 1970; Mineral exploration, 1972; Geological Survey of Victoria, 1975; Mineral exploration, 1975; Extractive industries, 1975; Mineral deposits in Victoria, 1976

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WATER RESOURCES AND SEWERAGE

WATER RESOURCES AND THEIR CONTROL

Ministry of Water Resources and Water Supply

During the summer of 1973 the Melbourne metropolitan area was faced with a serious water shortage because of a prolonged dry spell of weather. To advise the Victorian Government on steps to overcome the emergency at that time and to plan future water conservation works, a Standing Committee consisting of representatives of Victoria's two major water authorities—the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission and the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works—and a representative of the Victorian Treasury, was appointed. The work of the Committee emphasised the desirability of having a co-ordinating body for Victoria's water resources.

The *Water Resources Act 1975* established the Ministry of Water Resources and Water Supply for the purpose of ensuring the most efficient utilisation of the water resources of Victoria. This Act vested in the Minister of Water Supply the administration of the Water Act, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act (in respect of the water, sewerage, and drainage functions), Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act, Latrobe Valley Act, Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act, River Improvement Act, West Moorabool Water Board Act, Groundwater Act Part V, and Drainage of Land Act.

As part of the Ministry, there is a Water Resources Council, consisting of eleven members appointed by the Governor in Council comprising the three commissioners of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, the chairman, deputy chairman, and engineer-in-chief of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, a representative or nominee from each of the Waterworks Trust Association of Victoria, the Victorian Irrigators Central Council, and the Ministry for Conservation, the co-ordinator of works from the Victorian Treasury, with the Director of Water Resources as chairman. The functions of the Council are to investigate and advise the Minister generally on matters pertaining to the water resources of Victoria or to water supply, drainage, or sewerage throughout Victoria referred to it by the Minister.

The Ministry performs a co-ordinating function in assessing and developing Victoria's water resources, including the extension and development of sewerage and drainage services, and has responsibilities for long range planning of future requirements, for achieving a balance between rural, urban, and industrial development, and for advice on priorities for construction.

The legislation does not change in any way the functions of either the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission or the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, but implements the Victorian Government's policy of bringing both bodies under a single Ministry to enable the co-ordination of their activities to occur.

Further reference, 1976

Groundwater Act

The Groundwater Act, which was proclaimed in September 1970, enabled the Mines Department* and State Rivers and Water Supply Commission to establish the administrative procedures necessary for the investigation, conservation, and utilisation of the groundwater resources of Victoria. The Act gives the Mines Department authority to investigate Victoria's groundwater resources so that total water resources and their proper use can be considered by the Victorian Government in the future.

At August 1977, 4,161 licences to extract groundwater for purposes other than domestic and stock use had been issued by the Commission, and more than 11,200 bores had been registered for domestic and stock use.

A Groundwater Conservation Area has been declared in the Koo-Wee-Rup-Dalmore District. More than 200 bores are operated in the district for the irrigation of a total area of about 4,000 hectares of pastures and miscellaneous cash crops. Investigations are in progress to determine the safe volume which may be extracted annually.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS

Introduction

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is the authority for providing water supply, sewerage, and main drainage services to the Melbourne metropolitan area. It is also Melbourne's metropolitan planning authority. The formation of a body such as the Board was urged by an 1889 Royal Commission into Melbourne's sanitary conditions after continuous agitation by local municipalities for a sewerage system in the City. The Board was constituted by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1890 and began operations in July 1891. Its initial functions were to provide a sewerage system for Melbourne and the metropolitan area, and to assume responsibility for the City's water supply, previously administered by the Public Works Department.

In the years since its inception, the Board, in addition to assuming responsibility for main drainage, has also been made responsible for maintenance and improvement of metropolitan rivers and watercourses, town planning, and metropolitan parks. With the exception of town planning, the Board's responsibilities are laid down in the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act* 1958 (as amended). The Board comprises 54 unpaid commissioners, a full-time, elected chairman and, from 1975, a deputy chairman. A commissioner, who must be a member of a municipal council, cannot hold his seat for more than three years without appointment, while the maximum term for the chairman is four years before his appointment is reviewed. The deputy chairman also serves four years before there is a review of his appointment.

Acts of the Victorian Parliament empower the Board to levy four rates annually: the water rate, metropolitan general rate (for sewerage services), metropolitan drainage and river improvement rate, and the metropolitan improvement, or planning, rate, all of which are based on net annual valuations of rateable properties with certain minimum amounts payable for the three former rates. The incoming revenue is used to operate and maintain the water, sewerage, and main drainage systems, to pay interest and redemption charged on loans raised for capital works, and to meet administrative expenses.

The proceeds of the metropolitan improvement rate meet annual expenditure for town planning, payments of compensation for lands reserved under the Metropolitan Planning Scheme, and for metropolitan parks. The capital works of the Board are financed mainly from moneys which the Board is given approval to borrow after the annual meeting of the Australian Loan Council has considered the projected loan programmes of semi-governmental authorities throughout Australia.

* Now part of the Department of Minerals and Energy. (See also Chapter 12.)

Melbourne's water storages

Water to Melbourne and the metropolis is supplied from seven storage reservoirs drawing on the water resources of mountain catchment areas. Pipelines carry the water from on-stream storages distant from the city to off-stream storages located around the perimeter of the metropolis. Water is then conveyed to service reservoirs and elevated tanks throughout the suburbs for distribution to consumers.

When the Upper Yarra Dam was completed in 1957, the capacity of the storage reservoirs serving the supply system was increased to 296,000 megalitres, comprising Yan Yean Reservoir (30,000 megalitres), Maroondah (22,000), O'Shannassy (4,000), Silvan (40,000), and Upper Yarra (200,000). In the 20 years since Upper Yarra was commissioned, this storage capacity has more than doubled to 610,000 megalitres and work is under way on two new major reservoirs to add about another 1.2 million megalitres of water storage and give Melbourne, by the early 1980s, a supply system with a storage capacity equivalent to three times the expected annual demand.

The years since the completion of the Upper Yarra Dam have been the most significant in the history of Melbourne's water supply system. Major works undertaken since 1957—and particularly following the severe drought of 1967–68—include duplication of the transfer main between the Upper Yarra and Silvan Reservoirs; diversion of several Yarra tributaries into the supply system; construction of Greenvale and Cardinia Reservoirs; construction of the Yarra Valley Conduit to further increase transfer capacity between Upper Yarra and Silvan; construction of a transfer main between Silvan and Cardinia Reservoirs, as well as transfer mains from Cardinia to Dandenong, and from Dandenong to Notting Hill; and the Thomson Diversion Tunnel and Easton Diversion Works to transfer water from the Thomson River to Upper Yarra Reservoir. Major works currently in progress include the Sugarloaf Dam, with associated pumping station and water treatment works, and construction of the Thomson Dam.

The completion of the Greenvale (1971) and Cardinia Reservoirs (1973) added another 314,000 megalitres to the storage capacity of the metropolitan water supply system, bringing this capacity to its current level. Greenvale and Cardinia are off-stream storages in the sense that they are located on watercourses with little catchment of their own and hence are filled from external sources, i.e., the on-stream storages.

Greenvale Reservoir is on Yuroke Creek, a branch of the Moonee Ponds Creek to the north of the city, and serves Melbourne's north-western and western suburbs to Werribee. With a capacity of 27,000 megalitres, Greenvale is supplied by pipeline from Silvan Reservoir near Monbulk in the Dandenong Ranges, east of Melbourne. Silvan stores water from the O'Shannassy, Upper Yarra, and Thomson systems.

Cardinia is by far the biggest of the Board's storages, with a capacity of 287,000 megalitres. It supplies Melbourne's south-eastern suburbs as far south as the boundary of Frankston and is fed from the Upper Yarra System via a pipeline from the southern end of Silvan Reservoir. Supply to Silvan is supplemented by the new Yarra Valley Conduit from Upper Yarra Reservoir, which enables surplus water from the O'Shannassy and Upper Yarra catchments to be stored, and provides a marked degree of regulation of water from the diversion of the Thomson River, pending construction of the Thomson Dam.

Cardinia, with its large storage, provides a substantial reserve supply for use during extremely dry or drought periods and supplies water to both the Dandenong and Notting Hill service reservoirs. The main dam embankment, with a base width of 303 metres, is generally rockfill with an impervious earth core. It has a maximum height of 86 metres, a crest length of 1,542 metres and contains about 3.7 million cubic metres of earth and rock. Cardinia started filling

in 1973 and filled for the first time late in October 1977. The reservoir, which was designed by the Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation, has a shoreline of about 56 kilometres and a surface area of more than 1,295 hectares.

In mid-1973, the Victorian Government announced a dam-building programme aimed at further increasing the storage capacity of Melbourne's water supply system. Included in this programme is the Thomson Reservoir as the main component of the third stage of the Board of Works' largest water supply project to date—the diversion of water from the Thomson River, about 170 kilometres east of Melbourne, into the Upper Yarra System. Construction work on the Thomson project started in 1969 and the first stage—allowing diversion of water from the Thomson through a 19.6 kilometre tunnel to Fehrings Creek, a tributary of the Yarra—was commissioned in September 1974. Water from the Thomson was channelled into the diversion tunnel, then into the Yarra River via Fehrings Creek. From the Yarra, the flow entered the Upper Yarra Reservoir. Stage two of the project involved extending this tunnel at both its western and eastern ends. The western extension carried the diversion tunnel to the Yarra River near the Reservoir, thereby superseding the outlet into Fehrings Creek. The eastern tunnel extension allows diversion of flow from the Thomson at a point known as Swinger, just below the confluence of the Thomson and Jordan Rivers, thus making use of a larger catchment area. Incorporating a concrete diversion dam at Swinger, stage two was completed early in the second half of 1977. The major component of the third stage of the Thomson Diversion Scheme is a large storage on the Thomson River, north of Erica, to be formed by the Thomson Dam. When completed, this dam will be about 160 metres high and the earth and rockfill structure will form a reservoir inundating about 2,200 hectares. The dam will impound about 1.1 million megalitres and the proposed reservoir will extend for some 20 kilometres north of the wall.

A final decision to proceed with the Thomson Dam and its associated works was made by the Victorian Government early in 1976 after a study of the environmental implications during both the construction and operation of the dam. During the study, members of the public were able to make written submissions, either as individuals or collectively, on any aspect of the investigation, and these submissions were taken into account during preparation of the final report and recommendations. Apart from the Thomson Dam, the works involved in the third and final stage of the Thomson scheme entail an extension of the Thomson-Yarra diversion tunnel in a south-easterly direction for about 5.5 kilometres from Swinger to emerge within the proposed Thomson Reservoir, and allowing water to be transferred to the Upper Yarra System as required, as well as outlet works in the Thomson Dam for the release of water for other uses downstream. The Thomson Reservoir will store water during the wetter years when inflows are high and thus ensure an adequate water supply for Melbourne during the drier years. This will enable the Board to operate its available storages much more efficiently than would be possible without a large back-up storage such as the Thomson. In addition, the dam will provide regulation of the stored water to supplement the variable flows in the Thomson River for the irrigators and water users in the Thomson Valley.

The augmentation programme announced in 1973 also included the Sugarloaf Reservoir (95,000 megalitres live capacity), which will store water pumped from the Yarra River at Yering Gorge, and from the nearby Maroondah aqueduct. Basically, the Sugarloaf scheme comprises an intake and pumping station on the Yarra in Yering Gorge; a "pressure tunnel" from the pumping station to the reservoir; a draw-off structure and tunnel from the reservoir to carry water to a pumping station below the main dam wall; a pipeline rising from this pumping station to a water treatment plant; a covered "clearwater" storage basin adjacent to the treatment plant; and a pipeline from the storage basin through

which treated water will be introduced to the supply system. Comprehensive treatment of Sugarloaf water will be necessary because it will contain agricultural and urban run-off. The treatment plant will be located close to the southern end of the main dam and will use conventional water treatment methods. Chemicals will be added to the water to encourage the settling of particles which cause turbidity and then the water will be filtered and chlorinated to kill any bacteria. The plant will produce a high quality potable water. Water from the Sugarloaf Reservoir will be introduced to the supply system via the Sugarloaf-Preston Pipeline which will run from the clearwater basin to a tunnel of the Maroondah aqueduct. Downstream of this point, the aqueduct is being converted to a 2.1 metre diameter pressure pipeline. As with the rest of Melbourne's water supply, water from Sugarloaf will be fluoridated in line with the requirements of the *Health (Fluoridation) Act* 1973. The reservoir, being an off-stream storage, is formed by a dam across the Sugarloaf Creek near Christmas Hills. The main dam will be 85 metres above stream bed level and will have a crest length of 1,000 metres. There will be two small saddle dams on the southern side of the reservoir. Sugarloaf will supply the northern and western suburbs, as well as Greenvale and Yan Yean storages, and thus reduce this component of demand on Silvan Reservoir.

Water reaches houses and industry in the Melbourne metropolitan area from the various service reservoirs situated in the highest convenient places so that a maximum pressure can be maintained, and peak demands can be met. There are 67 service reservoirs and tanks with a combined capacity of 1,853 megalitres. Underground mains and pipes convey the water from the service reservoirs to its point of use. As part of its water supply catchment management program, the Board is carrying out extensive forest hydrology research at Coranderrk and North Maroondah, two eucalypt forest areas south and north of Healesville. The experiments are designed to determine a scientifically based, efficient catchment management policy related to water yield and quality. At Coranderrk, the effects of two timber harvesting operations applied to mature eucalypt forests are being monitored, while at North Maroondah studies are being made to assess the effects of a regenerated eucalypt forest on water yield.

While public access to the Board of Works' forested catchment areas is not allowed, there are picnic and passive recreational facilities at all the Board's storages, except the O'Shannassy Reservoir. Public access is also available to four smaller reserves—Donnellys Weir, Coranderrk Weir, Fernshaw, and the top of Black Spur. All the reserves are easily reached by car.

Total water consumption for the year 1975-76 was 384,000 megalitres, an 8 per cent increase over the previous year's consumption of 356,000 megalitres. Both years experienced very dry summer-autumn periods and substantially reduced inflows into the storage reservoirs. This was coupled with high consumption. Notwithstanding the present decline in the rate of population growth, the planning of future water requirements for Melbourne has allowed for a continuous increase in water consumption due mainly to the continuing growth in households.

At 30 June 1976, there were 829,941 properties or an estimated 2,507,000 people in Melbourne supplied with reticulated water. Average consumption for the 1975-76 year was 463,000 litres per property.

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS :
WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS : STREAMFLOW YIELDS
(megalitres)**

Year	Yan Yean	Maroondah	O'Shannassy	Upper Yarra	Thomson	Total water yield
1971-72	25,500	98,300	138,100	255,200	3,700	520,800
1972-73	15,000	63,200	102,800	128,800	17,200	327,000
1973-74	27,400	93,800	136,200	206,500	26,500	490,400
1974-75	31,900	108,500	170,300	351,000	25,300	687,000
1975-76	23,000	91,400	152,400	230,900	47,200	544,900

Thomson-Yarra development scheme 1972, 1974 ; Cardinia Reservoir, 1975

Cost of water supply system

The cost of capital works in respect of the water supply system under the control of the Board is shown in the following table for each of the years 1971-72 to 1975-76 :

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS :
CAPITAL OUTLAY ON WATERWORKS
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Yan Yean System (including Greenvale)	1,293	813	246	320	82
Maroondah System	44	47	136	802	8,574
O'Shannassy, Upper Yarra, and Thomson System (including Silvan and Cardinia)	14,202	19,923	26,350	36,678	23,041
Service reservoirs	895	441	1,286	1,627	4,523
Large mains and pumping stations	7,027	9,827	6,134	3,690	14,086
Reticulation	4,412	4,667	4,533	5,963	8,766
Afforestation	8	5	2	22	6
Investigations, future works	209	796	1,994	1,917	Cr. 91
Total outlay	28,089	36,519	40,681	51,019	58,987

Consumption of water

During the year ended 30 June 1976 the maximum consumption of water in Melbourne and suburbs on any one day was 2,290 megalitres on 18 February 1976, and the minimum consumption was 658 megalitres on 31 August 1975.

The following table shows, for each of the years 1971-72 to 1975-76, the number of properties supplied with water and sewers, the quantity of water consumed, the daily average consumption, the daily average consumption per head of population served, etc. :

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS :
WATER CONSUMPTION AND SEWERAGE CONNECTIONS**

Year	Improved properties supplied with water at 30 June	Total annual consumption of water	Consumption of water on any one day		Daily average of annual consumption of water	Daily consumption of water per head of population served	Improved properties for which sewers were provided at 30 June
			Maximum	Minimum			
	number	megalitres	megalitres	megalitres	megalitres	litres	number
1971-72	722,016	331,465	1,943	568	906	384.33	575,221
1972-73	748,990	315,208	1,637	534	864	357.60	591,673
1973-74	787,052	361,858	2,202	590	991	405.48	621,161
1974-75	809,372	355,625	2,274	620	974	393.66	640,165
1975-76	829,941	384,058	2,290	658	1,049	418.56	662,912

Sewerage system*Cost of the sewerage system*

The cost of sewerage works during each of the years 1971-72 to 1975-76, is shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS :
CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SEWERAGE SYSTEM
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Farm purchase and preparation	519	707	496	560	898
Treatment works	10,760	21,091	21,265	11,425	10,409
Outfall sewer and rising mains	15,012	16,675	2,975	1,430	393
Pumping stations, buildings, and plant	2,750	4,770	4,935	2,772	1,969
Main and branch sewers	11,853	12,879	24,201	43,301	45,249
Reticulation sewers	5,979	7,001	12,096	20,067	26,554
Sanitary depots	2	..	Cr. 48	(a)	..
Investigations	220	149	1,057	1,437	Cr. 121
Total outlay	47,095	63,273	66,978	80,992	85,351

(a) Less than \$500.

Disposal of nightsoil from unsewered premises

The responsibility for the collection, removal, and disposal of nightsoil from unsewered premises within the Melbourne metropolitan area was transferred from the individual municipal councils to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works by legislation in 1922. By agreement, each council pays to the Board a prescribed amount per annum to offset the cost of the service, etc. For the year 1975-76 working expenses were \$248,965, and interest \$43,724 making a total of \$292,689. Revenue was \$536,915, giving a surplus of \$244,226.

Drainage*Retarding basins*

The Board of Works, acting as the drainage authority in the metropolitan area, is responsible for providing flood protection works to serve in the most effective and economical manner. This has often been done by the construction of retarding basins. A retarding basin is a reservoir, normally empty, having an outlet always open, which is smaller than the inlet, so that during heavy storms part of the flow is held back and released gradually as the storm abates.

The first retarding basin constructed by the Board of Works is still in operation in Hawthorn, after 50 years' service. Twenty-one others have been constructed since, and there are plans to construct new basins and extend two existing basins in Moorabbin. It is probable that more basins will accompany the continuing growth of Melbourne.

The Board's network of retarding basins can be divided into five systems, each system feeding one of the following watercourses : Moonee Ponds Creek, Merlynston Creek, Hawthorn East Drain, Gardiners Creek, and Mordialloc Creek. Although each basin had unique legal and economic problems associated with its development, all have similar hydrological reasons for their inception.

As the older catchments developed, no effective legislation was available to exclude development from the flood-prone areas adjacent to the creeks. This type of growth in some cases constricted the passage of larger flows and, during heavy storms, showed the retarding basin as the most effective and economical method of reducing peak flows to a flow which can be transmitted safely along the downstream drainage system. The alternative would have been the duplication or enlargement of the existing drainage systems.

In other areas, retarding basins are included in the original design of the drainage system. In these cases the basin not only retains peak flows but also reduces the size, and therefore the cost, of drainage works further downstream.

Some regions of Melbourne were originally swamp land and unfit for development. In such areas it is desirable to reduce flows and confine them to a narrower, controlled drainage system. This, in turn, drains the marshy areas and effectively opens up new lands for development. All this can and has been achieved most economically by the careful location of retarding basins.

A retarding basin may be formed in one of two ways. It can be excavated from a relatively flat area, or it can be formed by an embankment traversing a natural valley. The embankment may be specially constructed for the retarding basin or it can be used for a dual purpose by carrying a road across the valley.

The nature of a retarding basin lends itself easily to other uses. As many of the basins are empty and dry for the greater part of the time, some, with the co-operation of local councils, have been used for reserves and playing fields. Others have been designed to blend naturally with the surrounding flora to form parks, which to the untrained eye would not be recognised as flood protection structures.

The Lake Road Retarding Basin in the City of Nunawading is an example where a permanent lake has been incorporated in the design. The area surrounding the lake is preserved as a wildlife sanctuary by the Council. In addition, Cherry's Swamp and Truganina Swamp in Altona have been developed to act as retarding basins, but the original character of the swamps has been maintained so that these areas still provide a habitat for bird life, including several migratory species from the northern hemisphere.

Further references, 1977

Finance

Assessed value of property

The net annual value of property in 1974-75 and 1975-76 for the purpose of the Board's rating is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS: ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY RATED (\$m)

Rate	Net annual value of property	
	1974-75	1975-76
Water rate	769.9	791.3
Metropolitan general rate (for sewerage services)	623.3	644.7
Metropolitan drainage and river improvement rate	662.5	680.6
Metropolitan improvement rate	794.3	822.1

Finance for capital works

Capital works are financed mainly from moneys which the Board is given approval to borrow after the annual meeting of the Australian Loan Council has considered the projected loan programmes of semi-governmental authorities throughout Australia.

Board's borrowing powers and loan liability

The Board is empowered under Section 187 of its Act to borrow up to \$1,000m, exclusive of loans of \$4.8m originally raised by the Victorian Government for the construction of waterworks for the supply of Melbourne and suburbs. In addition, the Board may, under Section 200 of its Act, receive advances by way of loan from the Treasurer of Victoria, and the value of these loans is not included in the limit of \$1,000m quoted in Section 187. At 30 June

1976, the Board's total loan liability amounted to \$866.7m, of which \$736.1m had been incurred under Section 187. All moneys borrowed are charged and secured upon the Board's revenues.

Revenue, expenditure, etc.

The following table shows the revenue, expenditure, surplus or deficit, and capital outlay of the Board in respect of its water supply, sewerage, and drainage functions during each of the years 1971-72 to 1975-76. The Board keeps a separate account of its financial activities as the Metropolitan Planning Authority.

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
REVENUE					
Water supply—					
Water rates and charges (including revenue from water supplied by measure)	26,934	30,960	34,926	44,960	57,140
Sewerage—					
Sewerage rates	30,648	32,083	41,294	57,688	73,237
Trade waste charges	3,126	3,168	3,490	3,471	5,033
Sanitary charges	609	1,225	1,329	1,280	1,456
Metropolitan farm—					
Grazing fees, rents, pastures, etc.	4	4	3	3	4
Balance, livestock account	279	589	756	Dr. 263	Dr. 4
Metropolitan drainage and rivers—					
Drainage and river improvement rate	6,139	6,299	8,068	8,366	10,353
River water charges	18	13	12	16	11
Total	67,757	74,340	89,878	115,521	147,231
EXPENDITURE					
Water supply—					
Management	3,529	4,655	6,068	6,394	7,690
Maintenance	5,899	6,916	8,226	11,531	14,158
Water supply works	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,652
Sewerage—					
Management	3,401	4,365	5,811	9,232	9,617
Maintenance	4,101	5,098	6,616	11,364	15,320
Sewerage works	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	3,068
Metropolitan farm—					
Management	256	329	399	465	658
Maintenance	1,296	1,441	1,645	2,118	2,548
Metropolitan drainage and rivers—					
Management	709	979	1,298	1,053	1,588
Maintenance	1,539	1,626	2,097	2,734	3,421
Drainage works	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,180
Pensions and allowances	544	283	376	404	513
Loan flotation expenses	369	273	384	628	720
Interest (including exchange)	30,699	36,978	42,027	51,708	64,161
Contributions to—					
Sinking fund	1,677	1,883	2,023	2,210	2,408
Loans redeemed reserve	2,840	3,616	4,125	4,955	5,610
Renewals fund	1,148	988	1,109	1,151	1,466
Depreciation	329	341	264	320	1,015
Superannuation account	2,733	871	1,640	3,123	4,505
Municipalities for valuations, etc.	192	199	265	273	279
Rates equalisation reserve	1,493	Cr. 1,513	505	858	3,674
Appropriations for contingencies, etc.	..	..	..	..	1,880
Other	3	13	..	..	100
Total	67,757	74,340	89,878	115,521	147,231

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS :
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Capital outlay at 30 June—					
Water supply	247,138	283,657	324,338	375,356	434,343
Sewerage	330,443	393,716	460,694	541,686	627,037
Drainage and river improvement works	41,657	45,215	49,285	57,104	66,139

Town planning, metropolitan freeways, etc.

As a result of the passing of the *Metropolitan Bridges, Highways, and Foreshores Act* 1974 by the Victorian Parliament, the Board's road-making powers, road assets, etc., and certain officers and other employees were transferred to the Country Roads Board, as from 1 July 1974.

Also, under the same Act, the Board's responsibility for foreshores reverted to the Public Works Department.

In respect of its town planning functions, the Board now operates under the authority of the Minister for Local Government and Planning.

The following table summarises the revenue, expenditure, and capital outlay of the Board in connection with its functions as the Metropolitan Planning Authority during the period 1971-72 to 1975-76:

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS :
METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT FUND: REVENUE ACCOUNT
AND CAPITAL OUTLAY
(\$'000)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Revenue—					
Metropolitan improvement rate and sundry income	8,682	9,022	11,760	12,438	14,972
Recoup from Country Roads Board	..	..	..	1,026	..
Sales of land	..	..	..	2,042	5,225
Other	..	..	..	993	665
Total revenue	8,682	9,022	11,760	16,499	20,863
Expenditure—					
Management	1,720	1,644	2,144	2,936	4,249
Maintenance	900	1,216	1,110	42	38
Interest	59	65	70	73	77
Contributions to sinking fund	24	24	24	24	Cr 24
Reserved land and acquisitions	4,938	4,441	6,056	8,615	4,759
Metropolitan parks land acquisitions	..	..	..	3,170	3,812
Special Road Projects acquisitions, etc.	..	..	..	553	553
Construction works	..	..	..	81	308
Road and foreshore works	4,252	1,452	114	..	..
Contribution to Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority	..	174	306	721	1,261
Transfer to rates equalisation fund	Cr.3,417	Cr. 163	1,778	61	5,469
Other	207	170	158	222	361
Total expenditure	8,682	9,022	11,760	16,499	20,863
Capital outlay at 30 June (a)	103,370	121,580	145,472(b)	41,213	44,825

(a) Includes expenditure of the following amounts paid from the Roads (Special Projects) Fund: 1971-72, \$7,813,000; 1972-73, \$5,712,000; and 1973-74, \$8,864,000. Also includes expenditure of the following amounts paid from the Commonwealth Aid Roads Fund: 1971-72, \$4,106,000; 1972-73, \$9,301,000; and 1973-74, \$10,458,000.

(b) Henceforth excludes highways and bridge works, and foreshore works, responsibility for which has been transferred to other authorities.

Further references, 1977

STATE RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION

Operations

The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission was constituted under the Water Act passed by the Victorian Parliament in 1905 and was made responsible for the conservation and distribution of rural water resources and the control of the use of water from rivers and streams and other natural sources with the exception of the area controlled by the water supply authority for the Melbourne metropolitan area.

The establishment of the Commission followed earlier attempts to set up a body to manage Victoria's water resources. The Irrigation Act of 1886 provided a solid foundation for the development of water supply and irrigation that followed its effective nationalisation of all surface waters of Victoria, whereby the right to the use and control of waters in every river, creek, stream, billabong, lake, lagoon, swamp, and marsh was vested in the Crown. The Act also provided for the establishment of irrigation trusts with financial advances from the Victorian Government to meet the cost of irrigation works and for certain headworks to be constructed by the Victorian Government. The earliest of these headworks were the Goulburn Weir near Murchison and the Laanecoorie Weir on the Loddon River. The irrigation trusts proliferated and within a few years spread throughout Victoria, but they failed to provide a reserve water supply in dry seasons because of the lack of large storages and the unreadiness of landholders to make appropriate use of water when it was available.

Since the establishment of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission in 1905, three commissioners, appointed by the Governor of Victoria, have managed its activities. The Commission employs a permanent work force of some 1,700 persons throughout Victoria and up to 2,000 temporary personnel according to the demand for labour on Commission works. Of the total permanent staff employed (1,700) about 500 are engaged on engineering, surveying, drafting, and other professional occupations, about 550 on water distribution, district operations, and maintenance, and about 550 on accounting and administrative duties. In addition, a day labour force of 1,700 persons is employed, of whom 600 are engaged on construction projects and 1,100 on district maintenance.

More than 60 large storages, 264 subsidiary reservoirs, and 30,000 kilometres of channels and pipelines are operated by the Commission to supply water for irrigation, stock, and domestic purposes, and for reticulated town supplies. In addition, the Commission provides water supply for domestic, stock, and industrial purposes in an area of rural and urban lands totalling about 5,000,000 hectares. It also administers flood protection, drainage, and river improvement works throughout Victoria. Delivery of irrigation water totalled 2,551,986 megalitres for 1975-76.

The Commission's engineering functions are divided into the following three main branches, each under the control of a chief engineer: major works—investigation, survey, design, and construction of major projects; rural water supplies—operation and maintenance of irrigation, drainage, and flood protection districts; and town water supplies—construction, operation, and maintenance of urban water supplies, as well as engineering and financial supervision of local authorities for water supply, sewerage, and river improvement. All of these works were designed and constructed, and are operated and maintained, by the Commission. Specialised services to these branches are provided by the mechanical, finance, accounts, stores, staff, estates, valuations, and secretarial branches of the Commission.

Outside the Melbourne metropolitan area there are now 446 reticulated town water supplies of which 148 come under the direct control and management of the Commission and the remaining 298 town supplies are administered by local

water authorities. There are 124 sewerage authorities, 29 river improvement trusts, and 4 drainage trusts in Victoria outside the Melbourne metropolitan area.

The Commission has also developed, patented, and arranged for the manufacture under licence of small control structures, of both manual and automatic operation, for use on farm (terminal) channels.

Major water supply projects completed between 1967 and 1976 included :

Project	Features
Lake William Hovell	Earth and rockfill dam, storage 12,330 megalitres
Lake Nillahcootie	Earth and rockfill dam, storage 39,790 megalitres
Lake Merrimu	Earth and rockfill dam, storage 19,140 megalitres
Merrimu Tunnel	Tunnel 2 kilometres long, 2.3 metres diameter
Campaspe Irrigation and Drainage District	9,000 hectares
Barr Creek Salinity	} Salinity control on Murray River
Lake Hawthorn Salinity	
Pyramid Creek and Broken Creek	Improvement by dredging of 130 kilometres of natural watercourse used as major supply and drainage carriers
Lake Mokoan	Earth and rockfill off-river storage, capacity 364,800 megalitres
Lake Rosslynne	Earth and rockfill dam, storage 24,700 megalitres
South Otway	55 kilometres concrete-lined mild-steel pipeline of 500 mm diameter
Tarago-Western Port	65 kilometres concrete-lined steel pipeline of 1,100 mm diameter
Merrimu Second Stage Tunnel	Tunnel 4 kilometres long, 2.7 metres diameter

Still under construction in 1977, due for completion in 1978, was the Dartmouth Dam, an earth and rockfill dam of 4 million megalitres capacity.

Other services for which the Commission is responsible cover irrigation and agricultural extension work, including surveying, irrigation land layout, surface and underground drainage layout, salinity control; licensing and control of diversions from rivers and streams and from underground resources throughout Victoria; and the assessment, licensing, and policing of discharges to water throughout most of Victoria.

Water pollution control

The Commission's Pollution Control Section was established in 1973 to implement powers delegated to the Commission by the Environment Protection Authority. These powers entailed the control of water pollution in country areas, excluding the Latrobe valley and the Yarra valley.

Pollution inspectors are located at Wodonga, Wangaratta, Shepparton, Bendigo, Ballarat, Frankston, Geelong, Horsham, and Warrnambool. The inspectors at Shepparton, Bendigo, and Horsham work under the direct supervision of the local district engineer in close liaison with the Pollution Control Section. The inspectors have a wide range of experience in work such as health inspection, waste treatment, laboratory work, inspection or pollution control duties in other departments, and technical teaching. On appointment, inspectors undertake an intensive two to three months training programme at the Commission's Head Office before working in the field. Monthly training programmes then follow, so that the activities of inspectors throughout Victoria can be co-ordinated.

Policy on many discharges, such as farming operations and discharges from garages and car washes, are still under consideration. However, it is clear that waste resulting from the operation of dairies and piggeries will no longer be acceptable in streams and drains and that farmers will be required to distribute their effluent onto pastures. To cope with the additional laboratory work involved, extensions are being completed to the Commission's laboratories at Head Office.

Future programmes

The Commission's second ten year plan, a full programme of works for the period 1973-1983, received Victorian Government approval (subject to funding) during 1973. The new programme reflected a changing emphasis in the Commission's work towards increased involvement with urban water supply, sewerage, environmental protection, and water quality.

Two basic principles were adopted by the Commission in formulating the programme :

- (1) The environmental impact of new projects would be taken into account with the emphasis on multi-objective planning. The Commission would take into consideration both the effects its works would have on the environment and the contribution they would make to the environment and to the quality of life of those people whom they serve ; and
- (2) each project should be economically sound and feasible. There are a number of intangible benefits which accompany water conservation projects and one of the Commission's tasks will be to evaluate these in money terms.

Major provisions of the 1973-1983 programmes include :

- (1) Construction of new water supply trunk mains, reticulated services, and water treatment plants at an estimated cost of \$112m (including \$46m for locally administered waterworks trusts) ;
- (2) sewerage of all towns with populations of more than 200 persons by the end of 1982 at an estimated cost of \$37m ;
- (3) expenditure of \$15m on river improvement, flood protection, and drainage trusts to preserve flood waterways, protect valuable marginal land, and safeguard the natural environment of streams in their catchment area ;
- (4) expenditure of \$7.5m on rural waterworks districts, including the Millewa pipeline scheme (completed in 1975) and commencement of the pipelining of the extensive Mallee domestic and stock channel system ;
- (5) construction or enlargement of ten major storages at a total cost of \$47m (including Victoria's share of the cost of the Dartmouth Dam project) ;
- (6) expenditure of \$58m on irrigation and drainage works within existing irrigation districts ;
- (7) expenditure of \$30m to reduce water losses and control seepage in irrigation distribution systems ;
- (8) provision of adequate drainage systems, including groundwater control in irrigation districts, at an estimated cost of \$15m ;
- (9) expenditure of \$13m on salinity control works to arrest the deterioration of highly productive irrigated lands and protect the Murray River from saline inflows from Victorian irrigation areas ;
- (10) expenditure of \$5.5m as Victoria's share of capital works undertaken by the River Murray Commission (additional to the Dartmouth Dam project) ; and
- (11) expansion of the Commission's facilities and resources at an estimated cost of \$12m.

The ten year programme as proposed is consistent with the Victorian Government's aim of encouraging decentralisation. The programme provides for safeguarding and improving the service to rural based enterprises reliant on Victoria's irrigation systems and for adequate and high quality urban water services and proper sewerage systems in country areas throughout Victoria.

Additional recreational facilities for the people of Victoria will be provided as a by-product of further storage construction and provision has been made in the programme for the development of these assets.

Further reference, 1976

Storages

Dartmouth

The Dartmouth Dam, an earth and rockfill embankment 180 metres high, is being constructed on the Mitta Mitta River in north-eastern Victoria. It will be Australia's highest dam, and will impound a storage of 4,000,000 megalitres, 20 per cent more than Lake Hume, the River Murray Commission's largest storage to date. A 150 megawatt State Electricity Commission power station will also be built at the foot of the dam to provide an annual output of 330,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electric power for Victoria, and a re-regulating pondage will be built downstream of the main dam to contain irregular discharges from the power station so that more constant flows of water can be passed downstream. (See also *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pages 379-81.)

Eildon

Located on the Goulburn River, immediately below its confluence with the Delatite River, Eildon is Victoria's largest dam. The lake extends over an area of some 13,000 hectares and is the main storage for the Goulburn Irrigation System, the oldest and most developed irrigation system in Australia. The original dam was constructed between 1915 and 1927 and modified during the period from 1929 to 1935. Maximum height of this structure was then 47.5 metres and its reservoir capacity was 377,000 megalitres. Between 1952 and 1955 a new embankment 79.25 metres high was constructed immediately downstream of the original dam to impound 3,390,000 megalitres.

Hume

Hume Dam is situated 8 kilometres upstream from the City of Albury, immediately below the confluence of the Mitta Mitta River with the Murray River. The reservoir, known as Lake Hume, covers an area of some 22,500 hectares, and is the main regulating storage for the Murray River system. Constructed for the River Murray Commission by the Department of Public Works, New South Wales, and the Victorian State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, the dam is a popular tourist attraction for travellers between Melbourne and Sydney. It is close to the site where the explorers Hamilton Hume and William Hovell crossed the river in 1824. Water from the dam is used for town and irrigation supplies along the Murray River.

Waranga

Waranga Reservoir was first built in 1905 as an off-river storage filled with water diverted from the Goulburn River at Goulburn Weir. It is filled via the Stuart, Murray, and Cattinach Canals and is one of the largest storages in the system. Waranga Dam has a small catchment area of its own and supplies water to irrigation areas west of the Goulburn including Tatura, Rochester, and Tongala.

Mokoan

This large artificial lake with an area of 79 square kilometres was formed by an earthen dam 10 metres high and 7.5 kilometres long. It was built in 1970 across the end of the Winton Swamp near Benalla in north-eastern Victoria. In conjunction with the Nillahcootie Reservoir, this off-river storage harnesses the flows of the Broken River and its tributaries. Special facilities were provided to maintain breeding areas for bird life. Storage capacity is 364,800 megalitres.

Rocklands

Located on the Glenelg River, 14.5 kilometres upstream from Balmoral, this is the major storage of the unique Wimmera-Mallee domestic and stock supply system in north-western Victoria. It marks the first example in Victoria where a south flowing stream was diverted northwards via a tunnel. Storage capacity is 335,500 megalitres.

Eppalock

Situated on the Campaspe River, upstream from Axedale near Bendigo in north-western Victoria, Eppalock Dam was built between 1960 and 1962. Waters of the reservoir are released downstream to irrigate farms along the river and within the Campaspe Irrigation District south of Rochester. At periods of peak demand in the Goulburn Irrigation System, supplementary supplies are pumped from the river to the Waranga Western Channel. Eppalock water is also conveyed by pumping to Bendigo in a 26 kilometre pipeline. The lake is a popular recreation location, especially for speedboat enthusiasts.

Glenmaggie

The keystone of the Gippsland irrigation areas, Glenmaggie Dam is situated on the Macalister River in Gippsland, eastern Victoria. The reservoir supplies irrigated properties in the vicinity of the towns of Maffra, Heyfield, Stratford, and the City of Sale. Soldier settlement after the Second World War necessitated an increase in irrigation areas, and the storage was enlarged from 61,700 megalitres to 190,300 megalitres.

Bellfield

Built as a reserve storage for the Wimmera-Mallee domestic and stock supply system in north-western Victoria, Bellfield Dam was constructed between 1963 and 1967 on Fyans Creek upstream of Halls Gap in the Grampians region. The dam is normally kept full and is depleted only at the end of a dry period in the Wimmera-Mallee region. Water from the dam is used primarily for stock and domestic purposes in the system.

Devilbend

Constructed to supply the rapidly growing urban and industrial demands of the Mornington Peninsula, this earth and rockfill dam, 27.4 metres high, was completed in 1964. The project includes a pumping station below the dam and catch drains around the reservoir periphery to prevent pollution. Storage capacity is 14,560 megalitres.

Tarago

The Tarago earth and rockfill dam, 34.1 metres high, on the Tarago River was constructed in 1968 to provide a new storage for the Mornington Peninsula system to supplement the previously adequate aqueduct diversions. The design provided for a 50 per cent enlargement of the storage capacity, which was completed in 1972.

Rosslynne

The Commission's most recent large dam is Rosslynne Reservoir on Jacksons Creek, near Gisborne. It was built to provide additional water supplies to the rapidly expanding townships of Sunbury and Gisborne, and to support irrigation development by diverters along the Maribyrnong River. The dam will have a storage capacity of 24,700 megalitres.

Buffalo—Stage 1

Set at the foot of the western flank of Mt Buffalo and its national park, this dam was constructed in 1965. The storage impounded by this earth and rockfill dam, 30.5 metres high, forms the first stage of the Buffalo River project and safeguards pumped supplies to growers of high value crops and the City of Wangaratta in north-eastern Victoria.

Pykes Creek

Situated 72 kilometres west of Melbourne, Pykes Creek dam impounds a storage for irrigation and domestic requirements in the Bacchus Marsh and Werribee areas. The Western Highway crosses the site by an embankment constructed below the dam. An earthen dam, 39 metres high, it was first built in 1911 and raised in 1930.

Merrimu

Merrimu Dam was constructed on the Coimadai Creek north-east of Bacchus Marsh as the first stage of an irrigation and town supply project. The existing first stage storage impounds water diverted by means of a tunnel from Goodmans Creek, provides a reserve for the Bacchus Marsh and Werribee irrigation districts, and will supplement urban water supply for the Melbourne metropolitan satellite development at Melton. The second stage of the project provides for the diversion of the Lerderberg River by another tunnel to connect the river to Goodmans Creek. In the third stage, it is proposed to raise the dam embankment. Storage capacity is now 19,120 megalitres.

William Hovell

Lake William Hovell is located on the King River, 24 kilometres upstream from Whitfield in northern Victoria. It takes its name from the explorer William Hovell who passed through the region in 1824 with Hamilton Hume. The dam consists of an earth and rockfill embankment and a concrete lined chute and ski-jump spillway. Water from the dam is used for irrigating tobacco, hops, and grazing areas lower down the King River and in the Ovens River valley. Storage capacity is 12,330 megalitres.

Irrigation

Most irrigation is carried out in districts directly controlled by the Commission, although there is an increasingly large proportion of "private diverters", irrigators who are authorised to take water from streams, lakes, etc., but who do not come within the boundaries of an irrigation district. A feature of the districts is the system of "water rights" under which a certain quantity of water is assigned to each district and allotted to the lands commanded and suitable for irrigation. The irrigators pay a fixed sum for this water each year, whether they use it or not, and also pay a general rate. Water rights are available in all except the very driest years and water in excess of the water right can be bought in most seasons. The water right system assures irrigators of a definite quantity of water each year, and the Commission can rely on fairly constant revenue to meet the cost of district operations. Water usage varies according to seasonal conditions and the water right system provides a constant minimum income to the Commission.

A feature of Victorian irrigation policy has been the development of closer settlement by intensive irrigation, that is, by allocating relatively large quantities of water per holding instead of limiting the allocation of water to a portion of each holding. This has meant that Victorian irrigation is predominantly devoted to dairying and horticulture, rather than to sheep raising. The advantage of intensive irrigation is that much higher returns are available from a given quantity of water and, consequently, a much larger rural population is supported. In 1975-76 the total area irrigated including lands adjoining an irrigation district was 578,200 hectares and the total water right delivered to these lands was 2,551,986 megalitres.

Private irrigation by the diversion of water from rivers, lakes, etc., has increased in recent years. In 1975-76 the area watered privately was 84,556 hectares. The number of private diversions authorised in 1975-76 was 11,937 and the water delivered was used mainly to produce annual and perennial pastures and

VICTORIA—LANDS UNDER IRRIGATED CULTURE: EXTENT OF IRRIGATION AND AREAS WATERED, 1975-76

Name of district, area, etc.	Total area of holdings in irrigation districts	Area classified as suitable for irrigation	Water rights apport- ioned including extra water right	Area irrigated, including lands adjoining a district												Orchards	Market gardens	Fallow and mis- cellaneous
				Total	Cereals	Lucerne grown for pasture and hay	Sorghum and other annual fodder crops	Pastures			Vine- yards	Perennial						
								Native	Annual	Perennial								
GOULBOURN-CAMPASPE-LODDON SYSTEM—																		
hectares	hectares	hectares	megalitres	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	
Shepparton	90,367.5	83,503.3	191,062.0	39,491.8	39.3	445.2	436.0	175.3	14,509.2	17,947.4	107.6	4,471.1	366.3	994.4				
Rodney	109,257.9	101,033.1	253,483.0	60,397.0	101.0	925.0	194.0	1,905.0	23,511.0	28,753.0	72.0	3,466.0	1,189.0	281.0				
Tongala-Stanhope	30,942.3	28,354.1	104,858.0	24,716.0	57.0	113.0	51.0	21.0	6,610.0	17,413.0		407.0	29.0	15.0				
Deakin	63,790.5	41,727.2	43,320.0	12,057.0	98.0	335.0	135.0	28.0	6,324.0	4,910.0		14.0	172.0	41.0				
Rochester	75,839.8	69,032.8	147,876.0	39,302.0	153.0	394.0	266.0	159.0	17,280.0	20,536.0		25.0	251.0	238.0				
Dingee	4,193.3	3,649.9	9,964.0	2,445.0		12.0	7.0	18.0	881.0	1,521.0				6.0				
Calivil	26,611.8	24,618.7	39,742.0	10,817.0	11.0	435.0	128.0	224.0	5,877.0	3,893.0			6.0	243.0				
Tragowel Plains	88,634.4	76,081.6	121,077.0	46,906.0	165.0	360.0	611.0	4,339.0	32,101.0	7,109.0			2.0	2,219.0				
Boort	45,387.4	38,633.1	51,106.0	20,582.0	787.0	878.0	861.0	43.0	11,832.0	2,548.0			95.0	3,538.0				
Campaspe	8,693.7	8,179.4	14,953.0	3,525.0	11.0	387.0	19.0		686.0	2,227.0			173.0	22.0				
East Loddon	..	..	..	421.0		8.0	32.0	280.0	101.0								
West Loddon	..	..	..	1,646.0	148.0	167.0	7.0		801.0	47.0				476.0			
Total	543,718.6	474,813.2	977,441.0	262,305.8	1,570.3	4,459.2	2,747.0	7,192.3	120,513.2	106,904.4	179.6	8,383.1	2,283.3	8,073.4				
MURRAY RIVER SYSTEM (Torrumbarry Weir)—																		
Cohuna	46,130.8	43,088.7	121,370.0	39,165.0	194.0	588.0	487.0	1,506.0	18,195.0	18,055.0			30.0	110.0				
Koordrook	38,089.5	32,788.2	72,457.0	25,169.0	1,101.0	59.0	1,398.0	445.0	16,667.0	4,873.0			8.0	420.0				
Swan Hill	15,583.7	14,868.7	55,775.0	10,370.8	24.1	361.8	218.0	23.4	1,446.4	6,585.7			287.3	14.0				
Third Lake	8,191.8	7,494.1	12,145.0	3,737.0	35.0	218.0	132.0	252.0	2,844.0	244.0				12.0				
Mystic Park	8,409.3	7,474.9	11,046.0	2,928.4	63.2	84.9	3.2	194.4	1,983.0	288.5			3.2	276.6				
Truscoe	1,857.3	987.6	926.0	926.0		54.1			40.6				59.0	113.4				
Fish Point	7,431.2	7,046.1	9,857.0	2,447.5	184.9	51.0	89.0	704.5	1,018.3	306.0			9.6	506.0				
Kerang	37,600.6	32,934.5	69,811.0	24,351.0	519.0	152.0	942.0	1,403.0	15,832.0	4,997.0								
North-West Lakes	..	..	..	549.0		4.0	12.0	40.0	470.0	23.0							
Total	163,294.2	146,682.8	357,518.2	109,643.7	2,121.2	1,543.6	3,063.2	4,568.3	58,496.3	35,372.2	1,857.3	772.5	397.1	1,452.0				
Murray valley (Yarrawonga Weir)	121,859.1	106,817.2	245,862.0	58,898.0	1,755.6	1,014.0	468.2	1,243.8	24,666.8	22,429.5	115.0	1,909.2	384.7	4,911.2				

VICTORIA—LANDS UNDER IRRIGATED CULTURE: EXTENT OF IRRIGATION AND AREAS WATERED, 1975-76—continued

Name of district, area, etc.	Total area of holdings in irrigation districts	Area classified as suitable for irrigation	Water rights apport- ioned including extra water right	Area irrigated, including lands adjoining a district											Fallow and mis- cellaneous
				Total	Cereals	Lucerne grown for pasture and hay	Sorghum and other annual fodder crops	Pastures			Vine- yards	Orchards	Market gardens		
								Native	Annual	Perennial					
hectares	hectares	hectares	megalitres	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	
Direct from river by pumping—															
Nyah	1,565.5	1,317.6	9,124.7	1,158.0	..	9.0	..	27.0	12.0	209.0	755.0	56.0	75.0	15.0	
Red Cliffs	5,507.9	5,211.2	43,779.5	4,847.0	..	4.7	..	18.0	40.4	4,554.9	199.1	199.1	1.3	28.6	
Merbein	3,731.7	3,507.4	30,257.2	3,558.8	24.5	49.4	27.8	17.0	8.6	80.8	2,976.6	323.8	2.0	48.3	
Robinvale	3,609.1	3,076.9	17,532.7	2,198.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,029.0	169.0	..	..
Total	14,414.2	13,113.1	100,694.1	11,761.8	24.5	63.1	27.8	62.0	20.6	330.2	10,315.5	747.9	78.3	91.9	
First Mildura Trust	15,863.7	7,994.3	73,099.6	7,994.3	..	..	..	..	..	269.1	6,221.9	310.8	..	1,192.5
Murray River System total	315,431.2	274,607.4	777,173.9	188,297.8	3,901.3	2,620.7	3,559.2	5,874.1	83,183.7	58,401.0	18,509.7	3,740.4	860.1	7,647.6	
OTHER NORTHERN SYSTEMS—															
Coliban	..	..	..	4,246.0	3.0	129.0	65.2	322.0	871.0	2,281.0	3.0	467.0	136.0	34.0
Wimmera	..	3,048.0	..	3,228.5	..	69.8	..	..	16.7	3,001.4	0.2	68.1	7.1	..
Total	..	3,048.0	..	7,474.5	3.0	198.8	65.2	322.0	887.7	5,282.4	3.2	535.1	143.1	34.0	
SOUTHERN SYSTEMS—															
Bacchus Marsh	2,419.5	1,346.6	3,880.9	1,233.0	..	75.0	3.0	..	..	739.0	..	185.0	186.0	45.0
Werribee	3,817.7	3,605.4	9,757.0	3,205.0	4.0	81.0	..	..	..	1,405.0	..	37.0	1,671.0	7.0
Maffra-Sale	34,713.4	28,437.4	64,961.0	19,214.0	4.0	31.0	35.0	240.0	..	18,870.0	..	..	34.0	..
Central Gippsland	17,898.4	15,342.2	38,807.0	11,671.0	..	6.0	16.0	..	..	11,649.0	..	..	..	..
Mornington Peninsula	..	..	..	118.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68.0	50.0
Bellarine Peninsula	..	..	..	125.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105.0	20.0
Total	58,849.0	48,731.6	117,405.9	35,566.0	8.0	193.0	54.0	240.0	..	32,663.0	..	222.0	2,064.0	122.0	
PRIVATE DIVERSIONS THROUGHOUT THE STATE															
..	..	..	..	84,556.0	949.0	6,106.0	4,145.0	1,999.0	11,641.0	40,170.0	3,957.0	3,831.0	7,549.0	4,209.0
GRAND TOTAL 1975-76	917,998.8	801,200.2	1,872,020.8	578,200.1	6,431.6	13,577.7	10,570.4	15,627.4	216,225.6	243,420.8	22,649.5	16,711.6	12,899.5	20,086.0	
GRAND TOTAL 1974-75	917,580.1	801,140.2	1,869,893.0	586,199.4	3,643.2	14,546.3	12,653.2	13,894.9	217,240.2	252,350.4	23,891.9	17,213.9	13,118.0	17,647.4	

fodder, as well as potatoes, tobacco, hops, vegetables, vines, fruit, and cereals. About half the area privately watered is supplied from streams regulated by storages, the other half being from streams wholly dependent on rainfall. Many private storage dams are being built, frequently at substantial cost, to insure against low flows in the streams normally used.

The following table shows the area irrigated in Victoria for the years 1971-72 to 1975-76:

VICTORIA—AREA IRRIGATED
(hectares)

Source of supply	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Goulburn-Loddon system	275,525	276,172	234,074	264,673	262,306
River Murray system	193,063	193,963	183,488	188,045	188,298
Other northern systems	7,346	7,360	7,316	7,341	7,475
Southern systems	34,137	33,789	34,988	35,345	35,566
Private diversions	85,872	87,710	85,176	90,439	84,556
Grand total	595,943	598,994	545,042	585,843	578,201

COUNTRY TOWN SUPPLIES

Introduction

During the gold rushes of the 1850s large numbers of people migrated to areas without adequate water supply either for domestic or for mining purposes. The mining population was too unsettled to accept responsibility, and no suitable supply authority existed. The Victorian Government, therefore, constructed reservoirs where needs were most pressing. The earliest reticulated supplies were to Bendigo in 1859, Ballarat in 1862, and Geelong in 1865. As early as 1872 a number of municipal corporations received government loans with which many waterworks of permanent value were constructed.

The first comprehensive legislation for the supply of water to country districts was the Water Conservation Act of 1881. This provided for the constitution of Waterworks Trusts to construct and manage supply works throughout Victoria. More detailed legislation to control supplies in urban areas was added in 1884. At the end of the Second World War there were 258 country towns in Victoria with water supply systems, providing reticulated supplies to 51 per cent of Victoria's population outside the Melbourne metropolitan area. Country urban communities with reticulated water supplies now number 446. Supplies to 148 of these towns are managed directly by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—either as part of its major urban supply systems, or as isolated towns in areas supplied for irrigation or for rural domestic and stock purposes. The remaining 298 town supplies are managed by local water authorities especially constituted for the purpose under the Water Act.

The 148 town supplies managed directly by the Commission fall into two categories—those forming part of the large main urban supply systems, and those located within irrigation or waterworks districts and operated as part of those systems. The main urban supplies comprise towns in the Mornington Peninsula, the Bellarine Peninsula, the Otway System, and the Coliban System. All these systems were constructed principally for the supply of towns only, although the Coliban System also provides substantial irrigation supplies to the Bendigo-Castlemaine area. The general responsibilities of the Commission in the supply of water to country towns are essentially similar to those noted in the following section on local authorities.

Local authorities

The establishment of separate authorities to provide water and sewerage services to country towns is unique to Victoria. These authorities are independent responsible statutory bodies which make their own decisions, engage their own staff, and construct and manage their own works. However, as the Victorian Government usually provides a substantial degree of financial assistance, all their operations and proposals are subject to general review by the Commission. At June 1975 there were 208 local water authorities throughout Victoria at present supplying 303 country towns. Four of these authorities operate under special Acts. The remainder have been constituted under the Water Act, which provides several different ways in which such a local authority could be constituted so as to meet a variety of local conditions.

Organisation

There are two broad classes of local water authority :

- (1) "Local governing bodies", which are municipal councils constituted as local governing bodies under the Water Act ; and
- (2) "waterworks trusts", the commissioners of which might comprise :
 - (i) councillors for the time being of the municipality concerned plus one Victorian Government nominee ;
 - (ii) councillors of one or more municipal ridings plus up to three nominees ; or
 - (iii) commissioners elected directly by the water ratepayers.

Local governing bodies (25) are usually limited to cities or boroughs as their water supply districts must be essentially urban in character. Although a local governing body may be composed entirely of councillors and use the Council's name, it is a separate legal entity and its business and accounts must be kept quite apart from the administration of municipal affairs. Waterworks trusts usually comprise about six commissioners, and have jurisdiction over a waterworks district, within which there may be one or more urban districts.

Several local water authorities operate under special Acts which are usually supplementary to the Water Act. These special authorities include the Mildura Urban Waterworks Trust, the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board supplying water in bulk to towns and industries in the Latrobe valley, and the West Moorabool Water Board which supplies water in bulk to the local authorities at Ballarat and Geelong. A number of small townships in Victoria are still supplied by local municipal councils under powers conferred by the Local Government Act. However, the provisions of that Act in relation to water supply are insufficiently specific for the management of any substantial town water supply system. Although such supplies can receive consideration for a capital grant under the town water supplies assistance formula, the remainder of the costs must be found by the municipality concerned from its normal sources of loan funds.

FORESTRY

FORESTS OF VICTORIA *

Introduction

Forests are complex and dynamic ecosystems of living organisms and their physical habitat. The living organisms include plants, animals, birds, fungi, and a vast collection of micro flora and fauna. The physical components of the ecosystem include those associated with the atmosphere, the soils, and the rock formations from which the soils have been derived.

The objectives of forest management vary according to the demand for the benefits that a forest ecosystem can provide and the capability of the ecosystem to supply the desired benefits without detriment to its long-term productive capacity. Forests owned by the community, such as the State forests of Victoria, provide a wide range of benefits both tangible and intangible. The efficient management of forest ecosystems to produce these benefits is a demanding task involving considerable resources of skilled manpower, finance, and equipment. The services of a wide range of expert personnel are required, including foresters, botanists, zoologists, pathologists, entomologists, hydrologists, engineers, surveyors, management specialists, economists, sociologists, landscape architects, and administrators.

Types

The forests of Victoria embrace many types ranging from the tallest of hardwood forests in the world, which occupy the cool mountain regions in the east, to the stunted mallee heathlands of the arid north-west. The main types recognised within State forests are mountain forests, stringybark forests, red gum forests, ironbark and box forests, arid woodlands, arid heathlands, and forest plantations. The majority of native forests are hardwoods, while most forest plantations are of softwood species.

Mountain forests

The mountain forests occupy about 773,100 hectares of the cool, high rainfall country in the Central and Eastern Highlands, the South Gippsland Ranges, and the Otway Ranges. The forests comprise two main types, namely, sub-alpine woodland, and ash forests of alpine ash, mountain ash, and shining gum.

The sub-alpine woodland occupies the highest elevations in the State ranging from approximately 1,400 metres to 1,800 metres. It covers about 124,900 hectares in Victoria and typically consists of snow gum forests interspersed with snow

* This chapter should be read in conjunction with Chapter 1—Victoria's forests and man.

grass and herb plains. Because they occupy an area where the climate is severe, sub-alpine woodlands must be carefully managed to ensure the protection of vegetation and soils.

The sub-alpine woodland yields large quantities of water which is used for domestic, irrigation, and hydro-electric purposes. It also provides an environment suitable for specialised recreational use, including intensively developed ski resorts, scenic roads, and walking tracks. The alpine walking track, which is planned to extend along the total length of the Great Dividing Range, passes through sub-alpine woodland for a considerable portion of its length.

The ash forests of alpine ash, mountain ash, and shining gum extend from the lower limits of the sub-alpine woodland down to elevations of approximately 600 metres, or lower on some southern aspects. They occupy the cool, moist regions to the east of Melbourne and in the South Gippsland and Otway Ranges, and cover a total area of approximately 650,000 hectares, of which 280,000 hectares are reserved forests and 320,000 hectares are protected forests.

The mountain forests play an important role in Victoria's economy because they are among the most productive forests in the State, yielding large quantities of wood and water, and providing an environment for recreational activities. They produce large volumes of timber of seasoning quality, and the majority of the hardwood pulpwood used by the paper making industry in Victoria. They occupy significant portions of the catchment areas used to supply water to major population centres. The very tall trees and dense understorey of shrubs and ferns found in ash forests provide magnificent scenery, and afford an excellent habitat for well-known wildlife species, such as lyrebirds, possums, and wallabies.

Stringybark forests

The stringybark forests of Victoria include a wide variety of forest types in which various stringybark eucalypts and associated species occur. They are the most extensive of the Victorian forest types and occupy practically all of the forest land on the coastal plains, and in the foothills to the north and south of the Great Dividing Range up to elevations of 900 metres. The total area of stringybark forests is 4,752,000 hectares of which 1,500,000 hectares are reserved forests and 2,510,000 hectares are protected forests.

The presence of the root-rot fungus *Phytophthora cinnamomi* (Rands) in the stringybark forests is currently causing concern. Sections of the coastal silvertop forest in eastern Gippsland and other stringybark forests in south-west Victoria have been damaged, and in some cases killed, by the fungus. A detailed research programme is currently in progress, and in the meantime controls have been imposed to restrict the spread of the fungus through transfer of soil by trucks and tractors.

The stringybark forests provide wood, water, and recreation. They yield some 65 per cent of the total volume of timber produced from State forests. The principal uses of the timber are for house framing, general construction, and wood pulp for hardboards, paper, and packaging material. A large portion of the total yield is now coming from the extensive forests of eastern Gippsland. Some areas of intensively managed stringybark forest in the central part of Victoria have been producing regular timber yields for up to eighty years. In western Victoria, where they are practically the only reserves of original native vegetation, they are an important source of timber for farm buildings, fencing, and fuel.

Stringybark forests occupy the water catchments of many cities and towns in Victoria. They are rich in birds, animals, and wildflowers, and their distinctive character makes them an attractive location for recreational activities. They attract large numbers of day visitors throughout the year, and are frequently used for fishing, camping, and hiking, especially during the early summer and autumn months.

Red gum forests

The red gum forests are the most widely distributed of the Victorian forest types although their total area is relatively small. Extensive areas of river red gum can be found along the flood plains of the Murray River downstream from Cobram, and along the northern reaches of its tributaries. Savannah woodlands of red gum occur on the western plains and the species is common along watercourses throughout most of Victoria.

The red gum forests produce substantial quantities of wood and are extensively used for recreational pursuits. In addition they play an important role in the control of water flows along the Murray River system and its tributaries. The forests have supported a viable timber industry since the earliest days of settlement. Red gum timber is used for sawmilling, sleepers, posts and piles, and because of its strength, durability, and attractive appearance it is keenly sought.

The open woodland and gentle slopes of the red gum forests are well suited for outdoor recreation. Roads and tracks are inexpensive to construct and there are many suitable sites for camps and picnics. Streams and billabongs are focal points for recreation and the numerous species of birds and animals associated with the water are major attractions. The red gum forests also provide an excellent grazing area for domestic stock and native animals.

Ironbark and box forests

The major areas of ironbark and box forests occur on poor soils in the north-central regions of Victoria where low rainfall and hot dry summers are characteristic of the climate. The main forests are mixtures of red ironbark and box eucalypts with the species mixture generally being determined by the fertility and water holding capacity of the soil. The ironbark and box forests are used for fencing timbers and fuel, and they are highly valued for honey production and recreation.

Arid woodlands and heathlands

The arid woodlands and heathlands occupy large areas of the Murray Basin plain in the north-west of Victoria. They are forests of tremendous diversity with a wealth of plant species and many distinct associations. The diversity of these ecosystems is mainly a result of variations in soil type, and the history of the areas they occupy. The arid woodlands and heathlands offer environments suitable for recreation and they are of considerable scientific and aesthetic interest. Because they occupy low rainfall areas, and are of a stunted form, they are of relatively minor value for water and wood production.

Forest plantations

The lack of native species suitable for the commercial production of softwood and the presence of derelict farmland have led to the development of extensive forest plantations in Victoria. The total area of these plantations (including privately owned plantations) now exceeds 100,000 hectares, with more than half of the area having been established since 1960. Early planting trials covering a wide range of softwood species indicated that radiata pine was eminently suited to the medium rainfall environments of Victoria, and it has been used in the majority of plantations. Small areas of Corsican pine, maritime pine, ponderosa pine, and Douglas fir have also been established. Mountain ash is the only native species that has been used on any significant scale for plantation purposes.

The prime use of forest plantations is for wood production, but they also provide valuable cover for water catchments, and recreational benefits, such as those obtained from driving, picnics, and general scenic enjoyment. Another benefit from plantation development has been the reforestation of abandoned farmlands.

Management

The State forests of Victoria are managed by the Forests Commission under the *Forests Act* 1958. This Act provides for State forests to be managed to produce a sustained yield of wood, and to provide protection for water catchments, recreational and educational opportunities for people, a habitat suitable for native flora and fauna, and a range of minor forest products such as forage for grazing, honey, essential oils, gravel, and stone. The Forests Commission also has explicit responsibilities under the Act to protect State forests from misuse and damage by fire, insects, and fungi.

In order to fulfil its obligations under the Act the Commission is organised into functional and territorial divisions. The functional divisions cover administration, forest management, forest operations, economics and marketing, forest protection, and forestry education and research. Territorial organisation is based on seven field divisions each of which is subdivided into a number of forest districts. The forest district is the basic territorial unit through which the management of State forests is implemented. There is a total of 47 districts in Victoria, each of which is under the control of a professional forester.

Establishment and tending of forest plantations

The establishment of plantations to meet future requirements for wood and to reforest derelict areas of farmland continued on a major scale in 1975-76. A total of 1,150 hectares of native hardwood plantations was established during the year, the main planting being mountain species in the Eastern Strzelecki Ranges of South Gippsland. During the year a total of 3,890 hectares of new softwood plantations was established, almost the whole area of which was radiata pine. Softwood plantings were again concentrated in each of eight development zones, where it is planned to establish an area of plantation sufficient to support large and integrated wood-using industries.

VICTORIA—STATE FOREST SOFTWOOD PLANTATIONS : ESTABLISHMENT AND TENDING ACTIVITIES

(hectares)

Activity	Area			
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
New planting	4,690	5,200	3,550	3,890
Re-planting felled areas	350	300	410	490
Thinning—commercial	1,050	1,050	1,030	760
non-commercial	70	10	10	30
Pruning	430	220	470	390
Fertilisation	2,170	870	1,820	2,110
Firming	390	330	360	430
Cleaning—ground	7,350	3,950	7,090	5,090
aerial	2,800	3,820	2,490	1,920

Regeneration and tending of native forests

The regeneration and tending of native forests is aimed at maintaining them in a healthy, productive condition so that they can continue to supply benefits to the community in perpetuity.

During 1975-76 a total of 21,725 hectares of native forest was subjected to regeneration or other silviculture treatment. Labour made available through Commonwealth Government employment schemes assisted considerably in this work.

VICTORIA—TREATMENT OF NATIVE FOREST TYPES IN STATE FORESTS,
1975-76
(hectares)

Treatment	Area treated					Total
	Ash forest	Stringybark gum	Box iron-bark	Red gum	Native pine	
Aerial seeding	1,605	340	..	..	..	1,945
Hand seeding	684	398	..	..	..	1,082
Induced seed fall (a)	56	3,095	..	180	..	3,331
Regeneration felling/natural seed fall	..	4,219	148	525	..	4,892
Liberation felling	350	2,730	..	180	..	3,260
Thinning	92	1,233	2,483	1,012	36	4,856
Coppicing	..	26	348	140	..	514
Other	39	1,300	506	..	..	1,845
Total	2,826	13,341	3,485	2,037	36	21,725

(a) Artificially induced seed fall from standing trees.

Research and development

An active programme of research is maintained by the Forests Commission to ensure that essential information is available for planning the management of the forests to meet changing community needs. Intensive studies of many aspects of silviculture of both the native hardwood and exotic softwood forests are in progress, and there are research projects also into protection, hydrology, other environmental effects, pathology, and planning techniques.

The methods of regenerating the forests after harvesting and establishing new crops are under continuing investigation. Studies are made of the soils, fertilisers and techniques in use in nurseries, methods of preparing the sites for planting and seeding, the control of weeds, the treatment of seeds and seedlings, techniques for assessment of the success of establishment in each case, and the fertiliser requirements of the growing crops in various types of soil.

In studies of the genetics of the main timber species, outstanding specimens are sought for use as sources of seed for future crops. Progenies of the selected trees are grown from seed and planted out for trial in several locations. The selected trees are propagated also by grafting for breeding and seed production purposes.

Changes in the productivity of sites used for successive crops of radiata pine are being studied in large experiments in two districts. Both native and exotic species are being tried under intensive cultivation and irrigation with drainage and sewerage effluent waters at several inland locations where economic disposal of wastes will be very beneficial.

Many experiments in the forests and laboratories are concerned with fungi and insects which are harmful to the forests, including the cinnamon fungus (*Phytophthora cinnamoni*), the honey fungus (*Armillaria*), the needle cast fungus (*Phæocryptopus gæumannii*), the caterpillar of *Uruba lugens* which defoliates red gums, and the stick insect (*Didymuria violescens*).

Research into the ecology of birds and animals in the forests is conducted by surveys of the distribution and abundance of the numerous species in the habitats formed by different species of plants in the various layers of forest vegetation, especially in streamside reserves and corridors of native vegetation in plantations, in stands of seedlings and saplings, and the mature forests adjoining harvested areas. The hydrologic effects of native forests and softwood forests and the ecological effects of wildfires and controlled fires also are under investigation.

Fire research is concentrated on the behaviour of fires in various types of forests under particular conditions of temperature, wind, and humidity. The fuel which accumulates on the forest floor is studied to determine the progress of drying and the effects on fire intensity and rate of spread.

Information for planning the management of forests is assembled by analysis of growth measurements and preparation by computer of comprehensive predictions of the quantities and sizes of timber in forests of various species and ages as the stands develop under different patterns of use.

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FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

FISH AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Fisheries and Wildlife Division

Introduction

Until the 1940s fisheries and wildlife activities in Victoria were mainly restricted to limited enforcement programmes and the stocking of streams and lakes with trout.

Before Federation the functions were the responsibility of the Department of Trade and Customs, and after 1901 were transferred to the Department of Public Works. In 1909 the activities were taken over by the Department of Agriculture, and in 1913 a Fisheries and Game Branch was formed, under the control of the Chief Secretary. In 1933 a 5 shilling (50 cent) trout licence was introduced and by 1940 the Branch had an annual budget of \$21,000.

The development of a research and management organisation began in the 1940s. By 1952 the Branch had a staff of 40 with a budget of \$82,000, \$5,000 of which was spent on research. Research into ducks resulted in a £1 (\$2) game licence being introduced in 1959.

In January 1973 a Ministry of Conservation was formed, and the functions and the Branch became the Fisheries and Wildlife Division in the new Ministry. By then there were 250 people on the staff and half of the \$1.8m budget was spent on research.

Conservation research had become a most important function by 1973 and there were 18 scientific officers and 45 support staff in the Marine Pollution Section of the new Division.

Research also covered a variety of other fields including commercial marine fishing, inland stream and lake stocking, and fauna control and environmental studies.

The fauna of Victoria, the fish, mammals, and birds, can be placed in two categories. The first category comprises the species which have special value as forming part of the unique ecosystem of the continent and which, because of environmental changes taking place about them, require skilled management of their populations if they are to be maintained. The majority of native freshwater fish, many of the marsupials, and some birds fall into this category.

The second category contains those which because of their abundance and capacity for survival are available for food or provide recreation for the community. Examples are large numbers of fish species, mostly sea water types, ducks, quail, and deer.

Wildlife research

Historically most wildlife management and research in Victoria has been oriented towards game or pest control. Work of this nature is continuing, but in

recent years the need to undertake other kinds of research has been recognised. This additional requirement may be related to a general community interest in conservation.

At one time control of wild animal pests in agriculture and forestry was approached on the basis of exploring techniques of getting rid of many of the offenders as quickly and cheaply as possible. This older approach has gradually evolved into what might be called the specialised management of wildlife which requires the basic understanding of the ecology of each species, its relationship with other species, and the use of that knowledge as a basis for control. The control of rabbits by myxomatosis is an example. Studies of native fauna in Australian universities have influenced this change in approach. The knowledge gained has been of great potential value to the wildlife manager.

Research undertaken by the Fisheries and Wildlife Division is oriented towards providing a better basis for management decisions. These are now increasingly directed towards conservation, although the long established programmes such as the study of ducks and seals will continue, even if on a smaller scale.

Research, which has long-term objectives, or objectives which are difficult to define, does not easily attract the necessary funds. This type of research contrasts with that in which short-term objectives have popular appeal. Recently government support has been made available for a number of such longer term projects which would not have previously attracted financial assistance.

Current wildlife research studies

A survey and classification of wet-lands of Victoria is now in progress. Although this work has strong links with game management objectives, its significance is much greater because for the first time inland waters are being related to wildlife survival. From the results it may be possible to draw up a list of priorities for conservation on the basis of their value to many species beyond those of game interest.

Similarly, a general survey of the distribution and abundance of animals and birds in Victoria is a long-term undertaking which will provide the basic information for which future changes in the status of wildlife can be measured.

To accelerate the gathering of information about species requiring urgent attention, the Division has funded and supervised a number of projects being undertaken by universities and other organisations. One project is being carried out at Yellingbo Swamp on the helmeted honeyeater, while in other parts of the State the peregrine falcon is being studied. The latter has a declining world-wide population, apparently as a result of the effect of pesticides which reduce the strength of its egg shell.

Another co-operative study concerning the ecology is that on native rodents which will lead to a better understanding of their susceptibility to fire in heath-land. In the forest environment it is hoped that some of the detrimental effects of commercial forestry on native animals may be reduced by a programme developing artificial lairs and nest boxes.

Reserves management

Fish and wildlife require a congenial environment if they are to thrive, or in some cases even survive. Therefore, to offset ever increasing demands made by an expanding human population, areas reserved for the natural propagation and maintenance of fauna and fish must be adequate. To add to the existing 53 reserves, totalling 63,450 hectares, a further 1,297 hectares have been purchased at a cost of \$144,000. These additions mainly add to areas already reserved. In order to be self sufficient, the Division's policy is directed to making reserves large and free from undesirable influences exerted on them by surrounding land which may be used for agricultural or other purposes. A

continuing land purchase programme is in operation, and about 7,400 hectares have been added to State Wildlife Reserves since they were first established in 1958.

With the development and management of reserves, attention has been given to a number of selected species for liberation into suitable areas. For the first time the bustard or plains turkey has been successfully bred and raised in captivity, and it is hoped that this species might be available in sufficient numbers to begin a liberation programme over the next ten years. Other species which have declined because of the impact of human settlement and agriculture are the Cape Barren goose and magpie goose. These species are already being bred and liberated into areas they formerly inhabited. In the animal world a similar project is being carried out for hog deer. The deer are trapped on Snake Island near Corner Inlet and transferred to the Dutson Downs—Lake Reeve region of Gippsland.

Monitoring habitat

Visual observation often indicates that physical interference has unfavourably affected the indigenous animal inhabitants, but at other times the interference may be much less apparent and sometimes insidious.

However, the cost of monitoring and thereby forecasting threats to all of the State's habitats is excessive. Too often, therefore, corrective action can only be taken after an adverse effect on land or water is apparent in the animal or fish populations, usually by an increase in the number of fish or animal deaths or by an easily detectable decline in numbers.

Lake Burrumbeet near Ballarat was the subject of investigation after excessive input of pollutants into the lake was first indicated by the production of dense masses of algae which caused the death of fish and livestock. Similar signs in the Gippsland lakes have led to a comprehensive study of the lake system. This will incorporate investigations of water movement, inventories of aquatic and land species, and basic measurements of productivity, all of which are essential to the development of effective conservation policies and management techniques.

Fisheries management

The practical management of fisheries in Victoria is complex in the freshwater environment. Water and habitat, because of their susceptibility to physical and chemical influence, play an important role in determining the range and density of fish populations. In the sea the primary concern is the continued adequate yield of fish for either the fishing industry or recreation, or both.

Victoria's commercial fisheries provide about 20,000 tonnes of fish worth around \$11m annually and thus considerable research and management are directed towards this industry. The Division is also aware of the importance of the recreational demands on the estuarine and inshore fish stocks. Some of the salt water species which are of primary importance to the fresh fish market (which constitutes about 17 per cent of the total Victorian catch) are also sought by anglers. Snapper, whiting, and flounder are examples, and in the case of snapper it is estimated that the quantity of the commercial catch is matched by that taken by amateur fishermen.

Unlike the recreational fishermen of the inland lakes and streams, those amateurs who fish the bays and coastal waters of Victoria do not contribute to the special research and development trust funds partly financed from licence fees. Because of this, money set aside for marine fisheries investigations is mainly channeled towards commercial fisheries, which do make a contribution through substantial licence payments.

Abalone, lobster, scallop, and estuarine species, for some years Victoria's most valuable and heavily exploited fisheries, have been the subjects of intensive

management. The number of fishermen and boats in these fisheries has been limited and fixed by licensing irrespective of any change in the "health" of fisheries.

To allow some flexibility in exploitation with changes in abundance, the Fisheries Act has been amended and two joint government/industry advisory committees have been established. The first, a management committee, makes recommendations to the Minister in charge of fisheries (the Minister for Conservation) on the number of persons or units which should be licensed in each particular fishery, as well as providing referred advice on fisheries management. The second committee is a licensing panel which makes recommendations on all applications for fishing licences. It also reviews each licence every three years to check on holders who become inactive in the industry. The industry provides voting members for these committees.

To obtain data on which management strategies can be based, research is being undertaken on important fisheries. The abalone reefs of Victoria have been charted and the results indicate that there are about 6,000 hectares of productive habitat for the major reef species, the blacklip abalone. Tagging and other techniques have demonstrated that an abalone takes from four to five years to reach marketable size. About 40 per cent of those greater in size than the legal minimum length are removed each year either by fishermen, or by death from natural causes. Such information represents valuable management data. Similar life history studies are being undertaken for the edible school and gummy shark, scallops, lobsters, and eels. To complement these biological studies, statistics provided by fishermen and special fish measurers are compiled and analysed.

The Division maintains an advisory service which provides skilled officers to assist those fishermen with problems related to fishing gear or fishing methods.

The following table shows certain particulars about the fishing industry in Victoria for the years 1971-72 to 1974-75 :

VICTORIA—FISHERIES : MEN, BOATS, AND EQUIPMENT

Year	Registered crew members	Boats registered		Value of nets and other equipment
		Number	Value	
			\$'000	\$'000
1971-72	1,534	808	6,237	1,329
1972-73	1,573	806	7,090	1,390
1973-74	1,530	781	8,805	1,597
1974-75	1,533	772	9,469	1,633

The following table shows the catch of fish, crustaceans, and molluscs for the years 1971-72 to 1974-75 landed at Victorian ports irrespective of the waters in which they were caught. Up to and including 1973-74, fish, etc., landed by Victorian fishermen in South Australia are also included.

VICTORIA—FISHERIES : QUANTITY OF CATCH (tonnes)

Year	Fish (a)	Crustaceans	Molluscs	Total
1971-72	15,893	799	10,416	27,108
1972-73	10,768	859	14,380	26,007
1973-74	10,138	684	10,188	21,010
1974-75 (b)	9,445	387	9,084	18,916

(a) Includes freshwater.

(b) Collected from main points of disposal. Collected from fishermen before 1974-75.

Trust fund projects

Trust funds now have a special relevance to the maintenance and development of inland fisheries. A recent amendment to the Fisheries Act made provision for anglers' fees to be paid into the Fisheries Research Fund. A significant increase in these fees has now permitted an annual commitment averaging \$200,000 to projects which would otherwise not have been undertaken.

One such project is the study of the Seven Creeks River System, a small tributary of the Goulburn River. In the past it has supported natural populations of Macquarie perch and trout cod which in recent times have been restricted to a limited stretch of the stream by changes in the environment and the introduction of carp. Because the Seven Creeks is one of the few remaining streams in which trout cod and Macquarie perch are known to breed, it is being used to provide the information on home range and movements of these species, their food requirements, growth, and spawning which will be used in the search for methods of artificial propagation and rearing. Both these species are regarded as endangered.

Quinnat Salmon

The Quinnat salmon, a north American species, has attracted the attention of some anglers since the first importation in egg form ten years ago. From these, nearly 20,000 yearlings resulted and most of these were released into Lake Purrumbete in July 1967. The balance was held at the Division's Snob's Creek Hatchery in an attempt to develop and maintain a domestic stock for the subsequent regular supplies of yearling Quinnat for liberation into Victorian waters. Another consideration was the possibility of a Commonwealth Government ban on the importation of live salmonid fish and eggs. The Commonwealth has since imposed the ban.

In 1976 sufficient progress had been made with the artificial spawning and rearing of young Quinnat salmon to permit the stocking of about 15,000 yearlings into Lake Purrumbete which was followed by a closure to fishing to allow the young fry to grow. Six months later the lake was opened and over 2,000 anglers participated in the catching of the salmon which had then grown to about a kilogram in weight.

European Carp

In Victoria over the past decade the introduced species known here as European carp has received considerable attention as a threat to native fish and wildlife habitat. Although the harmful effects of this species are still being investigated, their present numbers have prompted the development of a small commercial fishery. Electro-fishing techniques which send a direct current through the water stunning the carp in readiness for easy netting have been employed. In the year 1970-71, when this method was first permitted, the carp catch was 1.1 tonnes, increasing to over 500 tonnes by 1975-76.

There is now some evidence that in particular waters electro-fishing operations are reducing carp numbers considerably, making it more difficult for the operator to maintain the supply demanded by the pet food manufacturers. Thus, the use of carp fishing as a means of lowering carp numbers below the level which has a marked impact on native fish and wildlife is thought to be limited. Carp is marketed as either fresh fish for human consumption, bait for the rock lobster fishery, or for use in the manufacture of pet food. Prices in late 1976 were about \$180 per tonne.

Angling information

One of the questions of great importance to anglers is where and when to catch fish. In many cases information regarding particular species and size is also sought. To answer these questions, the Division has published an Angling Guide

which lists over 500 inland angling waters in Victoria and describes the type of water, the surrounding country, and any special problems or fishing restrictions likely to be encountered. The Guide lists the fish type, their abundance and expected size, and in some cases it also gives advice on the best times to go fishing and the methods most likely to succeed. This publication has been in great demand since the first edition was launched.

Water pollution

The sea has been the ultimate destination of the debris of weathering for millions of years. Common salt (sodium chloride) represents 3.5 per cent of sea-water. Small amounts of heavy metals have accumulated, so that around the coasts zinc, copper, lead, copper-nickel, cobalt, and chromium are measurable in parts per thousand million, and other metals such as silver and cadmium at about one-hundredth of that level. Insignificant though these levels may appear to be, on a world-wide basis they represent the sea as a repository for many hundreds of thousands of tons of metallic residues.

The animals and plants of the sea have evolved in this environment, and in many cases have developed mechanisms to make use of the elements. Examples are the incorporation of vanadium and copper into respiratory enzymes of marine organisms and of bromine into shell pigments. Many marine fishes and molluscs also have the ability to concentrate (or perhaps an inability to excrete) heavy metals such as mercury, zinc, and cadmium, to levels far in excess of need, and thus represent a toxic hazard to consumers. There are two groups of marine animals that have this characteristic. One is the group known colloquially as shellfish (molluscs and crustacea). The other is a broad grouping of active, long-lived, predacious fish—most of the sharks, snapper, tuna, and similar species.

Even in unpolluted waters, the mercury content of fin-fish may be relatively high, and in the case of molluscs and crustacea, the levels of zinc, copper, and cadmium are higher, by about one hundred thousand times than the concentration in the sea itself. In areas that receive industrial waste, the levels are even higher, and in recent years the contamination of fish has caused concern in many parts of the world.

The need for water quality management in both marine and freshwater environments, of little concern a hundred years ago, has been increasingly recognised in recent years. Continued population growth, urbanisation, and rapid technological change have increased demands for water supplies. The same factors have increased the output of pollutants, tending to reduce the capacity of clean freshwater resources to meet such increased demands.

Although it is possible to purify contaminated water sufficiently for almost any purpose, the costs are high. It is far better to prevent water pollution, or to limit it to levels that do not cause environmental problems.

In considering the suitability of water for fish and wildlife, there are a number of paradoxes. Water that is chemically pure will not support aquatic life. Water that is quite suitable for drinking purposes may be toxic to fish because of the presence of minute quantities of zinc and copper. Water that contains negligible amounts of mercury or pesticide residues may support healthy populations of fish, but accumulated amounts of these residues in the fish make them unsuitable or even hazardous to human health if consumed regularly or in large amounts.

In any broad grouping of animals, there are certain species which depend for their food supply on what is known as a food chain. These predator groups include eagles, hawks and owls (amongst the birds), snapper, sharks and barracouta (among the fishes), and carnivorous mammals including, of course, man himself. Accumulation of residues through the food chain may eventually lead to physiological changes, reduced activity, and impaired reproductive success.

At a point short of these effects, the animals may appear normal in all respects, but this normal appearance can change suddenly with seasonal changes or shortages of food.

It is necessary to understand the range of synthetic materials that man uses for control of diseases, pests, and weeds in agriculture, and the inorganic and organic waste products of industry that are discharged into the air, the streams, and estuaries. Nearly all of these, often at minute levels, will have undesirable effects on the environment.

In 1965, the Environmental Studies Section of the Fisheries and Wildlife Division undertook an investigation of residues of pesticides in fish, birds, and mammals. This work has provided a unique collection of data on pesticide residues in wildlife and fish populations in Australia.

Research into the accumulation of heavy metals in marine and freshwater species has become increasingly important. From the data accumulated so far there is no suggestion that the abundance or distribution of any wildlife or fish species is at present threatened by pollution, except in restricted areas close to heavily industrialised areas. However, there is enough evidence to suggest that the accumulation of heavy metal residues is a significant problem in one or two locations, and a potential problem in others.

The Marine Pollution Section became involved in the study of Port Phillip Bay in 1967. The work intensified in 1969 and culminated in the report *Environmental Study of Port Phillip Bay* published in 1973. The other participants in this Study were the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works and the Port Phillip Authority. A similar study of Western Port Bay was undertaken in 1973-74, and the *Westernport Bay Environmental Study* was published in 1975.

Environmental research has also been intensified in areas where water storages are being constructed (the Dartmouth Dam, Thomson River storage) and where power generating stations are proposed (Newport and Loy Yang).

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RURAL INDUSTRY*

FARMING IN VICTORIA

Land settlement

Beginnings

The first permanent settlement of the then Port Phillip District of the Colony of New South Wales occurred in 1834 when the Henty brothers "squatted" on Crown land at Portland. They were followed by Batman and Fawcner who in 1835 similarly squatted on the present site of Melbourne. Although squatting was illegal, settlement had extended some 130 kilometres inland by 1836.

Efforts were made to legalise the position of the squatters and in 1836 regulations were drafted to enable them to acquire for £10 as much land as they wished. This resulted in some very large holdings. At one time four pastoralists held approximately 3 million hectares of the District. By 1840 most of the southern and western parts had been occupied. Also, because of the favourable reports of Major Mitchell, who led an expedition through the area, pastoralists were bringing their flocks south of the Murray River, resulting in extensive settlement in northern areas from New South Wales.

Various Acts of Parliament were proclaimed to give the squatters security of tenure and to break up the large holdings and make land available to more people. However, by the use of "dummy settlers", vast areas of land still remained in the hands of a few.

The early settlers were all pastoralists. Such crops as were grown were for their own consumption and for food for livestock. With the large increase in population that came with the gold rushes and in the aftermath of the Irish potato famines, land-use had to be diverted from grazing to agriculture and large holdings had to be broken up to make land available to the small farmer.

In all, some ninety Acts of Parliament have been proclaimed dealing with land settlement. To enable closer settlement to take place, the Government re-purchased land from the original holders and then offered it for sale to small farmers to use for cropping instead of grazing. Full details of these Acts of Parliament can be found in the *Victorian Year Book* 1973.

*EDITOR'S NOTE.—This chapter has been re-structured. It is now divided into three main sections : Farming in Victoria (pages 349 to 367); Production (pages 367 to 391); and Services to Agriculture (pages 391 to 407). Individual topics link up to previous editions of the *Victorian Year Book*; even if their location now differs they can be traced through previous indexes. As new matter demands inclusion in the chapter, especially on the economic and financial side, it is necessary to shorten certain other topics. However, they will again be described fully in future editions of the *Victorian Year Book*.

Land occupation

The following tables show alienation and utilisation of Crown land in Victoria :

VICTORIA—ALIENATION OF LAND AT 30 JUNE 1976

Particulars	Area
	hectares
Lands alienated in fee simple	13,699,099
Lands in process of alienation	119,832
Crown lands	8,941,069
Total	22,760,000

VICTORIA—CROWN LANDS AT 30 JUNE 1976

Particulars	Area
	hectares
Land in occupation under—	
Perpetual leases	15,249
Grazing leases and licences	2,395,863
Other leases and licences	12,843
Reservations—	
Reserved forest	2,285,236
Timber reserves (under Land Act)	59,664
Water catchment and drainage purposes	85,653
National Parks (under National Parks Act)	227,320
Wildlife reserves	52,911
Water frontages, beds of streams and lakes (not included above)	342,328
Other reserves	117,255
Unoccupied and unreserved but including areas set aside for roads	3,346,747
Total	8,941,069

NOTE. Crown lands alienated in fee simple during the years ended 30 June 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, and 1976 were 24,323, 39,195, 33,019, 61,200, and 57,589 hectares, respectively.

Physical characteristics*Introduction*

In previous Year Books, the description of land utilisation in Victoria has been based on the division of the State into eight Agricultural Districts which were combinations of counties, i.e., land areas with immutable boundaries.

From this edition, land utilisation will be described in terms of twelve statistical divisions (see accompanying map), the standard Australian Bureau of Statistics regions which are combinations of local government areas forming coherent socio-economic zones. These regions were recently adopted by the Victorian Government for planning purposes. Statistical divisions are subject to change as local government areas change and as socio-economic conditions change. (See also pages 195 to 201.)

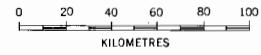
*Statistical divisions**Melbourne*

As the Melbourne Statistical Division is largely occupied by the metropolitan area, it is of comparatively small agricultural significance. Nevertheless there is quite a range of soils, climates, and agricultural activities.

The basalt plains stretch eastwards from the western plains to the mountains and hills. The topography in the west is quite flat, and hilly to mountainous in the north and east. The Mornington Peninsula comprises the southern boundary.

The predominant soils are Podsolc derived from basalt, sedimentary rocks, and unconsolidated sediments; and Red-Brown Earths. Other soils are the Kranzems and the peaty soils (very acidic, black, and consisting mainly of organic matter over clay subsoils). Rainfall varies from 475 mm in the west to 1250 mm in the east.

VICTORIA
STATISTICAL DIVISIONS



1976



NORTHERN MALLEE

WIMMERA

LODDON-CAMPASPE

GOULBURN

NORTH EASTERN

CENTRAL HIGHLANDS

EAST GIPPSLAND

SOUTH WESTERN

MELBOURNE

BARWON

EAST CENTRAL

CENTRAL GIPPSLAND

The western area has been well regarded for its hay and barley production. The peripheral shires in most of the remainder of the Division support mainly small farms with dairying, orchards, poultry raising, flower growing, and stud farming. Some of these areas are under wooded hills and mountains, although the land is much clearer to the south.

A recent development has been the proliferation of subdivisions into small farms, many of which are owned by city residents. Many of these properties are kept for recreation; others for small commercial ventures. Recreation is in fact a substantial industry in this Division, as there are a number of golf courses and country clubs. Another trend has been the industrialisation of areas away from Melbourne, e.g., Dandenong and Hastings, which has resulted in additional inroads into the rural areas.

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION : NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1975-76 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	<11	11-20	21-40	41-100	100+	
Meat cattle	1,910	111	44	6	3	2,074
Orchard and other fruit	261	120	132	54	7	574
Vegetables	158	104	125	81	36	504
Nurseries	114	58	61	51	20	304
Poultry	71	32	57	59	62	281
Potatoes	49	31	54	56	7	197
Other	1,139	481	257	83	17	1,977
Total	3,702	937	730	390	152	5,911

(a) Establishment is a term used in economic statistics and refers to the full range of activities at the smallest operating level of a business, which in general corresponds to a location. Establishments are classified according to their predominant activity based on the estimated value of commodities produced; the sum of these comprises the "estimated value of operations" of the establishment as a whole.

(b) The period covered in this and most subsequent tables in this Chapter is the 1975-76 season, which in general refers to the year ended 31 March 1976, but also includes activities which may have been finalised after 31 March (e.g., grape picking). In most of these the growing period occurred before 31 March.

Barwon

Barwon is one of Victoria's smallest statistical divisions and lies west of the south-west corner of Port Phillip Bay. It comprises nine shires. In the south, the main topographical feature is the Otway ranges, a steep mountainous region with high rainfall, ideally suited to forestry. To the north is the flat volcanic plain which is used mainly for grazing as well as a little cropping. Intermediate between these extremes are the coastal plains which have a mixture of soil types and topography.

Most of the soils are Podsollic, being derived from basalt, unconsolidated sediments, and sedimentary rocks. Others are Red-Brown Earths. The average annual rainfall varies between 450 mm and 1200 mm in various parts of the Division.

About 75 per cent of the Division is under primary production. The main agricultural industries are dairying, and beef and sheep raising, but there are also quite significant areas of cereal and oilseed crops as well as grass seed production, beekeeping, and pigs. Forestry is also important in and around the Otway Ranges.

There has been a tendency during recent years for farmers to go out of dairying. Beef and wool production are the main activities on the volcanic plains, and prime lambs are raised in the southern areas of the Division.

**VICTORIA—BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION : NUMBER OF
AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1975-76 (b)**

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)				Total establishments
	<11	11-20	21-40	40+	
Milk cattle	329	447	211	28	1,015
Meat cattle	754	49	29	12	844
Sheep	247	125	108	59	539
Other	434	192	178	144	948
Total	1,764	813	526	243	3,346

(a) See footnote to table on page 351.

(b) See footnote to table on page 351.

South Western

The South Western Statistical Division covers a large portion of the south west of Victoria, being bounded on the south by the sea and the west by the State boundary with South Australia. It is mainly located on volcanic and coastal plains, with some rising country in the south-east of the Division. Rainfall varies from about 500 mm in the extreme north to 1200 mm in the Otway ranges in the south-east corner. Temperatures are generally cooler away from the coast where the sea has an ameliorating influence during the winter.

Few rivers flow through the area, and those that do show a considerable variation in the content of dissolved salts. Lakes in the basalt areas vary from fresh water to brine. Underground water is widely available at fairly shallow levels with salt content varying from 1000 to 7000 parts per million.

Many of the soils have developed from lava flows with acid grey loams and sandy loams coming from the older flows. Some of the more recent lava has not weathered greatly and the soils from it are skeletal with stony rises. The dominant soil type is the one which is derived from basalt and unconsolidated sediments. Sub-dominants are derived from sedimentary rocks and the miscellaneous soil group. Soils in the red gum areas have a sandy topsoil with clay below.

A large proportion of the Division is farmed; the remainder is covered by natural forest or planted commercial forests. Substantial areas of the farmed land are under improved pasture.

The Western District, within this Division, is a traditional woolgrowing area. Sheep numbers fell during the early 1970s but are now recovering. Dairying is popular along the southern section and beef cattle are also raised. Numbers of the latter have begun to decline and the numbers of dairy farms and dairy cattle are also falling.

The main crops are oats, wheat, and barley. Oilseeds such as sunflowers, linseed and rape, have gained popularity during recent years.

**VICTORIA—SOUTH WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION : NUMBER OF
AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1975-76 (b)**

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	<11	11-20	21-40	41-100	100+	
Milk cattle	572	1,206	685	99	4	2,566
Sheep	399	424	561	252	39	1,675
Sheep and meat cattle	373	369	481	261	71	1,555
Meat cattle	1,149	175	97	28	5	1,454
Other	167	49	90	59	14	379
Total	2,660	2,223	1,914	699	133	7,629

(a) See footnote to table on page 351.

(b) See footnote to table on page 351.

Central Highlands

The Central Highlands are a very important statistical division, with Ballarat near its eastern boundary and Ararat near the west. The district is a mixture of extinct volcanic cores, basaltic plains, and uplifted sedimentary strata of Ordovician age. Elevation ranges from about 200 metres to 500 metres above sea level. The Great Dividing Range passes a few kilometres north of Ballarat, and the Pyrenees Range enters the north-west corner of the Division. The western section stretches into plains, and finishes near the Grampians.

The main soils are Podsollic, derived from basalt and sedimentary rocks; Kranozems are sub-dominant. Annual rainfall varies from 425 mm to 1050 mm. The main streams which rise in the area are the Wimmera, Avoca, Loddon, and Campaspe Rivers, flowing north, and the Mt. Emu, Fiery, Hopkins, Leigh, Woody Yallock, Moorabool, and Werribee flowing south.

About 75 per cent of the Division is farmed, the remainder being Crown land and forest. Most of the Crown land and forest is in the Daylesford-Trentham, Smythesdale, Enfield, and Mt. Cole areas.

The main agricultural produce comprises wool, prime lambs, potatoes, beef, cereals, and oilseeds, with some dairying and small seeds production. The plains produce very heavy crops of oats and good crops of wheat.

Improved pastures have increased the carrying capacity of the plains greatly and have improved soil fertility, enabling productive clover ley farming to be undertaken.

VICTORIA—CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1975-76 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	<11	11-20	21-40	41-100	100+	
Sheep	606	307	335	202	17	1,467
Meat cattle	727	47	18	4	..	796
Sheep and meat cattle	283	111	112	59	15	580
Potatoes	49	42	57	63	19	230
Other	429	147	163	109	22	870
Total	2,094	654	685	437	73	3,943

(a) See footnote to table on page 351.

(b) See footnote to table on page 351.

Wimmera

The Wimmera is one of Victoria's largest and most productive statistical divisions. It stretches broadly from the South Australian border in the west to Stawell in the south-east and Hopetoun in the north-east. It is primarily a large plain, sloping gently to the north, but has the distinctive Grampians Range of mountains on its south-east border.

The dominant soil groups are Grey and Brown soils of heavy texture (alkaline clay loams and clays over clay subsoils—friable calcareous self-mulching grey soils) and Podsollic soils derived from unconsolidated sediments. The sub-dominant groups are Red-Brown Earths, Mallee soils, Podsollic soils derived from sedimentary rocks, and the Miscellaneous Soil Group. Rainfall ranges from 350 mm to 880 mm a year.

Most of the area, except the uncleared desert country in the north-west and south-west of the Division, is farmed.

Cereal growing is the dominant agricultural industry, with heavy crops of wheat being produced in good seasons. Barley is grown primarily on the Rosebery Ridge between Beulah and Hopetoun, while oats and rye, which are grown in the lighter soils, are also produced. Some sunflowers have also been grown in recent years.

Grazing, which encompasses both the running of some excellent medium to strong Merino sheep flocks in the south and of fat lambs in the north, is also important. A number of beekeepers also use the flowering eucalyptus to advantage.

VICTORIA—WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1975-76 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	<11	11-20	21-40	41-100	100+	
Sheep and cereal	170	347	664	497	44	1,722
Cereal grains	165	260	561	470	54	1,510
Sheep	336	200	222	68	16	842
Other	385	137	119	79	20	740
Total	1,056	944	1,566	1,114	134	4,814

(a) See footnote to table on page 351.

(b) See footnote to table on page 351.

Northern Mallee

This large Division extends along the Murray Valley from the Kerang area to Mildura and on to the South Australian border. It is essentially a vast plain, sloping to the north-west from about 100 metres above sea level in the south to 35 metres at Lake Cullulleraine. Low superficial land forms of ridges and dunes are also present.

The dominant soil group is the Solonised Brown Soils (Mallee Soils)—alkaline brown sandy soils over more clayey highly calcareous soils. Several sub-dominant groups occur. These are grey and brown soils of heavy texture, Red Brown Earths, and Alluvial Soils. This Division is relatively dry, with rainfall ranging from 240 mm to 370 mm a year.

Most of the Division has been cleared for agriculture except for two major tracts of country along the South Australian border—the Sunset Country, south-west of Mildura, and the Big Desert which extends south into the Wimmera Division.

The main broadacre farming is cereal growing, associated with wool, prime lambs, and beef cattle. Wheat is the principal crop, followed in order by barley and oats. Dairying is conducted primarily in the irrigated country around Swan Hill and Kerang.

Horticulture is concentrated around Mildura, Robinvale, and Swan Hill. A high proportion of Victoria's grapes, for drying, table use, and wine, olives and citrus fruit are grown in this Division. Vegetables are also grown.

VICTORIA—NORTHERN MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1975-76 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	<11	11-20	21-40	41-100	100+	
Grapes	489	911	479	68	8	1,955
Cereal grains	76	110	294	567	112	1,159
Sheep and cereal	43	60	143	199	35	480
Orchard and other fruit	99	46	50	40	8	243
Other	585	284	200	78	23	1,170
Total	1,292	1,411	1,166	952	186	5,007

(a) See footnote to table on page 351.

(b) See footnote to table on page 351.

Loddon-Campaspe

The Loddon-Campaspe Division stretches from the Central Highlands in the south to the Murray River. The hilly and woody country of the south gives

way to flat treeless plains. Red-Brown Earths are the dominant soils. Sub-dominant groups are grey and brown soils of heavy texture (both friable and dense grey soils), Podsollic soils derived from sedimentary rocks, and alluvial soils. Rainfall ranges from about 350 mm to 650 mm a year.

Grazing in the south of the Division gives way to heavy cropping in the west and dairying on irrigated land in the north and east. Sheep are run in conjunction with cereal growing, and there are intensive poultry and pig raising industries in the Bendigo area.

VICTORIA—LODDON-CAMPASPE STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1975-76 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)				Total establishments
	<11	11-20	21-40	40+	
Meat cattle	1,269	97	31	14	1,411
Sheep	711	218	175	91	1,195
Milk cattle	263	398	331	67	1,059
Sheep and cereal	141	196	362	287	986
Sheep and meat cattle	284	125	107	53	569
Pigs	87	34	52	52	225
Other	510	181	219	191	1,101
Total	3,265	1,249	1,277	755	6,546

(a) See footnote to table on page 351.

(b) See footnote to table on page 351.

Goulburn

The Goulburn Statistical Division, which occupies an area on the east side of central Victoria, encompasses a wide range of topography and agricultural activities. From the mountainous part of the Great Dividing Range in the south, it stretches to the Murray River as a wide plain, much of which is known as the Goulburn Valley. In the north-west corner, the principal landscape features are treeless plains, old watercourses, riverside woodland, and swamps. The Goulburn, Loddon, and Campaspe rivers drain the area to the north.

The main soils are Red-Brown Earths (slightly acid brown loams over alkaline clay subsoils containing calcium carbonate) and Podsollic soils derived from sedimentary rocks (grey loams, silty loams, and fine sandy loams with a more or less bleached sub-surface over clay subsoils). A sub-dominant group of alluvial soils occurs. Rainfall varies from 430 mm to 1400 mm a year.

Most of the area, apart from the wooded hills, is farmed. Farming activities range from dairying (in the river valleys and highly productive irrigated country) to cereal growing; orchards, especially in the Shepparton and Cobram districts; and grazing. Irrigated cash crops of wheat or oilseeds (principally sunflowers) are becoming important. Vegetables are also grown.

During recent years there has been a decline in dairying, especially in the dry country, and, in the early 1970s, an increase in cattle raising. However, cattle numbers have since declined with the fall in prices for beef.

VICTORIA—GOULBURN STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1975-76 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	<11	11-20	21-40	41-100	100+	
Milk cattle	457	1,209	754	121	6	2,547
Meat cattle	1,313	182	102	31	5	1,633
Sheep and meat cattle	331	269	210	65	9	884
Orchard and other fruit	76	86	185	157	51	555
Meat cattle and cereal	62	72	56	22	..	212
Other	877	523	548	278	64	2,290
Total	3,116	2,341	1,855	674	135	8,121

(a) See footnote to table on page 351.

(b) See footnote to table on page 351.

North Eastern

The North Eastern Statistical Division is characterised by mountainous country and some highly productive river valleys. There is also some cultivable country in the north-west corner of the Division.

Two dominant soil groups occur—Podsollic soils derived from sedimentary rocks and a miscellaneous group comprised of Podsollic, peaty and skeletal soils, and red loams of the mountainous regions. Rainfall varies from 500 mm to 1900 mm.

Traditional agricultural industries have included cropping, particularly around Rutherglen and Yarrawonga; winegrowing in the Rutherglen-Wahgunyah district; dairying along the valleys; beef cattle, particularly in the upper reaches of the Murray River; and hop growing, stonefruits, walnuts, and a high proportion of Victoria's tobacco growing, in the Ovens Valley, centered around Myrtleford.

A recent innovation has been the attempt to grow oilseed crops, particularly lupins, in the higher rainfall area to the south and as an addition to the cereal rotation in the north. There have been increases in the area of vines, lucerne production, and the area irrigated; and a decline in hop gardens, due to higher yields from the currently recommended variety of hops.

VICTORIA—NORTH EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1975-76 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	<11	11-20	21-40	41-100	100 +	
Meat cattle	1,183	256	102	21	5	1,567
Milk cattle	154	272	185	34	..	645
Tobacco	35	29	100	149	30	343
Sheep and meat cattle	136	111	63	22	..	332
Other	359	146	183	96	21	805
Total	1,867	814	633	322	56	3,692

(a) See footnote to table on page 351.

(b) See footnote to table on page 351.

East Gippsland

East Gippsland covers a large area of south-east Victoria with the Great Dividing Range in the north, the New South Wales border on the north-east, and Bass Strait on the south. The Division can be divided into five main areas: (1) The coastal plain from south of Sale to Lakes Entrance, including the Gippsland Lakes. Here there are mainly sandy to sandy loam soils over clay or gravel. Sheep and cattle are the main industries in this area.

(2) The foothills, undulating country which carries mainly sheep and cattle.

(3) The highlands, carrying sheep and cattle on undulating to steep country.

(4) The river valleys beginning in the west at the sources of the La Trobe and McAlister Rivers, and running east along the Tambo, Snowy, Cann, and other rivers.

(5) The productive irrigation district around Sale and Maffra.

Soils are mainly Podsollic, derived from sedimentary rocks, and the Miscellaneous Soil Group. The sub-dominant group comprises Podsolis derived from unconsolidated sediments. This Division has quite a wide range of annual rainfall varying from 520 mm west of Bairnsdale to 1150 mm in the mountains.

Apart from major areas of development in the plains in the western part of the Division which includes the irrigated area around Sale and Maffra, and the Omeo and Gelantipy districts, most agriculture is confined to the river valleys.

Beef cattle, sheep, and dairying are the most important livestock industries in the area. There is little broadacre cultivation. Vegetables are grown on the

river flats at Lindenow and Orbost. The main crop, beans, is harvested green and sent to Melbourne to be frozen. Other crops include edible beans, sweetcorn, capsicums, and gherkins.

VICTORIA—EAST GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1975–76 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)				Total establishments
	<11	11–20	21–40	40+	
Meat cattle	822	143	58	26	1,049
Milk cattle	167	258	188	50	663
Sheep and meat cattle	147	133	120	40	440
Other	215	84	64	46	409
Total	1,351	618	430	162	2,561

(a) See footnote to table on page 351.

(b) See footnote to table on page 351.

Central Gippsland

Central Gippsland is bounded on the south by Bass Strait, on the north by the mountains, on the west by an irregular line running north from near Wonthaggi, and on the east by a diagonal line passing just east of Sale. The main part of the area consists essentially of two mountain systems—the foothills of the Great Dividing Range and the Strzeleckis—separated by an east-west trough known as the Great Valley of Victoria. The remainder consists of low lying hills and coastal plains.

The average rainfall ranges from 900 mm to 1,150 mm over most of the area, falling to about 700 mm at Yarram and 760 mm in the vicinity of Western Port Bay. The Division has a large number of soil-types ranging from sands to clays and loams, with some acid swamp soils and calcareous sand dunes. The dominant group is the Podzols, derived from sedimentary rocks and unconsolidated sediments. Krazozems also occur.

There are about 6,000 rural establishments, a substantial portion of which are under pasture. The main improved pasture species are perennial ryegrass, cocksfoot, white clover, and subterranean clover.

The main agricultural and pastoral industries are potato growing, fruit growing, vegetables, dairying, beef raising, and fat lamb production. Other industries include forestry, coal mining, and sand mining. There are several milk processing factories and an important paper mill in the Division.

VICTORIA—CENTRAL GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1975–76 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	<11	11–20	21–40	41–100	100+	
Milk cattle	806	1,716	894	113	4	3,533
Meat cattle	1,280	201	103	26	4	1,614
Other	364	153	172	130	27	846
Total	2,450	2,070	1,169	269	35	5,993

(a) See footnote to table on page 351.

(b) See footnote to table on page 351.

East Central

The East Central Statistical Division forms a very narrow corridor between what is virtually Melbourne's metropolitan area and Central Gippsland which has Moe as its approximate geographic centre. The East Central Division stretches from Bass Strait to the Upper Yarra area of the Great Dividing range.

The soils are mainly Podsollic, derived from sedimentary rocks and unconsolidated sediments (sandy loams over clay subsoils and deep sands). Other groups include peaty soils and Kranozems (red loams). Rainfall is fairly uniform at about 900 mm to 1000 mm a year. Some of the Division is still under forest, scrub, and Crown land. There is a relatively small orchard industry around Pakenham, some berry growing in the hills and dairying in some of the valleys. There are a number of small farms engaged in potato growing and flower production, and some stud properties.

**VICTORIA—EAST CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF
AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1975–76 (b)**

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)				Total establishments
	<11	11–20	21–40	40+	
Meat cattle	275	37	9	3	324
Milk cattle	74	155	70	5	304
Other	81	30	33	17	161
Total	430	222	112	25	789

(a) See footnote to table on page 351.

(b) See footnote to table on page 351.

Land improvement

*Forest clearing**

Before settlement, much of Victoria was covered by forests of various kinds. There were magnificent mountain ash forests in areas of higher rainfall, such as West Gippsland and the Otway ranges, and patches of sub-tropical rain forest species in East Gippsland. In the eastern highlands, alpine forest gave way to snow gums and alpine meadows above the snowline.

Large areas were covered by dry sclerophyll forests consisting of such trees as stringybark and peppermint. On many of the river flats and plains there were open woodland forests of red gum and yellow box. In some of the wetter coastal areas tea tree and other species grew thickly. In the Mallee in the north-west of the State, there were large areas of mallee scrub, in which multi-stemmed eucalypts rose from ligno-tubers below the ground.

The first effect of these forests on land settlement was that land was settled most quickly in the parts that were not covered, or only sparsely covered, by forest.

The gently undulating basalt plains of western Victoria were dominated by grasses, with trees and shrubs occurring only along the steep-sided watercourses. This grassland was rapidly taken into sheep runs in the earliest days of settlement during the 1840s, and quickly became widely renowned for wool production.

Open woodland, such as the red gum lands, in which red gum and yellow box grew as large trees forming an open canopy above natural grasses and sparse shrubs, provided grazing immediately for flocks and herds.

In the high plains of Victoria where winter snow prevented the growth of trees, grazing was available for sheep and cattle during the summer, but the grazier had to have a lowland property on which the stock could be grazed during winter.

In the Mallee, pastoralists stocked most of the better grazing country during the 1840s, mainly in the lightly forested plains along the Murray River and the intermittent inland streams. The areas of mallee scrub were not generally settled by pastoralists because the ground feed was poor, water was scarce, and it was difficult to muster stock in the scrub.

Settlers who took up forested land did not necessarily choose the land that was easiest to clear; they assumed that the forest cover indicated something

* This article should be read in conjunction with Chapter 1.

about the fertility of the soil and the amount and reliability of the rainfall. In fact, because the growth of vegetation depends as much on moisture as on soil fertility, the kind of forest cover was not an infallible guide to the richness of the soil. But the pioneers had no soil testing facilities, and they used what indicators they had: the nature of the forest cover, the colour and texture of the soil, and local experience of the climate.

Mountain ash and blue gum land, for example, was selected and cleared before the land covered with stringybark and peppermint in a particular district. Long after all the land in a district was cleared, it was described according to the nature of its original cover, as for example, blue gum land, or in the Wimmera, buloke land and plains (originally treeless) land.

Most of the early clearing was done by muscle power and the axe. It was followed up by piling the timber and scrub into heaps or rows, allowing it to dry, and burning it. The intensity of the "burn" was on some lands of vital importance in killing the stumps of the vegetation and retarding or preventing regeneration.

In many cases the bigger trees were left standing, either ringbarked or killed by huge forest fires; they stood for decades as grey limbless pillars while the pasture on which the farmer's livelihood depended grew at their feet.

In the Mallee the lighter timber and scrub was cleared by rollers, drawn by teams of bullocks or horses, that could flatten up to four hectares (10 acres) a day. The scrub was allowed to dry, and was then burned. The mallee stumps remained in the ground; it was common practice to sow the area with wheat, harvest it with a comb stripper and then burn the straw, which would in some cases burn fiercely enough to kill the suckers of the mallee roots that had grown in the crop.

Stump-jump implements were first used (in South Australia) about 1876 and were improved in the 1880s and 1890s. The mouldboards or discs of stump-jump ploughs were pivoted and could rise independently of the others to ride over obstructions in the ground; they made it possible to cultivate recently cleared land without grubbing out all the stumps by hand labor.

The forests provided the settler with timber for fuel and for building houses, sheds, and fences. Nonetheless, the lack of trees on the volcanic plains of the Western District made them attractive to settlers. Timber and fuel could be carted to the property from elsewhere as required, and the local stone was used for building houses and sheds.

The clearing of Victorian farmland was not conducted according to an overall plan of rational land-use. For example, some very steep land in the Strzelecki ranges was cleared, and the families that settled it endured heartbreaking hardship.

The part played by trees in the water balance of some areas was not readily apparent, and over-clearing in some cases caused problems. In some of the red gum plains of Western Victoria the deep-rooted, evergreen red gums, with their tremendous leaf area, had transpired huge amounts of water every year. After they were cleared, increased quantities of water percolated through the topsoil above the impermeable clay subsoil, taking salt from the soil with it. The salt became concentrated at the bottom of slopes, damaging the pastures. Attempts are now being made in some areas to re-establish trees in order to reduce the amount of water that flows down the slopes.

It is not clear why some settlers felled or ringbarked so many of their red gums, as good pasture grows right up to the trunks of the trees. Some settlers completely cleared the land, by axe and shovel, while others left many of the trees, and their properties have an open parkland appearance. On smaller farms, where hay is made in small paddocks, the sticks that fall from trees can jam or break mowers and haymaking machinery, and that was one reason why all the trees were cleared from some paddocks.

Much of the land that was not cleared by the axe and fire was cleared after the Second World War by heavy machinery. Tracked diesel tractors equipped with tree-pushers and bulldozer blades cleared land much more quickly than the old hand methods, but at considerable cost.

Large areas were cleared by two tracked tractors operating as a team, dragging a chain or wire between them and pulling over all the lighter trees and scrub between their parallel paths. In some cases a huge steel sphere was dragged at the middle of the chain, keeping it several feet above the ground and allowing it to pull over trees more effectively. Larger trees were pushed over by a third tractor equipped with a tree-pusher. Huge areas of the Heytesbury forest of Western Victoria have been converted into dairying land by these methods. The uprooted vegetation was pushed into rows, allowed to dry, and then burned.

It is now not always profitable to clear forested land for farming, even by the most efficient mechanical methods. Indeed, some farm land in east Gippsland and south Gippsland is being planted to trees, mainly *Pinus radiata*, but in some areas to mountain ash, for the production of timber and paper. Few farmers have planted trees other than for windbreaks and for the production of timber and fuel for their own use. Commercial plantations of trees are generally made by public companies and the Forests Commission of Victoria.

Pasture improvement

A substantial amount of Victoria's beef, sheep, and dairy farming is carried out on improved pastures, which can support many more stock than native pastures. During the past 40 years, the area of improved pasture in the State has increased from about 2 million to 7 million hectares. Much of this increase has resulted from widespread use of superphosphate and subterranean clover. At present, improved pastures are based on introduced clovers, medics, and perennial grasses, such as ryegrass, cocksfoot, and phalaris.

There are still about 4 million hectares of unimproved (or "native") pasture in Victoria. These consist mainly of unproductive indigenous grasses with no leguminous species of any value, such as wallaby grasses, kangaroo grass, weeping grass, and spear grasses. They do not respond to fertiliser, and have a low carrying capacity.

Where annual rainfall is 750 mm or more, i.e., mainly south of the Divide, improved pastures of perennial grasses, white clover, and subterranean clover are used for intensive dairying and beef production. In the medium rainfall areas (500–750 mm) of north-east through to south-west Victoria, beef and sheep are run on pastures of perennial grasses and annual clovers, particularly subterranean clover. The remaining pastoral areas (250–500 mm rainfall) grow pastures of annual medics or clovers, with volunteer annual grasses such as barley grass, Wimmera ryegrass, and bromes, which are suitable mainly for sheep.

Irrigated pastures, based on highly productive perennial grasses and clovers, are grown on about 400,000 hectares of the northern plains, and about 40,500 hectares in southern Victoria, mainly in Gippsland. They are primarily used for dairying.

In the past 20 years, the use of fertilisers such as potash, nitrogen, molybdenum, and copper as well as superphosphate, has contributed greatly to increased pasture productivity. Other developments have included a more informed approach to pasture management and the introduction of improved cultivars of cocksfoot and phalaris grasses, and white and subterranean clovers.

Fertilisation

James Cuming, who arrived in Victoria in 1862, established the superphosphate industry in Australia, using bones and guano as a source of

phosphate. Later, rock phosphate was imported from the United States of America. Since the First World War, supplies of rock phosphate from Nauru, Ocean Island, and Christmas Island have provided almost all of the requirements for superphosphate manufacture in Australia. Recently, Christmas Island has become the major supplier, with Nauru remaining important, but Ocean Island providing little. Most of the sulphur used in the industry comes from Canada.

Since the 1920s, the need to topdress pastures with superphosphate for high productivity has become generally accepted, and soil fertility has been much improved by the practice. Although superphosphate is designed to supply mainly phosphorus, its contents of sulphur and calcium are also essential for plants in certain areas of Victoria. In 1975-76, 463,481 tonnes of superphosphate were used in Victoria of which 269,124 tonnes were applied to pastures. This represented an extraordinary fall in use and was associated with unfavourable conditions in the pastoral industries and, to some extent, with the rapid increase in the cost of superphosphate. Re-introduction of the Government bounty early in 1976 partly offset the increases in the cost of superphosphate.

While phosphorus and, to a lesser extent, nitrogen are the most important nutrients in Victorian agriculture generally, in certain areas potassium and sulphur are no less important. The use of nitrogenous fertiliser has become almost static in recent years and, despite the wide range of forms available, requirements are met mainly by ammonium nitrate, calcium ammonium nitrate, urea, and sulphate of ammonia. However, since the 1950s, there has been a rapid and continuing expansion in the use of potassic fertilisers in southern Victoria. Usually, potassium is applied to pastures as mixtures of muriate of potash and superphosphate. In Victoria, the trace elements molybdenum, copper, zinc, and cobalt are also supplied in a variety of mixtures with superphosphate.

Since the Artificial Manures Act was introduced in 1897, the law has required fertilisers to be sold according to a guaranteed analysis. Under the *Fertilizers Act* 1974 manufacturers must register the brands and analyses of their products with the Department of Agriculture. A list of registrations is published in the Victorian Government Gazette.

In 1975-76, 545,828 tonnes of artificial fertilisers were used on 916,590 hectares of wheat; 493,179 hectares of other cereal crops; 18,119 hectares of vegetables; 20,497 hectares of vineyards and orchards; 22,417 hectares of other crops; and 1,953,474 hectares of pastures. Superphosphate is the main fertiliser used on both crops and pastures and in 1975-76 amounted to 463,481 tonnes, or 85 per cent of the total artificial fertiliser used on all crops, and 269,124 tonnes or 83 per cent of that used on pastures.

VICTORIA—ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS

Year (a)	Crops			Pastures		
	Number of holdings	Area fertilised	Quantity used	Number of holdings	Area fertilised	Quantity used
		'000 hectares	'000 tonnes		'000 hectares	'000 tonnes
1971-72	22,147	1,585	237	33,827	3,763	684
1972-73	n.a.	1,565	232	34,274	4,277	782
1973-74	n.a.	1,547	240	35,374	4,488	869
1974-75	n.a.	1,383	223	n.a.	3,487	654
1975-76	n.a.	1,473	223	n.a.	1,953	323

(a) See footnote (b) to table on page 351.

Superphosphate, 1971

Irrigation

Information about water supply and land settlement can now be found in Chapter 13 of the Year Book, but previous references to this material when it appeared in this chapter are as follows :

Irrigation, 1962; Wimmera-Mallee region water supply, 1963; Flood protection, river improvement, and drainage, 1963; Underground water, 1964; Water supply in Victoria, 1964; Goulburn-Murray Irrigation District, 1965; Spray irrigation in agriculture and dairying, 1965; Private irrigation development, 1966; Water Research Foundation, 1966; River improvement, 1967; Rivers and streams fund, 1967; Dandenong Valley Authority, 1968; Water conservation, 1969; Water supply to Western Port, 1971; Lake William Hovell dam, 1972; River Murray Agreement and the River Murray Commission, 1972; Ten year plan, 1974; Millewa pipeline project, 1974; Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme, 1974; Millewa Scheme, 1975; Tarago-Western Port pipeline, 1975.

Private storage dams

Early Victorian pastoralists commenced constructing small private dams and weirs in the 1850s. Sir Samuel Wilson became one of the first developers of farm water supplies, when he built private weirs on creeks near his property at Longerenong and so diverted water, primarily for stock purposes. By the turn of the century small dams were being built throughout the State, particularly in areas near highly populated cities. Doncaster orchardists, for example, had built a vast network of dams by this time.

Due to the concentration on large-scale public irrigation schemes by successive Victorian Governments, the later development of private dams did not progress as rapidly as it did in other States. However, a start was made in 1944, when the Victorian Government passed the Farm Water Supplies Act, which established a scheme under which advances were made to farmers to finance farm water supply projects. The Act was administered by the Department of Lands. The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission formed a Farm Water Supplies Branch for the special purpose of providing advice to all farmers interested in taking advantage of its provisions.

In 1965, the Soil Conservation (Water Resources) Act was passed, which permitted the Soil Conservation Authority of Victoria to ". . . provide for landholders an advisory service with respect to the development and use of the water resources available to them". Under this Act, the Authority provides advisory, survey, and design services. A loan scheme to finance private soil and water conservation projects (the latter not to be located within declared irrigation districts), including the construction of private farm dams, was initiated in 1971. The Soil Conservation Authority assesses the technical feasibility of the projects and the Rural Finance and Settlement Commission of Victoria administers the financial aspects of the scheme. By the end of June 1976, over \$1m had been advanced to Victorian landholders on a long term, low interest basis.

Originally, in the 1850s, private dams were erected with a centre core of puddle clay. These dams were built up gradually from thin layers of materials set in place by using horse-drawn carts or barrows. Compaction of these thin layers was effected by the combined traffic of feet, both human and animal, and vehicle wheels. Later contractors, using horse teams and scoops, developed successful techniques of placing layers of soil, which were trodden down and compacted by the horses.

Horse power was gradually replaced by mechanised earth-moving plant during the Second World War. With the adoption of this equipment in private dam construction, it was reasonably assumed that improved compaction would result, but unfortunately this progress did not automatically follow. A major problem was that, when a bulldozer alone was used, many small dams suffered from inadequate compaction, because the tracks of bulldozers are designed to spread and not concentrate their load. In the absence at the time of suitable rollers, such as the modern sheepsfoot roller, many private dams failed because of insufficient compaction.

Today, Victorians spend about \$1.5m each year on private dam construction, and government engineers and agricultural officers ensure that contractors are aware of the need for correct compaction and moisture content when building dams. However, the costs of this work have risen steeply over recent years, and private dams for irrigation are now costing farmers about \$200 per megalitre.

One current problem in Victoria, particularly in the semi-arid regions, is the poor run-off from small catchments into private dams. The Soil Conservation Authority, in conjunction with the Agricultural Engineering Section of the University of Melbourne, is at present conducting a joint investigation into methods of developing low cost treatment of small catchments to provide an improved yield or run-off.

Plant diseases and insect pests control

The systematic study of plant diseases and insect pests in Victoria began in the 1880s with the appointments of the first Government Entomologist and Plant Pathologist.

Records around and prior to that period are sparse, but it is known Phylloxera almost destroyed the grape vine industry, and that codling moth on fruit, and locusts on pastures and crops, caused enormous losses in some years. Rust, which blighted wheat crops, devastated part of the vital food supply of the pioneers.

The Phylloxera problem was overcome by using resistant rootstocks for new vine plantings, but control of other important insect pests was generally restricted to relatively ineffective attempts on high value fruit and vegetable crops. The available insecticides, such as baits with arsenical compounds, kerosene and soap emulsions, nicotine sulphate, rotenone, pyrethrum, sulphur, and lead arsenate were too few, too expensive, too toxic or too phytotoxic for widespread use.

The discovery of the insecticidal qualities of petroleum oils and tar distillate was a major advance, which led to effective control of green peach aphid and various scale insects on deciduous fruits, but further advances had to wait until the late 1940s and the advent of the new synthetic organic insecticides. These included an increasing number of contact and systemic insecticides which were inexpensive, highly insecticidal, and persistent. They included such products as DDT, BHC, dieldrin, parathion, and schradan, which greatly affected agricultural pest control.

Fruit losses of up to 40 per cent from codling moth and Oriental fruit moth were reduced to negligible proportions by three to four well-timed sprays of DDT or azinphos, and aphid and caterpillar pests of vegetables were also successfully controlled for the first time.

The greatest impact, however, was felt in the pasture and field crop industry. Previously, economic control could not even be contemplated, but with new insecticides which were effective as well as inexpensive, successful control methods could be devised for controlling the pasture cockchafer which annually destroyed thousands of hectares of improved pasture, the plague locust which periodically invaded Victorian pastures and crops in dense swarms from northern States, and a number of hepialid and noctuid caterpillars which caused frequent and severe damage in particular regions.

There were, however, some disadvantages arising from the use of the new insecticides, such as persistence of toxic residues in the environment, production of insecticide resistant strains of some insect species, and heavy mortality of some beneficial predatory and parasitic insects, which led to increased numbers of some pests previously under biological control. For these reasons entomological

research has in recent years emphasised the need to integrate all appropriate control methods—insecticidal, biological, and cultural—for the optimum results in pest control.

A successful example has been the importation of parasites and the simultaneous reduction of spraying, which has led to satisfactory control of red scale, the major pest of Victorian oranges. Introduction of other wasp parasites and predatory mites has greatly reduced dependence on insecticides for the control of carrot aphid, green vegetable bug, and two spotted mite. Normally the predator or parasite must be supplemented by judicious applications of insecticides, and the insecticides must be carefully selected for minimal adverse effects on the beneficial insects.

Early work on plant diseases concerned their recognition and description, and the development of control measures using a limited range of chemical and other methods. Major advances in Victorian agriculture were made when the beneficial effects of small dressings of zinc sulphate in increasing the yield of cereals and other plants grown on Wimmera black soils were demonstrated. Later it was shown that one of the major disorders of flax, known as wither tip, was in fact caused by a deficiency of calcium and could be corrected.

Intensive investigations using a range of fungicides, developed after the Second World War, led to control measures for several fruit tree diseases, which greatly improved the quality of export canned and fresh fruit.

A major recent advance has been the recognition that many diseases of crops which are propagated vegetatively, e.g., potato and several ornamental plants, can be controlled by using disease-free propagating material; schemes have, in fact, been developed whereby specialist propagators multiply plants for commercial sowing, starting from a small nucleus stock from which viral, fungal, and bacterial diseases have been eliminated.

The emphasis in plant disease control, as in insect pest control is on integrated control, using chemicals when necessary in an environmentally acceptable way, in combination with other disease control methods such as resistance breeding, sanitation, and clean seed schemes.

Livestock diseases eradication

Most of the diseases of livestock which have been major problems to farmers in Victoria were introduced with the foundation stock from which the flocks and herds grew. For instance, the mite which causes sheep scab was present in the skin of sheep carried by the First Fleet, and other diseases were known to have been introduced with imported stock at later dates.

At the time Victoria was settled, the causes and nature of most infectious diseases were still unknown. Bacteria and viruses had not been discovered. Keen observers had noted, however, that it was possible to bring plagues and epidemics in livestock under control by means of quarantine, isolation, and, where appropriate, slaughter of diseased animals.

For many years before the appointment of the Honourable J. J. Casey as Victoria's first Minister of Agriculture in 1872, the Government and graziers had been active in controlling animal disease. The *Scab in Sheep Act* 1852 was part of a series of legislative enactments to enable sheep inspectors to be appointed for supervising the campaign to eradicate sheep scab from Victorian flocks. After two decades of effort, a significant decline in the incidence of infection with the skin mite of scab was achieved in the early 1870s. By 1876 it was possible to report complete eradication, some seventy-five years before older countries such as Britain and the United States of America eradicated the disease.

The development of an efficient disease control organisation under an able leader, Mr. E. M. Curr, proved its value when Victoria experienced and eradicated its first and only outbreak of foot and mouth disease in 1872. Soon afterwards in the same year, the Department of Agriculture was founded and the first Stock Diseases Act was proclaimed. The Cattle Compensation Act of 1924 and the Swine Compensation Act of 1927 were passed later and enabled funds provided by the livestock industries to be made available to pay compensation for stock necessarily slaughtered during disease eradication. The fear of economic disaster for individual stockowners was thus removed and this overcame their reluctance to report suspected disease.

Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia has been eradicated; the last outbreak occurred in 1966. The incidence of tuberculosis in Victorian herds of cattle has been reduced from about 10 to 15 per cent in the last century to a very low level in this one, by testing cattle and slaughtering reactors. The State is now provisionally free of tuberculosis. The campaign to control brucellosis in cattle has recently been intensified by the use of test and slaughter procedures as well as vaccination, and bovine mastitis is controlled by hygiene and antibiotics. Brucellosis and tuberculosis have almost been eradicated from pigs; Newcastle disease, Fowl plague, and Pullorum Disease of poultry have all been investigated and eradicated in the last forty-five years; and sheep lice and footrot of sheep are controlled by strict market inspection and compulsory treatment where necessary. By the use of vaccines and by burning the carcasses of animals dying from anthrax and the clostridial diseases such as blackleg, the incidence of these diseases and the consequent economic losses have been steadily reduced.

The quarantine service, for which the Department of Agriculture of Victoria acts on behalf of the Commonwealth Government, aims to keep Victoria free from foot and mouth disease and other serious animal diseases, despite the increased dangers of introduction from overseas by trade and migration.

Vermin and noxious weeds control

The control of pest animals and plants affects both the agricultural and pastoral industries of Victoria, as well as the forests and natural bushlands environments, such as wildlife and game reserves. The Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board, which was established in 1959 to work with the Department of Crown Lands and Survey, is responsible for intensifying the control of vermin and noxious weeds and implementing a philosophy of pest control.

The targets of the Board's operation are the 95 plants which are proclaimed noxious weeds, under the *Vermin and Noxious Weeds Act* 1958, throughout Victoria except in the Melbourne metropolitan area, and the eight proclaimed vermin animals, such as rabbits and foxes. Two birds, the sparrow and the starling, are also considered vermin. Blackberries, ragwort, and rabbits are the most serious pests in Victoria.

Noxious weeds and vermin control policy decided on by the Board is implemented throughout Victoria by 142 Departmental Land Inspectors under the supervision of eighteen regional Senior Land Inspectors. Each Land Inspector has a team of workmen together with appropriate equipment to carry out weed and vermin control, and is backed up by workshop and research facilities. The annual cost of maintaining this service to the rural community in Victoria is more than \$10.5 m.

As well as being responsible for maintaining a good working relationship with landholders, the Land Inspector is also responsible for the control of vermin and noxious weeds on Crown land, and as the Board has agreements

with many other government departments concerned with agriculture, forestry, national parks, roads, railways, municipalities and so on, he may also be called upon to carry out control work in these areas.

Land cultivation

The following table shows details of the broad utilisation of land under occupation in Victoria for agricultural and pastoral purposes for the season 1975-76:

VICTORIA—LAND IN OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL PURPOSES, 1975-76 (a)

Statistical division	Number of holdings (b)	Area of crops	Area of sown pasture and lucerne	Balance of holding (c)	Total area of holdings
		'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000 hectares
Melbourne	4,828	27,216	169,284	127,626	324,126
Barwon	3,354	41,469	324,382	160,861	526,712
South Western	7,687	51,998	1,349,172	502,606	1,903,776
Central Highlands	3,953	65,315	583,727	280,606	929,648
Wimmera	4,851	631,592	969,775	881,542	2,482,909
Northern Mallee	5,044	545,307	622,715	1,485,151	2,653,173
Loddon-Campaspe	6,479	246,705	727,640	750,308	1,724,653
Goulburn	8,105	172,367	787,543	637,399	1,597,309
North Eastern	3,671	48,010	329,342	494,015	871,367
East Gippsland	2,550	7,350	250,676	1,016,780	1,274,806
Central Gippsland	6,023	10,020	494,502	217,985	722,507
East Central	1,923	3,160	86,882	43,376	133,418
Total	58,468	1,850,509	6,695,640	6,598,255	15,144,404

(a) See footnote (b) to table on page 351.

(b) A rural holding is an area of land of 10 hectares or more in extent, used for the production of crops or for the raising of livestock and the production of livestock products. Rural holdings of less than 10 hectares operated by a legal entity with \$1,500 or more estimated gross value of agricultural operations are also included. In general, a holding corresponds to an establishment; however, an establishment can comprise more than one holding if their operational financial records are combined. (See also footnote (a) to table on page 351.)

(c) Balance of holding includes fallow.

Economic contribution

Gross value of agricultural production

The gross value of agricultural commodities produced provides a measure of the output from farming. The gross value of commodities produced is the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale prices realised in the principal markets. In general, the "principal markets" are the metropolitan markets in each State. In cases where commodities are consumed locally or where they become raw materials for a secondary industry, these points are presumed to be the principal markets.

Quantity data is, in the main, obtained from the Agricultural Census held at 31 March each year, and from supplementary collections which cover crops that have not been harvested at the time of the Census. Information covering such commodities as livestock slaughterings, dairy produce, and beefarming is obtained from separate collections and from organisations such as the Department of Primary Industry. Price data for commodities is obtained from a variety of sources including statutory authorities responsible for marketing products, e.g., the Australian Wheat Board, marketing reports, wholesalers and brokers and auctioneers. For all commodities, values are in respect of production during the year, irrespective of whether or when payments are made.

The gross value of agricultural commodities produced in Victoria during 1975-76 (\$1,256m) contributed 21.3 per cent of the Australian total of \$6,184m.

**VICTORIA—VALUE OF PRIMARY COMMODITIES PRODUCED
(EXCLUDING MINING)
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Year ended 30 June—			
	1973	1974	1975	1976
Crops—				
Cereals for grain	96,615	199,053	276,873	224,404
Hay	53,941	79,598	67,025	61,378
Industrial crops	16,973	20,558	22,491	23,168
Vegetables	39,435	61,064	62,371	73,270
Grapevines	27,971	38,555	37,453	37,477
Fruit	49,855	53,993	54,961	47,382
Other	19,053	23,081	19,245	17,120
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals—				
Cattle and calves	246,568	245,661	114,309	184,873
Sheep and lambs	106,809	103,958	58,410	75,225
Other	43,297	64,943	71,334	71,440
Livestock products—				
Wool	254,434	248,232	193,623	174,055
Dairy products	237,670	239,767	266,659	220,867
Other	33,434	42,038	45,869	45,353
Total	1,226,055	1,420,501	1,290,623	1,256,012

PRODUCTION

Introduction

In the following pages some detailed descriptions and statistical information about all the main crops, livestock, and livestock products produced in Victoria are given. The section deals, first, with the broadacre crops including wheat, barley, and oats; and then with the intensive crops including fruit and vegetables. The section then discusses livestock including sheep, cattle, pigs, poultry, bees, and goats, together with the various livestock products.

It should be noted that the statistical information is in terms of Statistical Divisions, *not* Agricultural Districts as in previous *Victorian Year Books* (see page 350 for further details).

Broadacre crops

The cereals wheat, barley, and oats, are the principal crops grown in Victoria. These, together with hay production, represent about 90 per cent of the total area sown, although there is some variation from year to year.

Wheat

Wheat is Victoria's largest crop. The average area sown in the ten-year period 1965–66 to 1974–75 was 1.20 million hectares, about 60 per cent of the State's total cropping area. The area under wheat is normally subject to fairly minor fluctuations. The 1968–69 season produced a Victorian record harvest of 2.47 million tonnes of wheat from 1.6 million hectares. However, this production coincided with a large Australian harvest and a saturated world wheat market. As only about 20 per cent of Victorian production is used for home consumption, the difficulties in marketing export wheat in 1969 led to considerable storage problems. To reduce production levels, the *Wheat Marketing Act* 1969 implemented the Wheat Delivery Quota Scheme which allocated deliveries in accordance with market demand and storage capacity. Quotas effectively reduced the area of wheat sown in 1970–71 to 760,000 hectares. Effective quota restrictions were removed by 1973–74 in response to a world demand for wheat, and the legislation ceased to operate from 30 September 1975. In 1975–76, 1.6 million tonnes of wheat were produced from 1.07 million hectares.

More than 90 per cent of Victorian wheat is grown in the Northern Mallee, Wimmera, and Loddon–Campaspe Divisions. The average annual rainfall in the main wheat belt varies from about 300 mm in the north-west to about

500 mm to 750 mm in the eastern and southern areas. With the exception of a small area of intensive cropping in the Wimmera, wheat is grown on a ley system of farming in which it is produced in rotation with fallow, pastures, and other crops, principally oats and barley. Surveys of the Wimmera have shown that many paddocks are under-cropped and that the potential exists to increase cropping intensity without risk to the stability of the farm system. Levels of soil nitrogen in the region are highly correlated with the ability to support cereal crops, and a soil nitrogen testing service introduced by the Department of Agriculture in 1974 now adds precision to the complex decision on cropping rotations within the ley farming system of the Wimmera.

Since the adoption of legume (subterranean clover or medic) based pastures into Victorian cropping rotations, nitrogenous fertilisers have found only limited application. Nitrogen is applied only in specific circumstances, namely, on light sandy soils and land infested with skeleton weed in the Northern Mallee, and on intensively cropped land in the Wimmera and southern areas. Superphosphate is applied at seeding to virtually all crops to correct a phosphorus deficiency inherent in nearly all Australian soils.

Diseases of wheat are not normally a major problem but in 1973-74 heavy losses were incurred through attack by stem rust, Septoria leaf spot, root diseases, and weather damage.

During the 63-year period from 1911 to 1973, stem rust occurred in some part or parts of Victoria, in varying degrees of severity, in sixteen seasons. In only four of these years, 1934, 1947, 1955, and 1973, did the disease cause heavy losses of production, 1973 being the heaviest on record. The only effective control is to breed disease-resistant varieties, a continuing project in Victoria since 1950. The main variety, Kalkee, which was released in 1976, is currently resistant to all known rust strains. Another disease problem, the ball smut fungus, is effectively controlled by the use of fungicide applied when the seed is graded. Crop failures following the use of seed which had been "pickled" with fungicide in 1973 and sown in 1974, and field experiments by the Department of Agriculture, emphasised the fact that "pickled" seed should not be carried over from one season to the next as seed viability is greatly reduced and re-sowing costs are high.

The most serious problem facing the cereal industries, wheat in particular, is the control of insect pests in grain storage, as the loading of wheat and other cereals for export is prohibited if insects are present. Strains of insects, resistant to rates of insecticides approved for the international grains trade, have developed. The grain insect campaign initiated by the Department of Agriculture in 1973 has improved awareness of farmers to the problem of ensuring the delivery of insect-free grains to the export terminal. Processors and retail outlets have also been encouraged to improve their standards of grain hygiene.

Wheat marketing in Australia is controlled by the Australian Wheat Board under the provisions of the present *Wheat Industry Stabilization Act* 1974 operating until 1978. This legislation provides for a guaranteed "stabilisation" price, adjusted annually on the basis of movements in export markets. When average export prices are higher than the stabilisation price, growers are required to contribute to a fund (subject to a minimum and maximum level.) These monies are used to maintain returns to growers should export prices fall below the stabilisation price. In the event of the fund being exhausted, the Commonwealth Treasury will provide an interest-free loan, up to a maximum of \$80m, to operate the plan.

Most wheat varieties grown in Victoria are of the soft white class. The environment generally does not favour the production of wheat of the harder types, although large areas of the newer hard variety Condor are now sown in north-west Victoria where wheat with protein content above the Victorian average is usually produced.

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN

Variety in order of popularity in season 1975-76	Season 1973-74		Season 1974-75		Season 1975-76	
	Hectares sown	Percentage of total area sown	Hectares sown	Percentage of total area sown	Hectares sown	Percentage of total area sown
Halberd	422,248	33.3	520,043	45.2	494,707	45.8
Olympic	216,579	17.1	302,574	26.3	323,061	29.9
Summit	204,305	16.1	122,199	10.6	109,521	10.1
Insignia	185,909	14.6	67,683	5.9	36,266	3.4
Pinnacle	50,468	4.0	32,921	2.9	29,566	2.7
Emblem	70,313	5.5	38,112	3.3	24,589	2.3
Heron	59,931	4.7	34,503	3.0	22,975	2.1
Condor	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	15,023	1.4
Insignia 49	36,399	2.9	13,283	1.2	6,916	0.6
Falcon	2,044	0.2	2,528	0.2	3,590	0.3
Sherpa	2,336	0.2	3,009	0.3	2,806	0.3
All other (including mixed and unspecified)	18,177	1.4	13,241	1.1	11,399	1.1
Total	1,268,709	100.0	1,150,096	100.0	1,080,419	100.0

(a) Included with "All other".

VICTORIA—WHEAT FOR GRAIN

Season	Holdings growing wheat	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare	A.S.W. (a)
	number	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	tonnes	kg/h.l.
1971-72	10,822	1,040	1,894	1.82	80.4
1972-73	10,428	1,087	1,405	1.29	82.3
1973-74	9,524	1,258	1,490	1.18	77.5
1974-75	9,156	1,141	2,091	1.83	81.2
1975-76	9,265	1,073	1,579	1.47	76.9

(a) Australian Standard White.

Australian Wheat Board, 1977; Grain Elevators Board of Victoria, 1977

Oats

Oats are sown for grain production, winter grazing, and hay production. The average annual area sown between 1970-71 and 1975-76 was 353,000 hectares of which about 80 per cent was harvested for grain, some of it after being grazed during the winter. During the last decade, oats have been displaced by barley as Victoria's second most widely grown cereal crop. This change has been most evident on the lighter soils where winter waterlogging is not a problem.

The predominance of oats in the higher rainfall areas has been maintained by the greater tolerance shown by oats to wet conditions and by the demand for oats for stock feed. About half of the oats produced in Victoria is held on farms or used as stock feed, especially during periods of seasonal shortage or in drought conditions. About a quarter of the crop goes to mills, but only a small fraction of this is processed for human consumption. The bulk of the "milled" oats is destined for incorporation in proprietary stock feeds or as unkilned oats for export. The remaining 25 per cent of the crop is exported as grain.

Unlike wheat and barley which are marketed through the Australian Wheat Board and the Australian Barley Board, respectively, oats are sold on the free market. Domestic prices are markedly affected by the size of the crops and pasture conditions during winter and spring.

Since 1972, the world feed grains market production base has been eroded by land being redirected to wheat production. As the U.S.A. provides 50 to 60 per cent of the total world trade in feed grains, the U.S.A. crop decisively influences the market. Other factors which can influence export markets include the general level of economic activity and the demand for coarse grains for lot-fed livestock enterprises. The dominant export market for oats is Japan which accounts for almost 80 per cent of Australian exports. Italy is the only other significant importer.

VICTORIA—OATS FOR GRAIN

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	tonnes
1971-72	329	449	1.36
1972-73	255	238	0.93
1973-74	271	233	0.86
1974-75	198	186	0.94
1975-76	243	282	1.16

Barley

Barley is now the second largest crop grown in Victoria. Barley production in Victoria (95 per cent of which is of the two-row type) increased significantly between 1965-66 and 1975-76. In 1975-76, a record 344,000 hectares of barley produced a record 445,000 tonnes harvest. By comparison, production in 1965-66 was only 73,000 tonnes from 78,000 hectares. So far, the Australian Barley Board in Victoria has been successful in selling this large increase in production.

During this period, impetus was added to an already established trend of increased production by the introduction of the Wheat Delivery Quota Scheme in 1969-70, which had the effect of reducing the area of wheat sown in the cereal belt. Barley proved to be the most popular alternative crop to wheat, particularly in the Northern Mallee. In other areas, oilseeds, such as rapeseed and safflower, were also prominent.

Increased wheat quota allocations in 1972-73 and 1973-74 resulted in a slight fall in the area sown to barley as land was diverted back into wheat. However, the general trend for increased production of barley in Victoria is well established and seems unlikely to suffer further significant reduction in the absence of a marked shift in the price ratios between the cereal crops. The provision of bulk handling facilities for barley by the Grain Elevators Board of Victoria since 1963 has contributed to the increased production of this grain.

While some barley is grown in all divisions, production has been traditionally centred in two distinct areas where high quality grain is produced. The largest production is in the south-west of the Northern Mallee and the adjacent north-western Wimmera where the best quality barley is grown on the sandier soil types. The crop is sown either on cultivated ley ground without fallow or on wheaten stubble land. Until 1970, the variety Prior was almost exclusively sown in this area.

A new variety Weeah, was introduced in 1968 and steadily displaced Prior to a significant extent. However, another barley variety, Clipper, is now recommended to replace Weeah for sowings in the Northern Mallee and Wimmera. The barley industry is hoping for a complete changeover to Clipper by 1979. Clipper has a 5 per cent greater yield than Weeah and is less susceptible to wind damage. The Victorian malting industry processes most of Victoria's barley production for both the local brewing industry and export to overseas breweries. Clipper is better for malting than Weeah and is being sought by overseas markets.

The second source of high quality barley grain is in an area between Melbourne, Geelong, and Bacchus Marsh in southern Victoria. In this area, barley is the principal crop and it is normally sown with superphosphate on fallowed land. Yields of barley in this region average about 1.7 tonnes/hectare compared with about 1.0 tonnes/hectare in the northern Mallee-Wimmera. The area has the further advantage of proximity to the main barley shipping terminals. Consequently, freight costs are much lower than for northern areas.

The variety Lara, which was introduced in 1971, has displaced Research types as the main variety grown in this area. Lara suffered some initial resistance to its acceptance by growers, in spite of its inherent higher yielding potential than the Research type varieties. Its small grain led to a number of samples being refused classification as suitable for malting, and being declared unsuitable for handling in mixed bulk samples with Research types. Lara has since gained acceptance with both growers and maltsters, and has been declared compatible with Research for the purposes of bulk handling.

The substantial increase in barley production has meant that Victoria is now self-sufficient in barley for malting, food, and manufacturing in the distilling, pearling, and prepared stock feed industries. It also contributes to Australian export markets. Barley is sold in Victoria through the Australian Barley Board on a pool basis. The Board is responsible for setting prices for both domestic and export sales. Japan provides the main export market; smaller quantities go to the United Kingdom and Europe. In 1973-74, the Australian Barley Board negotiated its first direct sale to the U.S.S.R. and is hopeful of developing this market in the future. However, Australia is a minor contributor to the world barley market, which is determined by climatic and economic conditions in the principal exporting countries, namely, Canada and France.

VICTORIA—BARLEY PRODUCTION

Season	Area		Production		Average yield per hectare		
	2-row	6-row	2-row	6-row	2-row	6-row	Total
	'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1971-72	286	9	382	13	1.34	1.44	1.34
1972-73	269	9	207	7	0.77	0.78	0.77
1973-74	217	4	281	5	1.29	1.25	1.29
1974-75	238	5	314	5	1.32	1.00	1.31
1975-76	337	7	436	9	1.29	1.29	1.29

Australian Barley Board, 1976

Maize

Maize is grown on a small scale in Victoria, both for grain and for green fodder, and is cultivated mainly in Gippsland. Lower values in the late 1960s and other more profitable alternatives in vegetables and livestock, led to a substantial decline in the production of maize grain. The area and yield of maize for each of the five seasons 1971-72 to 1975-76 are given in the following table:

VICTORIA—MAIZE PRODUCTION

Season	For green fodder	For grain						
		Area			Production			Average yield per hectare
		Hybrid	Other	Total	Hybrid	Other	Total	
	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1971-72	806	370	5	375	1,907	12	1,919	5.12
1972-73	636	493	3	496	1,490	16	1,506	3.04
1973-74	536	646	8	654	1,873	17	1,890	2.89
1974-75	485	536	10	546	1,891	36	1,927	3.53
1975-76	359	521	5	526	2,510	3	2,513	4.78

Rye

Cereal rye is of minor importance in Victoria and is not usually grown as a cash crop. European migrants to Australia have created a small demand for this cereal for human consumption, thus helping to stabilise the market for rye grain. The chief purpose for which rye is grown is the stabilisation of loose sand or sandhills in the Northern Mallee Statistical Division. There is also some interest in it for winter grazing in cold areas during the winter months.

VICTORIA—RYE FOR GRAIN

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
1971-72	5,062	2,597	0.51
1972-73	2,615	975	0.37
1973-74	2,956	882	0.30
1974-75	1,750	671	0.38
1975-76	1,471	648	0.44

Fodder

The stability of livestock production on Victorian farms depends largely on fodder conservation. Natural irregularities in the diet of grazing animals are met by conserved fodders, fed as supplement, when the paddock ration of crop or pasture is deficient in quantity or quality. Such deficiencies occur regularly with seasonal changes, e.g., spring lush growth contrasts with winter-short or summer-dry pastures. Deficiencies also occur when the unexpected turns up, such as extended dry, or excessively cold or wet periods; ravishment of pasture by pests or disease; failed crops; floods or fire. All or any of these events may result in feed shortages for grazing animals. Fodder conservation provides a means of overcoming such shortages.

VICTORIA—HAY PRODUCTION, SEASON 1975-76

Variety	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
Meadow	391,661	1,490,349	3.81
Oaten	47,533	174,747	3.68
Lucerne	39,888	167,760	4.21
Wheaten	5,715	17,330	3.03
Barley and other	2,757	7,874	2.86
Total	487,554	1,858,060	3.81

VICTORIA—ENSILAGE MADE AND FARM STOCKS OF ENSILAGE AND HAY (tonnes)

Statistical division	Ensilage made, season 1975-76	Stocks at 31 March 1976	
		Ensilage	Hay
Melbourne	13,835	8,649	89,490
Barwon	5,448	5,711	144,380
South Western	17,266	19,261	487,391
Central Highlands	3,686	7,060	212,306
Wimmera	1,832	8,338	174,320
Northern Mallee	569	3,487	74,837
Loddon-Campaspe	5,023	8,449	288,989
Goulburn	7,842	13,097	459,864
North Eastern	7,468	13,552	163,397
East Gippsland	3,955	6,642	92,591
Central Gippsland	33,088	19,289	292,924
East Central	10,251	4,784	53,024
Total	110,263	118,319	2,533,513

Oilseeds

Demand for high protein meals for livestock feed, together with a general world-wide trend to increased consumption of vegetable oils, has been reflected in Australia, where domestic oilseed prices rose in sympathy with prices on world markets and reached record levels during 1973-74. Aggregate oilseed production expanded rapidly between 1968-69 and 1971-72 in response to both increased oilseed prices and the introduction of wheat quotas. However, larger wheat quotas and higher prices for wheat and coarse grains, together with agronomic problems, resulted in an immediate decline in the production of rapeseed and safflower. The area sown to sunflower and safflower has increased rapidly between 1974-75 and 1976-77 due to abnormal sowing conditions for the more traditional cereal crops and attractive prices for these oilseeds.

VICTORIA—SELECTED OILSEED PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
LINSEED			
1971-72	3,694	3,388	0.92
1972-73	5,843	5,471	0.94
1973-74	4,336	4,668	1.08
1974-75	4,924	3,812	0.77
1975-76	4,513	3,056	0.68
RAPESEED			
1971-72	14,881	12,610	0.85
1972-73	13,674	8,016	0.59
1973-74	5,967	3,498	0.59
1974-75	3,707	2,288	0.62
1975-76	4,681	2,907	0.62
SAFFLOWER			
1971-72	1,272	722	0.57
1972-73	556	328	0.59
1973-74	971	520	0.54
1974-75	2,813	1,269	0.45
1975-76	3,952	1,701	0.43
SUNFLOWER			
1971-72	2,141	2,384	1.11
1972-73	2,129	2,046	0.96
1973-74	3,325	2,526	0.76
1974-75	7,973	4,766	0.60
1975-76	7,815	5,725	0.73

Grain legumes

Interest in the production of cheap sources of protein for both human and livestock consumption is world-wide. The legumes, including soybeans, field peas, and lupins comprise a major group of high protein grains. Of these, field peas have been grown on a limited scale over much of the wheat belt since early settlement, and recent research by the Department of Agriculture and experience by growers has shown that lupins have some potential.

The average area sown to field peas in the decade 1966-67 to 1975-76 was about 5,000 hectares, with more than 60 per cent of this area and 55 per cent of the total production being in western and central Victoria. There was, however, renewed interest in field pea production in the Loddon-Campaspe Division in 1976. This was brought about by the increased awareness by farmers of the necessity of maintaining soil fertility and also the attractive prices being offered for field peas.

Lupins with 25 to 30 per cent protein are more readily acceptable than peas as a substitute for soybean meal in rations for poultry and pigs. A potential market also exists in the production of meat substitute for human consumption.

The lupin industry has expanded considerably in Victoria. Since 1973, the area sown to lupins has risen from about 100 hectares to about 3,000 hectares in 1976. Average yields are about 1.25 tonnes per hectare.

Further reference, 1977

Intensive crops

Fruit

Introduction

When the members of the Henty family established the first settlement in Victoria at Portland in 1834, they were probably the first to plant apple trees in this State. The first vineyard, which was planted around 1837, was at Yering, near Lilydale, and the first orchard was started at Hawthorn on the banks of the Yarra River in about 1848. A variety of tree fruits, berries, and grapes carted to the Melbourne market provided the main source of income of many early settlers in the hills to the north, north-east, and east of Melbourne.

In the second half of the last century, fruit and vine growing gradually extended into the western, central, north-eastern, and Gippsland areas of the State. The foundation of Mildura, in 1887, and the establishment of irrigation facilities there, marked the beginning of the development of one of the major horticultural districts in Victoria. With the extension of irrigation facilities in the Goulburn Valley and Murray Valley areas, a flourishing canning-fruit industry was developed after the first World War. Similarly to tree fruits, vine acreage increased steadily until the 1870s when Phylloxera devastated vineyards at Geelong, Bendigo, and Rutherglen. However, within a few years, new vineyards had been established in the Sunraysia district. After the First World War, the planting of dried vine fruit varieties extended along the Murray River to Robinvale and Swan Hill.

In Victoria in 1975-76 the area planted with fruit, nuts, and berries was almost 21,000 hectares and the area of vineyards was just over 21,000 hectares. This total of over 40,000 hectares is hardly more than 2 per cent of the total area under crops in Victoria; yet fruit and vine growing make an important contribution to the economy of the State.

Tree fruit

(1) *Distribution.* In Victoria, the main fruit growing areas are in the Goulburn Valley-Murray Valley irrigation area, the Mallee, the Eastern Metropolitan area, the Mornington Peninsula, West Gippsland, Bacchus Marsh, and the North-Eastern area.

Almost all the canning fruit is grown in the Goulburn Valley-Murray Valley irrigation area which also produces large quantities of dessert pears and Granny Smith apples. Dessert apples and stone fruit are the main crops in the southern areas, while early stone fruit is grown in the Northern Mallee around Swan Hill. The main concentration of citrus fruit production is in the Northern Mallee division with additional groves in the north-east. Lemons are also produced in the Eastern Metropolitan area.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF ORCHARD FRUIT TREES
(EXCLUDING CITRUS) BY STATISTICAL DIVISION AT 31 MARCH 1976

Statistical division	Pears	Apples	Peaches	Apricots	Cherries	Plums	Olives	Nectarines	Other
Melbourne	39,356	512,976	74,121	6,983	118,309	31,277	n.p.	14,648	2,755
Barwon	730	5,740	1,270	1,078	n.p.	315	..	94	100
South Western	755	19,230	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	..	n.p.	n.p.
Central Highlands	2,517	44,005	4,193	1,519	1,216	420	n.p.	3,018	33
Wimmera	1,781	2,863	4,543	1,440	..	452	47,137	60	738
Northern Mallee	555	9,263	9,992	65,180	610	50,090	43,391	20,285	10,388
Loddon-Campaspe	27,257	89,482	4,052	274	2,770	1,648	..	n.p.	336
Goulburn	1,129,737	261,275	712,816	145,307	7,775	30,651	984	6,115	8,340
North Eastern	992	61,465	2,090	n.p.	9,746	280	1,680	278	70
East Gippsland	n.p.	6,144	n.p.	n.p.	..	n.p.	..	..	..
Central Gippsland	n.p.	21,450	n.p.	..	n.p.	n.p.	..	n.p.	..
East Central	8,242	133,050	7,445	n.p.	3,774	3,903	n.p.	3,288	127
Total	1,212,103	1,166,943	821,795	222,536	144,793	119,093	93,706	47,839	22,895

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF CITRUS TREES BY STATISTICAL
DIVISION AT 31 MARCH 1976**

Statistical division	Oranges	Lemons and limes	Grapefruit	Mandarins
Melbourne	1,868	30,760	49	n.p.
Barwon	n.p.	220	..	..
South Western	..	..	..	..
Central Highlands	..	546	n.p.	..
Wimmera	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Northern Mallee	587,214	65,574	63,584	55,425
Loddon-Campaspe	..	132	..	..
Goulburn	59,687	19,909	6,119	1,636
North Eastern	18,842	7,104	175	n.p.
East Gippsland	..	185	n.p.	..
Central Gippsland	..	n.p.	..	..
East Central	..	5,974	..	..
Total	669,042	131,600	70,262	57,061

(2) *Size of production.* Since the early 1950s many of the old lower producing or marginal orchards have been pulled out, and new orchards with a small number of higher yielding and more popular varieties of fruit trees have been planted on more suitable soils. These factors, as well as greatly improved technology, have increased production potential. During the 1950s and 1960s there were only slight changes in the area of most types of fruit trees, yet production showed an increasing trend, particularly with canning fruits and dessert pears; here the Victorian production greatly exceeded local demand and increasing amounts were exported. This situation changed during the early 1970s. Following the wet winter in 1973, about 300,000 canning peach trees died, causing a significant drop in production. At about the same time, residential and industrial developments in the eastern metropolitan and Mornington Peninsula areas greatly reduced the area planted to apples. These changes coincided with the deterioration of overseas market prospects for Victorian fruit and many growers are now forced to limit production or leave the industry. In the citrus industry, the same economic pressures have not operated as keenly as in other fruit industries because of an eight-fold increase in the demand for orange juice on the local market over the last twenty years, and recent restrictions on the importation of low-cost citrus juice from overseas.

**VICTORIA—TREE FRUIT PRODUCTION
(bushels)**

Type of fruit	Year ended 31 March				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Pears	7,145,265	7,211,184	6,207,635	5,867,060	4,835,401
Apples	3,628,886	5,081,703	3,220,272	4,252,863	2,709,368
Peaches	2,924,656	3,258,556	1,682,768	1,883,419	1,568,681
Apricots	618,389	589,567	427,560	411,057	349,012
Cherries	189,150	199,318	169,631	160,930	144,195
Plums	142,488	160,859	104,925	114,674	136,257
Olives	37,589	40,296	43,669	44,087	32,039
Nectarines	42,618	61,198	55,486	36,158	53,688
Prunes	15,149	13,251	10,150	10,154	6,359
Quinces	13,474	11,008	10,230	7,531	6,233
Figs	2,599	2,058	702	1,265	817
Oranges—					
Valencias	980,518	1,290,147	970,592	1,173,649	1,132,173
Navels	679,874	727,507	611,239	670,296	669,282
Other	17,094	20,680	27,273	26,611	17,019
Lemons and limes	229,415	265,119	248,839	260,265	246,441
Grapefruit	149,831	152,588	146,644	152,878	160,078
Mandarins	118,415	119,887	116,186	126,860	110,580

(3) *Marketing.* Most of the fruit grown in Victoria for the fresh fruit market is sold locally in Melbourne, as well as in Sydney and Brisbane. While in Melbourne up to half of the total crop sold as fresh fruit may be sold direct to supermarkets or at the orchard gate, the price established at the Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market still provides the basis for all Victorian sales.

The Fruit and Vegetable Act and Regulations outline standards of produce and the size and marking of containers. Produce presented in accordance with this Act and within the provisions of the Health Act may be sold in Victoria. There are also restrictions on the introduction of fruit and certain vegetables from interstate to prevent the spread of pests and diseases and, in particular, fruit fly, into the main fruit growing areas of the State.

The development of cool storage techniques towards the end of the last century made possible the exporting of dessert apples and pears from Australia to Britain, during the off-season in the northern hemisphere. Since then, cool storage methods have improved constantly and with the general acceptance of controlled atmosphere storage by Victorian apple growers during the late 1960s, apples and pears can now be sold right through the year in Victoria.

While efficient cool storage techniques have extended the local market, they have also had an adverse effect on the northern hemisphere export market where the availability of locally grown fruit from cool stores has eroded the seasonal advantage of fruit from the southern hemisphere. This has been one of several factors causing the decline in the prospects of Victorian fruit on traditional markets. Other important factors have been the phasing out of preferential treatment for our produce following Britain's entry into the E.E.C., disadvantages because of changes in the currency exchange rate, and greatly increased labour and freight charges in Australia. Alternative market outlets for Victorian pome fruit are being developed in the U.S.A., South East Asia, and the Middle East.

In order to help the apple and pear industry to overcome marketing problems, the Commonwealth Government established the Apple and Pear Corporation in 1974. The Corporation has taken over the export control role of the former Apple and Pear Board and also has powers to trade in its own right and to promote the use of both fresh and processed apples and pears.

The establishment of the Citrus Marketing Board in Victoria in 1973 has enabled all citrus fruits to be marketed in an orderly manner. Sales of citrus fruit on export markets (mainly to New Zealand) have not been very significant and most of the crop is sold on the domestic market, either as fresh fruit or juice.

(4) *Financial assistance.* In 1971, the Commonwealth Government set up an Apple and Pear Stabilization Scheme to help pome fruit growers by lessening the effect of price fluctuations for different varieties on overseas markets. In 1972, the Commonwealth Government introduced the Fruit Growing Reconstruction Scheme to help growers who wanted to reconstruct or reduce their orchard area, or to leave the industry.

In recent years citrus processors have been importing quantities of juice concentrate to overcome periods when the demand exceeds local availability of fresh fruit. The price of the imported juice was significantly lower than the local product, and in order to prevent excessive imports the Government has imposed a duty on citrus juice imported in excess of a certain maximum volume.

Small fruit

(1) *Distribution.* Climatic requirements have restricted the commercial production of strawberries, and cane and bramble fruits in particular, to the cooler southern regions of Victoria, and most of the fruit is grown in the hills of the Eastern Metropolitan and Mornington Peninsula areas which are relatively close

to the Melbourne market. During the last few years, fruit growers in other parts of the State interested in diversification have considered strawberry production for local demand. With cane and bramble berries, the development of mechanised harvesting requires production on flat sites, and several plantations have now been established in river valleys north of the Dividing Range.

(2) *Size of production.* In the 1950s, practically all strawberry planting material available in Victoria was heavily infected with virus diseases and, as a result, the industry almost ceased. The successful Runner Certification Scheme conducted by the Department of Agriculture revitalised the industry between 1960 and 1970 and total production increased tenfold. More recently there has been increasing demand for cane and bramble berries from the processors. As the use of mechanical harvesters replaces expensive hand picking, there will be a potential for the development of a viable cane and bramble berry industry in the State.

VICTORIA—SMALL FRUIT PRODUCTION
(kilograms)

Type of fruit	Year ended 31 March—				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Strawberries	1,400,924	1,351,925	1,333,615	1,138,339	910,069
Youngberries	248,626	261,881	222,448	202,072	125,762
Raspberries	152,559	136,013	160,106	114,385	91,167
Gooseberries	36,222	48,163	26,816	14,494	13,669
Loganberries	12,599	11,259	9,425	5,417	2,189
Other berries	35,308	23,520	14,671	13,494	17,696
Passionfruit	34,993	16,224	16,100	25,169	11,968

(3) *Marketing.* Berry fruits are mainly sold on the fresh fruit market or sent to processors. Recently, several growers have introduced the "pick your own" system of sales where the general public is invited to pick the fruit for themselves. This method greatly reduces harvesting and marketing costs, and growers with land on routes near holiday resorts, in particular, achieve a good public response and increased net returns.

Increased use of berry fruits in health foods (yoghurt) and cakes and tarts, will produce a larger outlet for these fruits in the future.

Nuts

(1) *Distribution.* In Victoria a wide range of nuts can be grown such as almonds, walnuts, chestnuts, hazelnuts, macadamia nuts, pecans, and others. In the past, only a few of these trees have been grown in commercial plantings. In most cases they have been planted as windbreaks around orchards and vineyards (almonds) or in groups in the farm orchard.

Almonds were mainly planted in the northern areas; walnuts and chestnuts in situations with deep soil in the north-east, the Dandenongs, and Gippsland; and hazelnuts on shallower soils in the hills.

Since the early 1970s, many orchardists and farmers who wanted to diversify, have shown interest in planting nuts. Although it has been difficult to obtain young trees with proven capacity, several new plantations have been established in suitable localities. In the Northern Mallee Division, two large almond groves of about 150 to 300 hectares have been established. These groves are just starting to come into production.

(2) *Size of production.* The production of almonds decreased from 50,000 kilograms in 1960–61 to 13,500 kilograms in 1975–76. Once the newly established almond groves start bearing, almond production will increase again. There has not been much change in the quantity of other nuts produced. Because of the long establishment period for most of them, recent plantings have had little effect on production at this stage.

VICTORIA—NUTS PRODUCTION
(kilograms)

Type of fruit	Year ended 31 March—				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Walnuts	71,538	46,435	72,898	70,800	66,345
Chestnuts	19,605	14,053	17,015	13,234	20,028
Almonds	15,230	3,661	3,734	15,475	13,548
Filberts	528	662	355	73	586

(3) *Marketing.* Almonds and other nuts are keenly sought after by wholesalers who pre-pack the shelled or salted product for retail sale, and by confectioners who use nuts as ingredients for their products. To satisfy local demand, almonds and other nuts are being imported regularly. Thus there is an opportunity to increase local production as long as the price of local nuts can be kept at or below the level of the imported product.

Grapes

(1) *Distribution.* In Victoria most vine grapes are grown under irrigation in the Northern Mallee Division, and in the Goulburn Valley and Murray Valley areas. Wine grape varieties are also being grown in the traditional non-irrigated areas in the north-east (Rutherglen) and in the west (Great Western) of the State. With the increasing interest in wine grapes over recent years, many vineyards of varying sizes have been established in other suitable areas throughout the State. In order to cope with increased areas more efficiently, the use of mechanised equipment has become the standard method of harvesting in many vineyards.

(2) *Wine.* During the 1960s and 1970s, the demand for grapes for winemaking increased quite significantly, and as a result many new areas were planted both by established vine growers and by many others without previous experience. Further, to satisfy winery demand, large quantities of sultanas and grapes of other varieties suitable for drying and winemaking have been diverted to wineries. Between 1960 and 1975, the intake of grapes by wineries has increased from 11,000 tonnes to 54,000 tonnes.

Until recently, wineries were able to absorb the greatly increased volume of grapes produced in Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia. It was only during the 1977 harvest that there were signs of over-production in red varieties. Until now there has been no need to consider the markets outside Australia; however, there is a potential for exporting Australian wines, and this may have to be exploited in the future.

(3) *Dried fruits.* The production of sultanas and other drying varieties has remained fairly steady at around 45,000–60,000 tonnes (dry weight). Only about one quarter of the Victorian crop is marketed locally and the rest has to be exported. Thus growers' returns depend largely on prices established at world markets according to supply and demand. Recent massive increases in production of dried vine fruit, especially in Greece and Turkey, have increased the world supply markedly. This fact and the other factors listed above with reference to the export of fresh and canned tree fruits have had a detrimental effect on the export market. Currently the diversion of sultanas to wineries provides a useful alternative outlet, but, in the long run, restriction of the production of drying varieties may be necessary.

(4) *Table grapes.* There has been a gradual increase in table grape production. With increasing demand for table grapes on the main Melbourne and Sydney markets between 1960 and 1975, production has increased from 6,000 tonnes to 9,000 tonnes. Since the 1960s several attempts have also been made to export table grapes to Singapore and Hong Kong. Improved handling and storing techniques will allow greater quantities of table grapes to be sent to local and export markets.

VICTORIA—VITICULTURE : NUMBER OF GROWERS, AREA, AND PRODUCTION

Season	Number of growers	Area		Production for		
		Bearing	Non-bearing	Wine making	Drying (a)	Table and other use
		hectares	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1971-72	2,463	18,988	1,804	36,738	332,102	12,016
1972-73	2,485	20,036	1,582	33,192	185,021	9,592
1973-74	2,405	20,000	1,597	44,425	156,246	5,725
1974-75	2,338	20,541	1,807	53,021	220,560	8,682
1975-76	2,246	19,625	1,652	60,869	218,528	8,199

(a) Production for drying is estimated fresh weight equivalent of dried weight.

Further reference, 1977

Vegetables

Victoria is the leading State for vegetable production in Australia, closely followed by Queensland and New South Wales. The principal crops grown in Victoria are potatoes, tomatoes, carrots, cauliflowers, cabbages, peas, and onions.

VICTORIA—VEGETABLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

Main type	Area sown		Production	
	1974-75 (a)	1975-76 (a)	1974-75 (a)	1975-76 (a)
	hectares		tonnes	
Potatoes	13,010	10,940	282,547	244,467
Onions	685	754	17,547	15,011
Carrots	965	911	34,067	25,989
Parsnips	171	179	4,398	4,698
Beetroot	46	57	1,021	1,135
Tomatoes	2,384	2,406	66,394	66,490
French beans	1,502	1,352	7,392	8,294
Green peas—				
Sold in pod	220	346	608	525
Processing	5,544	4,813	(b) 10,063	(b) 6,687
Cabbage and brussel sprouts	984	943	27,965	25,037
Cauliflowers	858	959	30,949	28,835
Lettuce	617	796	9,868	14,852
Pumpkins	910	874	11,274	10,928

(a) See footnote to table on page 351.

(b) Shelled weight.

Tobacco

The Victorian tobacco crop usually accounts for more than one third of the total Australian production. While the crop is predominantly of the flue-cured or Virginia type, a significant and increasing area of burley, a light air-cured tobacco, has been grown in Victoria in recent years. Suitable growing conditions are found in the north-east Victorian river valleys, and the industry is concentrated along the Ovens, Kiewa, and King rivers and their tributaries, with small outlying areas in northern Victoria.

VICTORIA—TOBACCO PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
		(dry)	(dry)
1971-72	3,844	5,765	1.50
1972-73	4,068	5,769	1.42
1973-74	3,940	5,634	1.43
1974-75	3,926	6,086	1.55
1975-76	3,755	5,683	1.51

Hops

Because of their good quality and the acceptability of Victorian hops on world markets, the area given over to hops in the State has increased in recent years. Hops require a good rainfall, evenly distributed throughout the growing season, deep well-drained soils, and protection from wind. In Victoria, the industry is confined to alluvial soils in the valleys of the Ovens and King rivers, where the availability of liberal supplies of good quality irrigation water is essential to supplement the natural summer rainfall.

VICTORIA—HOPS PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
1971-72	395	683	1.73
1972-73	453	662	1.46
1973-74	508	915	1.80
1974-75	478	831	1.74
1975-76	469	746	1.59

Plant nurseries

In Victoria, in 1974-75, the total area of nurseries was about 950 hectares, including about 340 hectares of glass, plastic film, and bushhouses; the total value of sales of nursery products exceeded \$16.5m.

A census of commercial Victorian nursery establishments covering the 1974-75 season resulted in the following information :

VICTORIA—NURSERIES (a), 1974-75 (b)

Item	Amount
Number of nurseries	373
Sales of nursery products (\$'000)—	
Seeds and bulbs	1,458
Seedlings	2,849
Cut flowers (including orchids)	3,758
Cultivated turf	167
Fruit trees and vines	642
Rose bushes	937
Other shrubs and trees	6,792
Total nursery sales	16,603

(a) For the purpose of the census, a nursery was defined as a location commercially engaged in growing or raising nursery products from seeds, bulbs, cuttings, etc., or significantly "growing-on" any of these items.
(b) Year ended 30 June.

Further reference, 1977

Livestock and livestock products*Introduction*

The first significant development in Victoria, or as it was then known, the Port Phillip District, was the pastoral industry. Millions of hectares of lightly timbered land lay before the newcomers, and the quickest way to wealth was evidently by the division of the land into runs and the depasturing of sheep and cattle. Settlers and stock came at first from Tasmania and eventually from New South Wales.

According to early statistical records there were 26,000 sheep, 100 cattle, and 57 horses in the District on 25 May 1836. On 1 January 1841, as a result of five years of livestock importation and breeding, there were 782,283 sheep, 50,837 cattle, and 2,372 horses. By 1 January 1851 the livestock population had increased to 6,032,782 sheep, 378,806 cattle, 21,219 horses, and 9,260 pigs.

The following table shows the numbers of livestock in Victoria at decennial intervals from 1861 to 1971, and the numbers of livestock on rural holdings for each of the five years 1972 to 1976. As from 1957, no allowance has been made for the small number of livestock not on rural holdings.

VICTORIA—SELECTED LIVESTOCK : NUMBERS (a)
(‘000)

Year	Cattle (b)		Sheep	Pigs
	Dairy	Beef		
1861 at 31 March	..	722	..	5,781
1871 at 31 March	..	721	..	10,762
1881 at 31 March	..	1,286	..	10,360
1891 at 31 March	..	1,783	..	12,693
1901 at 31 March	..	1,602	..	10,842
1911 at 1 March	..	1,548	..	12,883
1921 at 1 March	..	1,575	..	12,171
1931 at 1 March	..	1,430	..	16,478
1941 at 1 March	..	1,922	..	20,412
1951 at 31 March	1,489	..	727	20,012
1961 at 31 March	1,717	..	1,147	26,620
1971 at 31 March	1,974	..	3,086	33,761
1972 at 31 March	1,927	..	3,508	29,496
1973 at 31 March	1,957	..	3,488	24,105
1974 at 31 March	1,933	..	3,906	35,787
1975 at 31 March	1,939	..	4,235	26,411
1976 at 31 March	1,871	..	3,996	25,395

(a) A table showing livestock numbers for each year from 1837 to 1971 is published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1973, pages 1090-1.

(b) Separate figures for beef and dairy cattle are not available for the years before 1943.

The following table shows details of the stock slaughtered in Victoria during each of the five years 1971-72 to 1975-76 :

VICTORIA—LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED
(‘000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Sheep	11,954	7,856	3,134	4,147	5,677
Lambs	8,129	6,673	5,258	5,685	5,696
Cattle	1,516	1,895	1,696	1,814	2,253
Calves	558	665	564	684	1,044
Pigs	1,051	1,210	1,081	969	882

Sheep

Historical development

Sheep were introduced by Victoria's first permanent European settlers, who came seeking new grazing lands from which to exploit booming markets for fine wool in the 1830s and 1840s. Edward Henty brought Saxon merinos from Tasmania when establishing the Portland settlement in November 1834, and a few months later William Furlonge introduced similar sheep to the Port Phillip area. Others quickly followed, and flocks were walked overland from New South Wales, or shipped from Tasmania, soon spreading into the best grazing lands. By late 1836, flock numbers had reached some 40,000 ; by 1844, 1.6 million ; and by 1851, 6 million. Then, from 1852 to 1856, sheep numbers fell 30 per cent during the turmoil of the gold rush era.

Since then, numbers have increased considerably, with occasional periods of dramatic falls. Major falls in numbers have been associated with the long depression of the 1890s, the droughts of 1902, 1914, 1944-45, and 1967-68, and, to a lesser extent, the devastating fires of 1939 and 1944. The most recent of this series has been the unsteady downturn since 1971, as numbers fell from their

record peak of 33.8 million, rallied after the brief commodity boom of 1973, only to fall again as the drought of 1976 and the devastating Western District fires of February 1977 took their toll.

At the opposite extreme, there have been several periods of rapid expansion. These were associated with the development of fencing, better stock control, and secure land tenure since the 1860s; pasture development ("sub and super") in the 1920s; and the post-war era of pasture development, grazing intensification, and "soldier settlement" of the 1950s and 1960s.

Distribution

Sheep are widely distributed throughout Victorian grazing areas, with the heaviest concentration in the South Western, Wimmera, and Central Highlands Divisions.

VICTORIA—SHEEP AND LAMBS IN EACH STATISTICAL DIVISION
AT 31 MARCH 1976
(’000)

Statistical division	Rams	Ewes	Wethers	Lambs	Total
Melbourne	4	125	95	51	275
Barwon	20	760	320	311	1,411
South Western	87	3,378	1,662	1,572	6,699
Central Highlands	40	1,796	1,380	781	3,997
Wimmera	48	2,070	1,211	855	4,184
Northern Mallee	16	760	176	290	1,242
Loddon-Campaspe	36	1,576	962	639	3,213
Goulburn	32	1,322	569	459	2,382
North Eastern	8	308	118	115	549
East Gippsland	8	387	192	184	771
Central Gippsland	9	339	97	159	604
East Central	1	46	2	18	67
Total	309	12,867	6,784	5,434	25,394

In 1976, these sheep were run on 23,875 properties, with flocks ranging in size from less than 100 to more than 20,000 head. Just over half of the flocks contained less than 600 sheep, but these accounted for only 11 per cent of the State's sheep. On the other hand, just over half of the sheep were run in the 14 per cent of flocks having more than 2,000 sheep.

Main sheep breeds

Victorian sheep can be divided broadly into "wool" and "meat" breeds. The distinction is necessarily an arbitrary one, since wool is an important source of income from ewes kept for prime lamb production, while mutton is produced mainly from surplus or aged sheep from woolgrowing flocks.

The Merino is the most numerous breed in Victoria (48 per cent in 1974), although less dominant than in Australia as a whole (73 per cent). Other wool breeds include the part-merino breeds: Corriedale (10 per cent), and Polwarth (3 per cent). Comeback sheep (crossbreds, but predominantly Merino) are another important group (7 per cent) and some breeders are endeavouring to stabilise or "fix" this breed type. Other crossbred sheep make up 25 per cent of the total numbers, reflecting the importance of the prime lamb industry.

British (and British-derived) meat breeds are used principally as sires in crossbreeding programmes. In 1974, they accounted for only 6 per cent of total sheep numbers but 43 per cent of total ram numbers.

Further reference, 1977

Lambing

Lambing performance of Victorian sheep varies considerably from year to year, according to seasonal and climatic changes, but with little, if any, longer term change.

In 1970-71, record matings (14.8 million ewes) combined with a year of high lambing performance (86 per cent) to produce a record 12.7 million lambs. Since then, both matings and lambing percentages have been lower. In the year ended 31 March 1976, 10.4 million ewes were mated to produce 8.4 million lambs (81 per cent).

VICTORIA—LAMBING

Season	Ewes mated	Lambs marked	Proportion of lambs marked to ewes mated
	'000	'000	per cent
1971-72	13,774	11,583	84
1972-73	11,381	9,452	83
1973-74	9,885	8,182	83
1974-75	10,622	8,823	83
1975-76	10,376	8,359	81

Wool production

In 1975-76, Victorian flocks produced 138 million kilograms of greasy wool—18 per cent of Australian and 5.4 per cent of world production.

A production peak of 201 million kilograms was reached in 1970-71 (7.3 per cent of world production), while the value of the wool clip peaked at \$354m in the short-lived boom of 1972-73. Since 1970-71, wool production has declined in line with the fall in sheep numbers outlined earlier.

However, at the beginning of 1977 there appeared to be improved prospects for the wool industry, once the ravages of the drought of 1976 and fires of 20 February 1977 were made good. Market demand for wool had improved; the floor price and flexible reserve price controls introduced by the Australian Wool Corporation had markedly stabilised the auction market; and marketing problems had reduced the attractiveness of beef as an alternative enterprise.

Australian Wool Corporation, 1977

VICTORIA—SHEEP SHORN AND WOOL CLIPPED

Season	Shorn		Wool clipped (including crutchings)		Average	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs	Per sheep	Per lamb
	'000	'000	'000 kg	'000 kg	kg	kg
1971-72	31,316	7,502	141,434	10,247	4.52	1.37
1972-73	27,455	6,390	121,220	7,855	4.42	1.23
1973-74	24,564	5,982	120,957	8,256	4.92	1.38
1974-75	26,385	6,591	128,614	9,887	4.87	1.50
1975-76	23,271	5,839	102,798	8,020	4.42	1.37

VICTORIA—SHEEP AND LAMBS SHORN, SEASON 1975-76

Statistical division	Shorn		Wool clipped (including crutchings)		Average	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs	Per sheep	Per lamb
	'000	'000	'000 kg	'000 kg	kg	kg
Melbourne	225	56	962	75	4.28	1.34
Barwon	1,315	335	5,293	443	4.03	1.32
South Western	6,121	1,660	26,768	2,349	4.37	1.42
Central Highlands	3,764	686	15,756	931	4.19	1.36
Wimmera	3,941	976	18,342	1,337	4.65	1.37
Northern Mallee	1,040	326	4,960	489	4.77	1.50
Loddon Campaspe	2,951	719	13,902	944	4.71	1.31
Goulburn	2,191	540	9,345	713	4.27	1.32
Northern Eastern	499	129	2,085	172	4.18	1.33
East Gippsland	684	167	2,979	213	4.36	1.28
Central Gippsland	487	223	2,180	324	4.48	1.45
East Central	53	21	227	31	4.28	1.48
Total	23,271	5,838	102,799	8,021	4.42	1.37

VICTORIA—TOTAL WOOL PRODUCTION

Season	Clip	Stripped from and exported on skins, etc. (greasy)	Total quantity (greasy)
	'000 kg	'000 kg	'000 kg
1971-72	151,633	45,831	197,464
1972-73	129,987	43,248	173,235
1973-74	129,212	26,143	155,355
1974-75	138,501	27,043	165,544
1975-76	110,818	27,152	137,970

Mutton and lamb production

Victoria is the main mutton producing State, and shares the lead in lamb production with New South Wales. However, Victorian figures include livestock brought from other States for slaughter, especially from southern New South Wales.

Mutton is largely a by-product of the wool industry, so production patterns are governed by trends in that industry. Peak production (247 thousand tonnes), was reached in 1971-72 as woolgrowing flocks were being reduced. In 1975-76, only 108 thousand tonnes were produced, of which 72 per cent was exported, mainly for manufacturing purposes. Markets for table mutton and for live sheep for slaughter are being developed in the Middle East.

Prime lamb producers are found in most parts of the State, although early to mid-season producers are mainly distributed in a broad belt across northern Victoria, including some irrigated areas in the Murray and Goulburn valleys. Mid to late season producers are concentrated mainly in the South Western, Central Highlands, Central Gippsland and parts of the North Eastern Divisions of the State. In 1975-76, 97,000 tonnes of lamb were produced in Victoria as against 133,000 tonnes in 1971-72.

Only 10 per cent of lamb is normally exported. However, in 1976-77 there were encouraging export markets being developed in the Middle East, especially in Iran.

Beef cattle

Cattle were introduced into southern Australia by the early settlers. These first cattle were poor stock from Africa intended to meet the needs of draught, milk and meat, and were quickly replaced by herds of beef cattle imported from Britain.

In its early years, the beef cattle industry faced many natural hazards including drought, disease, and pests. More recently, changing economic conditions and patterns of land-use have been most important in determining the size and distribution of the beef cattle population. For example, refrigeration, pasture improvement, the relative prices received for other primary products, and the export markets for beef, have all been important factors.

In the early 1970s, high prices for beef meat, and marketing difficulties in sheep, dairy, and wheat industries, encouraged farmers to build up breeding herds. As a result, beef cattle numbers in Victoria rose from 1.5 million to 3.5 million from 1968 to 1972. There was no increase in the number of beef cattle from 1972 to 1973, reflecting the drought conditions prevailing in many areas during the summer of 1972-73; however, a further increase to 4.0 million occurred in 1974 because producers, who were retaining animals for slaughter at older ages when high prices were being paid for bullocks suitable for export, withheld these animals from sale when prices dropped. With the continuation of low prices during 1975, there was a further increase in beef cattle numbers to 4.2 million; however, the dry conditions during early 1976 resulted in a drop in numbers to 4.0 million head in 1976.

The Victorian environment is very favourable for beef production with cattle able to graze pasture throughout the year. The following table shows the numbers and types of beef cattle in each Statistical Division at 31 March 1976:

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF BEEF CATTLE AT 31 MARCH 1976
(’000)

Statistical division	Bulls for service		Cows and heifers	Calves under 1 year	Other	Total
	1 year and over	Under 1 year				
Melbourne	5	2	101	50	34	192
Barwon	4	1	104	50	34	193
South Western	20	4	456	209	139	828
Central Highlands	5	1	128	71	43	248
Wimmera	4	1	96	64	24	189
Northern Mallee	3	1	66	46	22	138
Loddon-Campaspe	7	2	173	107	63	352
Goulburn	12	3	293	168	115	591
North Eastern	8	2	209	114	83	416
East Gippsland	6	1	158	87	44	296
Central Gippsland	10	2	215	117	112	456
East Central	2	1	50	25	20	98
Total	86	21	2,049	1,108	733	3,997

In the early 1970s beef production increased rapidly and, in 1972–73, beef and veal production peaked at 416,000 tonnes. Production declined in the following year but rose to 400,000 tonnes in 1974–75. In 1974–75 about 40 per cent of Victorian beef production was exported, and the main markets were U.S.A., Canada, and Japan, with a number of new markets being developed in Asia and the Middle East.

The low prices for beef on the domestic market saw the estimated apparent consumption of beef and veal increase from about 40 kg per head per annum during the early 1970s to 63 kg per head per annum in 1974–75.

Attention is drawn to the historical table of livestock numbers on page 381, and the table on livestock slaughterings on page 381.

Australian Meat Board, 1977

Dairy cattle

Historical development

Before the 1870s, dairy production was largely a small sideline on farms in Victoria. It developed as a sole farm activity after the passing of the Land Act of 1862, which allowed selectors to take up holdings of up to 320 acres.

The introduction of the cream separator in 1886 led to the rapid establishment of small butter factories, most of which were farmers' co-operatives. Farmers brought their milk to these factories, or to associated "creameries", or separating stations. Later, when separators became smaller and cheaper, they were installed on the farms.

Distribution

Climate induced the industry to concentrate in the two areas most favoured by a good spread of rainfall, namely, the East Central and Central Gippsland, and South Western Divisions.

The Government opened up further dairying areas by establishing irrigated settlements on the northern plains, by sub-dividing former grazing properties into dairy farms, and by developing former problem country in parts of Gippsland and south-west Victoria. A specialist type of dairy farming developed to supply milk to Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong.

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF DAIRY CATTLE AT 31 MARCH 1976
(^{'000})

Statistical division	Bulls for service		Cows and heifers for milk and cream			House cows and heifers	Total
	1 year and over	Under 1 year	Cows in milk and dry	Heifers			
				1 year and over	Under 1 year		
Melbourne	1	..	47	13	9	1	71
Barwon	2	1	81	20	16	1	121
South Western	6	2	239	54	45	3	349
Central Highlands	1	..	16	5	4	2	28
Wimmera	..	..	6	2	2	3	13
Northern Mallee	1	..	30	7	7	1	46
Loddon-Campaspe	2	1	100	25	22	2	152
Goulburn	6	2	246	61	53	3	371
North Eastern	1	1	56	14	13	2	87
East Gippsland	1	..	64	16	14	1	96
Central Gippsland	8	2	322	71	61	1	465
East Central	1	..	51	11	9	..	72
Total	30	9	1,258	299	255	20	1,871

The size of the dairying industry in any area is shown by the number of cows milked. In general, the trend has been to milk more cows, but on fewer farms. In 1975-76, a total of about 14,000 Victorian dairy farmers milked 1.25 million cows, with the average number of milking cows per farm being 90.

Recent developments

Capital values of dairy farms have risen from the \$640 paid by an original settler (over 20 years) for a 320 acre selection, to some \$100,000 for the modern fully equipped and stocked dairy farm. Where some farmers in the early 1930s eked out a living by milking 10 to 15 cows, their successors who have invested heavily, have to milk 90 or more to meet all their costs and gain a livelihood.

This increase in capital investment is largely a reflection of advances in dairying farming technology. These have been marked by progress in the mechanisation of milking, the introduction of refrigeration and tanker collection of milk from farms, and the improvement of systems of cleaning and sterilising equipment and of disposing of dairy shed wastes. Such advances have contributed towards expansion of dairy enterprises which one, two, or three men can operate. Improvements in pasture production and grazing management, and increased mechanisation in growing and harvesting fodder have made it possible to carry more stock on farms.

Contract labour is used by dairy farmers mainly to meet peak labour demands such as hay making. Usually the contractor owns most of the equipment.

VICTORIA—MILK PRODUCTION AND UTILISATION
(^{'000} litres)

Purpose for which used	Year ended 30 June—				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Butter	2,710,098	2,652,225	2,652,686	2,435,763	2,186,791
Cheese	351,664	447,588	433,675	420,693	489,095
Processed milk products	428,897	358,993	342,568	415,585	410,504
Other purposes	482,462	485,793	487,599	472,591	431,373
Total milk produced	3,973,121	3,944,599	3,916,528	3,744,632	3,517,764

Marketing

The marketing function for manufactured products has been divided between the Australian Dairy Corporation and individual companies within the industry, while the Victorian Milk Board has been responsible until recently for marketing liquid milk.

In 1974, the Victorian Government set up a Board to inquire into, and make recommendations, concerning the Victorian dairy industry. The Government agreed to the recommendation that a Dairy Industry Authority be established. The Authority commenced operations on 1 July 1977. It replaced the Milk Board. The objective is to streamline decision-making within the industry and allow greater emphasis to be placed on rationalising the industry and on marketing dairy products, including liquid milk.

Further reference, 1977

Pigs

Although Victoria is only a moderate pig producing State, a larger tonnage of pigmeat is slaughtered here than in any other State. Large-scale intensive pig production was pioneered in Victoria and there are now several big, modern, intensive units in the State.

The pig industry was developed largely in conjunction with the dairy industry. Pigs were used to salvage separated milk, buttermilk and whey, the by-products of butter, cheese, and casein manufacture, and those foods provided the greater part of their diet. In the 1950s and 1960s, more milk was used for human food and less was available for pigs. Pig production then became less dependent on milk but more on grain feeding, vegetable proteins, and animal by-products such as meat and bone meal, blood meal, and fish meal. With this change in the major source of food for pigs, the structure of the pig industry changed to fewer but larger pig herds.

The following table shows the numbers and types of pigs, and the number of pig keepers in each Statistical Division at 31 March 1976:

VICTORIA—PIGS AND PIG KEEPERS AT 31 MARCH 1976

Statistical division	Boars	Breeding sows	All other	Total pigs	Pig keepers
Melbourne	307	3,940	29,935	34,182	147
Barwon	166	2,070	11,288	13,524	105
South Western	262	2,340	12,418	15,020	280
Central Highlands	220	2,624	21,404	24,248	178
Wimmera	769	5,767	36,065	42,601	766
Northern Mallee	486	3,947	21,368	25,801	415
Loddon-Campaspe	1,105	14,317	89,476	104,898	598
Goulburn	930	10,728	62,587	74,245	466
North Eastern	358	3,614	24,898	28,870	257
East Gippsland	83	1,064	4,330	5,477	102
Central Gippsland	287	3,231	17,506	21,024	206
East Central	45	442	2,457	2,944	29
Total Victoria	5,018	54,084	333,732	392,834	3,549

The historical table on page 381 and the table of livestock slaughterings on page 381 contain further information about the pig industry.

Further reference, 1977

Poultry

The trend in the Victorian egg industry has been towards large specialised farms, for example, egg producers, hatcheries, and pullet growers, all of which use modern poultry housing, equipment, and labour saving machinery.

The greater proportion of Victoria's estimated 3.5 million adult female fowls are now contained within the commercial egg industry. There are,

however, small household flocks in suburban and country areas. The main areas of commercial production are centred on the outskirts of the Melbourne metropolitan area and in the Bendigo district, with large centres around Ballarat and Geelong, and substantial populations in the Wimmera, Goulburn Valley, and north-east.

Farms consisting of one man or one family usually manage 5,000 to 10,000 layers. There are, however, many larger farms employing labour with up to 30,000 layers, and a few much bigger establishments.

Housing is planned on the intensive principle, with deep litter pens or multiple bird cage units. Most of the new housing is based on the laying cage system. A proportion of layers are kept in fully enclosed, windowless houses in a fully controlled environment. Artificial lighting is used on almost all commercial egg farms to stimulate egg production.

Feeding is based on grains (wheat, oats, and barley) and their by-products (bran and pollard), with meatmeal used as the major protein supplement. A wide range of commercial, ready-mixed poultry rations are available.

Laying stock consists mainly of a specially produced cross between the White Leghorn and Australorp breeds. The average State egg production is estimated at approximately 216 eggs per bird per year. Commercial stock of the local breeding farms and hatcheries is tested for profitability using the Department of Agriculture's Random Sample Laying Test at Burnley.

Chicks are hatched continuously throughout the year, with an emphasis on the June to November period. Hatcheries are large and use modern incubators of from 5,000 to 90,000 egg capacity. Most commercial egg-type chicks are sexed when a day old by machine or hand methods, and the cockerels discarded. The main power source used in the brooding of chicks is electricity, but gas brooders and hot water brooders fired by oil burners are also used.

The marketing of eggs is controlled by the Victorian Egg Board. Flocks with over twenty adult female fowls come within the Board's jurisdiction. Victoria produces a surplus of eggs which is exported through the Australian Egg Board.

Advisory and research services to the egg industry are provided by the Department of Agriculture and by commercial firms concerned with the sale of feed, chickens, drugs, and equipment.

VICTORIA—HEN EGGS SET AND CHICKENS HATCHED (’000)

Period (<i>a</i>)	Hen eggs set (<i>b</i>)	Chicks hatched (<i>c</i>) intended to be raised for—				Total hatched
		Meat production	Egg production	Breeding		
				Pullets	Cockerels	
MEAT STRAINS						
1971-72	35,097	26,951	(<i>d</i>)	n.a.	n.a.	(<i>e</i>) 26,951
1972-73	36,487	27,746	(<i>d</i>)	n.a.	n.a.	(<i>e</i>) 27,746
1973-74	41,902	32,089	(<i>d</i>)	n.a.	n.a.	(<i>e</i>) 32,089
1974-75	34,772	27,306	(<i>d</i>)	n.a.	n.a.	(<i>e</i>) 27,306
1975-76	40,738	33,215	(<i>d</i>)	n.a.	n.a.	(<i>e</i>) 33,215
EGG STRAINS (<i>f</i>)						
1971-72	14,251	431	4,861	153	21	5,466
1972-73	14,354	489	4,874	146	14	5,525
1973-74	17,657	351	6,027	176	28	6,583
1974-75	14,924	315	5,005	196	39	5,555
1975-76	11,480	196	4,012	145	36	4,389

(a) Year ended 30 June.

(b) Includes eggs which failed to hatch.

(c) Excludes chicks destroyed.

(d) Not applicable.

(e) Incomplete.

(f) Egg strain chicks reported as "unsexed" have been allocated half to chicks for meat production and half to chicks for egg production. The number so reported was 99,462 in 1971-72; 81,875 in 1972-73; 79,199 in 1973-74; and 98,054 in 1974-75; and 60,397 in 1975-76.

Egg marketing, 1974

Broilers

The raising of chicks for meat on a large scale has emerged in Victoria since the mid-1950s. Chickens are most efficient in converting poultry feeds, grain, and protein supplements to meat, and are also multiplied cheaply and rapidly through scientific breeding and modern artificial incubation methods.

It now takes approximately 2.1 kilograms of poultry feed to produce 1 kilogram of poultry meat, and a 2 kilogram chicken is grown in ten weeks. This efficient conversion and rapid growth has been achieved by extensive breeding programmes, by the use of "high energy" poultry feeds, highly supplemented with vitamins, minerals, growth promoters, and disease control drugs, and by the development of enclosed, factory-like broiler houses with controlled temperature, humidity, ventilation, and light all of which are conducive to fast growth. Broiler houses are fully enclosed; each house grows a "crop" of about 20,000 to 50,000 broilers about four to five times a year. A one man or one family farm raises approximately 130,000 to 220,000 birds a year. Growers are usually contracted to supply large broiler organisations which hatch and supply the specially bred meat chickens and receive broilers back for processing and distribution.

The organisation of the broiling industry as a continuous, production-line, factory-type operation has been a major factor in the significant reduction in the price of poultry meat to consumers. Breeders, hatcheries, contract growers, poultry processors, and distributors have all been co-ordinated to ensure efficient and continuous production. Seasonal effects are no longer a consideration and prices do not fluctuate. As a result, poultry meat, once a luxury, is now cheap and a normal part of the diet.

The main broiler production centres are located near the processing works and the main centres of consumption on the Mornington Peninsula, in areas south-east of Melbourne, and in the Geelong area. Most of Victoria's production is consumed locally; very little is exported, but considerable numbers of interstate broilers are imported.

The Broiler Chicken Industry Act requires all commercial broiler growing to be under an agreement or contract approved by the Negotiation Committee of grower and processor representatives set up under the Act. The Committee negotiates and sets growing fees and conditions for the industry.

The following statistics have been compiled from statistical returns submitted by all known Victorian hatchers and all poultry slaughterers slaughtering more than 1,000 birds annually.

**VICTORIA—POULTRY SLAUGHTERED
FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION
(^{'000})**

Period (a)	Chickens (i.e., broilers, fryers, or roasters)	Hens and stags	Ducks and drakes			
1971-72	23,347	2,140	322			
1972-73	23,101	1,919	219			
1973-74	27,256	1,752	124			
1974-75	26,324	2,044	104			
1975-76	29,233	1,646	84			
DRESSED WEIGHT OF POULTRY SLAUGHTERED (b) (c) ('000kg)						
Period (a)	Fresh	Frozen	Fresh	Frozen	Fresh	Frozen
1971-72	19,788	10,337	2,519	967	367	123
1972-73	20,297	8,025	2,519	525	269	58
1973-74	24,661	9,672	2,317	437	185	n.a.
1974-75	25,636	7,504	2,175	1,021	144	n.a.
1975-76	28,362	7,970	1,714	896	123	n.a.

(a) Year ended 30 June.

(b) Dressed weight of whole birds, pieces, and giblets intended for sale as reported by producers.

(c) Fresh: sold immediately after slaughter or chilled for sale soon after. Frozen: frozen hard for storage of indefinite duration.

Further reference, 1977

Bees

The origin of beekeeping in Australia is not precisely known, but it seems that the first European black bees were landed in Sydney in 1822, and four colonies of Italian bees were introduced in 1862. From this beginning, apiculture spread rapidly with the settlement of the continent.

The development of the motor car gave the industry its first big boost into the category of a full time occupation by enabling beekeepers to move their apiaries from place to place, following the flowering of the different honey producing species. Mobile processing plants were developed and the industry became completely migratory.

The greater part of Victoria is used at some time or other for honey production. The River Red Gum areas of the northern rivers and the far west produce a top quality honey. The box-ironbark belt of central Victoria is extensively used, and clover in the irrigation areas, South Gippsland, and the south-west of the State frequently gives a crop of honey. Stringybarks of the north-east foothills and the central and western areas produce a dark strong flavoured honey, while the alpine country of the north-east and Gippsland sometimes yields honey from snow gums and alpine ash. The East Gippsland area has a wide variety of useful honey-producing flora and the Mallee country is becoming increasingly popular with beekeepers, despite some difficulties.

The bulk of Victorian honey is sold to large processors who clarify it by straining or filtration and pack it into consumer containers, or into 200 litre drums for export. Most beekeepers also have a small local trade in their own areas, filling customers' containers.

About half the annual Australian production is exported, chiefly to the United Kingdom. In recent years the United States has become a significant buyer, while smaller quantities are sold to West Germany, the Middle East, and eastern countries including Japan. Export of honey from Australia is controlled by the Australian Honey Board.

VICTORIA—BEE HIVES, HONEY, AND BEESWAX

Season ended 31 May	Beekeepers	Hives	Production	
			Honey	Beeswax
	number	number	tonnes	tonnes
1972	1,321	105,709	2,170	24
1973	1,342	104,235	3,769	50
1974	1,160	98,539	3,161	47
1975 (a)	r 468	r 87,972	r 2,788	r 35
1976 (a)	492	91,203	3,476	61

(a) Not comparable with figures for previous years. Information from beekeepers with 40 or more registered hives, instead of 5 or more as previously.

Further reference, 1977*Goats*

The first goats to reach Victoria, which were mainly milking types, came and spread with the earliest settlers. The Angora goat (mohair producer), which was first introduced into Victoria in 1856, did not establish itself as readily as the dairy goat, and has remained until recently largely a curiosity and hobby enterprise.

The Saanen is the oldest established and most numerous breed of dairy goat in Victoria. Other dairy goat breeds are the Toggenburg, British Alpine, and Anglo-Nubian.

In 1975-76, Victoria had approximately 6,200 of the 42,800 goats in Australia, a very small number compared to the estimated world goat population of 385 million. The dairy goats in Victoria are concentrated in

the northern irrigation areas and around Melbourne, while Angoras are found around Melbourne and scattered throughout the State.

Commercial sized dairy goat herds are milked by machines and managed along similar lines to dairy herds. Pasture, hay and concentrates are the main feeds for dairy goats, whilst, depending on availability, shrubs, herbage and rank growth supplement their diet. The few large Angora herds are run along similar lines to sheep.

Victorian goat's milk production has risen considerably in recent years with approximately 469,000 litres being canned in 1975-76. Mohair production is increasing, but is still small at an estimated Australian level of 20,000 kilograms in 1976. In 1975-76 approximately 370,000 kilograms of feral goat meat was exported from Victoria.

The major processor of goat's milk is situated at Tongala, and cans and sells milk through the National Health Scheme to children who are allergic to cow's milk. Mohair is exported to mills in Bradford, Britain, and high prices in 1976 indicated a strong demand for it.

SERVICES TO AGRICULTURE

Introduction

There are many organisations, both government, e.g. the Department of Agriculture, and private, e.g., pesticide contractors, engaged in providing services to the agricultural industries. One possible categorisation of these services is by function, and this section sets out the various regulatory, research, educational, marketing and financial services to agriculture together with the bodies responsible for providing these services. The types of services listed here do not provide an exhaustive list of services to agriculture, and it is proposed to expand on the range of services discussed in future editions of the *Victorian Year Book*.

Regulatory

As farming is essentially based on the land, it is subject to the various regulations on land-use which apply in Victoria, as well as to regulations on farming activities. A number of government authorities exercise regulatory powers in such fields as planning, water supply, forestry, and environmental protection, while the Department of Agriculture is the major body regulating farming activities.

In this section, more detail is given about the activities of the Department of Crown Lands and Survey in issuing leases and licences for land occupation, the Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board in controlling vermin and noxious weeds, and the Department of Agriculture's role in regulating farm activities. Further reference to other organisations engaged in the regulation of land utilisation can be found elsewhere in this *Year Book*.

Department of Crown Lands and Survey

The present legislation dealing with Crown land in Victoria is the successor of some of the earliest legislation enacted for the then infant colony of New South Wales. The legislation, which is mostly contained in the *Land Act* 1958, enables Crown land to be licensed, leased or sold, or to be reserved from occupation or sale for a wide variety of public purposes.

The main types of licences fall broadly into three categories: those which simply entitle a licensee to enter Crown land, usually for a short term and for a particular purpose; those which allow a licensee to occupy Crown land from year to year for a particular purpose; and those of a similar type to the latter, but with the added benefit that a Crown grant in fee simple may eventually issue.

Of the first type of licence, the most usual are those granted for the removal of material, such as gravel, sand, etc., and are issued upon payment of a fee and an amount of royalty per cubic measure of material taken.

The second category of licence covers a very wide range of purposes. Included are: the grazing of stock; the occupation of unused roads and rivers or lake frontages; the production of eucalyptus oil; the operation of bee farms and ranges; the construction of jetties and slipways; the operation of market gardens; provision of car parks; and general industrial purposes. These licences require the payment of annual rentals and are granted subject to conditions appropriate to the purposes for which they are issued, including in some cases, limitation on the area to be licenced or on the number of stock to be grazed, and restrictions as to use or development.

The third form of licence mainly refers to those granted for purposes that require the establishment of improvements, often of a substantial nature. These licences may be for houses, factories, shops, warehouses, or other industrial purposes. They are also subject to a variety of appropriate conditions and call for the payment of annual rental, which is credited over a period of years towards the purchase of the licensed land.

Leases of Crown land are now granted either for terms ranging up to 50 years without the right of purchase, or for generally shorter terms with the right of purchase, upon the payment by instalments of the purchase money and the fulfilment of pre-determined conditions. These may demand residence on or close to the leased land, or the development of the land to a certain stage. The usual form of this latter type is known as an Improvement Purchase Lease.

Leases are granted without the right of purchase for the purposes of grazing stock; for many different sorts of amusement and recreation facilities, such as golf courses, bowling greens, rifle and pistol ranges, and car-racing tracks; for commercial and industrial purposes; for providing tourist accommodation and facilities; and for ski-lodges and ski-tows.

Leases with the right of purchase are granted for the commercial growth of trees, for general farming purposes, for residence in certain limited circumstances, and for industrial purposes outside the metropolitan area.

Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board

The operational activities of the Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board are described in pages 365 to 366 of this *Year Book*. The Board's regulatory powers are contained in the *Vermin and Noxious Weeds Act 1958*, which provides a number of ways for the Board to enforce vermin and weed control throughout the State. Each landholder, whether he be resident on his property or an absentee landholder, is responsible under the Act for keeping his property free from all declared noxious weeds and vermin. He can do this work either by using his own equipment and labour, by private contract, or by utilising the services of the Land Inspector who can enter the property at the land holder's request, do the work and bill the owner.

If the landholder fails to comply with the Act and does no work on vermin and weed control, the Board can authorise the Inspector to forcibly enter that property, do the work, and bill the landholder. Failure to pay can result in a charge being made against the title of the land, which prevents the land being sold until the debt is paid. This provision safeguards farmers on each side of the offending landholder from weeds and vermin entering their properties which may be well maintained.

Under Section 26 of the *Vermin and Noxious Weeds Act 1958*, the Board can provide extended loans against the titles of the land which can be repaid

over a number of years at a low rate of interest. The Board will also hire equipment to landholders who wish to do their own work but have no equipment.

The Board can also arrange contract entry work and will organise group control programmes for farmers, especially where control of rabbits is concerned.

The Board is constantly seeking to assist the rural community in the fight against weeds and vermin, and one of the most recent developments has been the introduction of the weedicide supply scheme. It enables landholders to purchase weedicide for use on noxious weeds only at little more than cost price. The scheme is intended to complement the Board's equipment hire service and to enable landholders to carry out their weed control at a minimum cost.

Other ways in which the Board has helped the landholder in the past have been the introduction of myxomatosis for the control of rabbits; the biological control of skeleton weed; and the recent approval of \$360,000 over the next four years for research into biological control of weeds, which initially will be undertaken in Europe and completed in Australia. This work will be carried out at the Keith Turnbull Research Institute at Frankston which was established by the Lands Department in 1968. It conducts extensive research into weed control, weedicide screening, and vermin control, which is then passed on to the inspectors and the farming community by the extension group from the Institute, and by regionally-based extension and research officers. The Institute also organises in-service training for field staff to allow them to maintain expert and up to date advice to landholders.

To ensure that the requirements and attitudes of the farming community are communicated to the Board, a Central Advisory Committee has been established containing representatives of different farming organisations. These persons are appointed by the Minister of Lands and are able to participate in the formulation of policy on vermin and noxious weed control. District Advisory Committees in each land Inspector's district perform a similar function at a local level. The Board also co-operates with pest control authorities in New South Wales and South Australia so that the control of weeds and vermin which affect all three States can be co-ordinated. The authorities meet formally every two years to discuss current problems and trends.

Modern pest control is becoming increasingly linked to the preservation of the environment and to the adequate management of fauna, flora, and soils, as well as to the more traditional areas of agriculture and forestry. The closest possible liaison, planning, and collaboration between groups and organisations is needed to ensure that natural resources and farmlands are adequately protected against vermin and noxious weeds.

Department of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture is responsible for the administration of appropriate legislation within Victoria including the registration and inspection of dairy farms and dairies, and factories producing butter, cheese, and other dairy produce, to ensure proper standards of hygiene and equipment; the registration of manufacturers of margarine and the limitation of the quantity of table margarine which may be made by each manufacturer; the registration and control of farm produce merchants and commission agents; the inspection, packing, and grading of fruit and vegetables; the inspection of orchards and insistence on proper methods for preventing and controlling plant diseases and insect pests, including measures to be taken against outbreaks of fruit fly; the registration of fertilisers, pesticides, stock foods, stock medicines, and sheep branding fluids; the licensing of abattoirs, pet food manufacturers, and meat

transport vehicles; the inspection of meat; the prevention, control, and eradication of stock diseases; the assessment and payment of compensation to owners of cattle, swine, and bees condemned because of infections with prescribed diseases; the elimination of bulls not of a reasonable standard in respect of type, conformation, and breeding; the control and regulation of the artificial breeding of stock; the control of processing of poultry intended for sale; the inspection and testing of seeds for sale to ensure compliance with prescribed standard of purity and germination; the conduct of seed certification schemes; the control of the spraying of agricultural chemicals from aircraft; the control of rain-making operations; and the control of agricultural colleges.

In addition, the Department undertakes on behalf of the Commonwealth Government the inspection of fruit and grain for export, and the inspection and quarantining of imported animals and plants to prevent the introduction of diseases.

Research

Farming consists of a variety of processes which culminate in the production of various agricultural products. Research is undertaken into all phases of farm production ranging from research into the various farm processes, which aims to improve productivity, to research into agricultural products in either their raw or processed form.

A number of organisations, such as government departments, universities, and marketing boards, are involved in agricultural research. For example, the CSIRO undertakes a wide range of process and product research projects in the agricultural field, while the Bureau of Agricultural Economics conducts various economic research studies, and the Australian Bureau of Statistics is prominent in the field of statistical information.

Research work is a very important function of the Department of Agriculture. Fundamental and applied research activities, mainly in conjunction with Victoria's primary industries, are conducted at a number of research institutes and laboratories and on many private properties throughout the State.

The Department of Agriculture's research institutes and stations are:

Animal Research Institute, Werribee

This Institute, established in 1976, comprises what were previously the State Research Farm (1912) and the S.S. Cameron Laboratories (1960). It is situated at Werribee, 23 km west of Melbourne. Research is done on reproduction, nutrition, growth, breeding, and management of dairy cattle, beef cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, and poultry. Plant breeding, irrigation research and fodder conservation research are also undertaken.

Pastoral Research Institute, Hamilton

This Institute, established in 1959 as the Pastoral Research Station was renamed in 1976. It is 300 km south-west of Melbourne. Research is done on reproduction, nutrition and breeding, and management of beef cattle and sheep; and on pasture maintenance and production.

Rutherglen Research Station, Rutherglen

The Station was established in 1912, 290 km north-east of Melbourne. It carries out research on reproduction, nutrition, and management of cattle and sheep; and on cereal cropping, weed control, and alternative crops.

Ellinbank Dairy Research Station, Warragul

The Station was established in 1951, at Warragul, 90 km east of Melbourne. It carries out research on dairy cow reproduction, nutrition, management and lactation; calf growth and development; and on pasture productivity.

Irrigation Research Station, Kyabram

The Station was established in 1959, 200 km north of Melbourne. Research is carried out on irrigated pastures and crops, salinity; and dairy cow nutrition, disease, and management.

Veterinary Research Institute, Parkville

This Institute was established as part of the Faculty of Veterinary Science at the University of Melbourne in 1906. In the late 1920s when the Faculty was discontinued, the Institute reverted mainly to a diagnostic laboratory, attached to the University of Melbourne. It was transferred to the Department of Agriculture in 1973.

Regional Veterinary Laboratory, Hamilton

This Laboratory was established in 1971 at Hamilton, some 300 km south-west of Melbourne. It is engaged in diagnosis, research, and extension services, particularly in relation to the campaign to eradicate bovine brucellosis from Victoria.

Regional Veterinary Laboratory, Bendigo

This Laboratory was established in 1974 at Bendigo, about 150 km north of Melbourne. It is engaged in diagnosis, research, and extension services, particularly in relation to the campaign to eradicate bovine brucellosis from Victoria.

Regional Veterinary Laboratory, Benalla

This Laboratory was established in 1976 at Benalla, about 200 km north-east of Melbourne. It is engaged in diagnosis, research and extension services, particularly in relation to the campaign to eradicate bovine brucellosis from Victoria.

Regional Veterinary Laboratory, Bairnsdale

This Laboratory was established in 1976 at Bairnsdale, 300 km east of Melbourne. It is engaged in diagnosis, research, and extension services, particularly in relation to the campaign to eradicate bovine brucellosis from Victoria.

Horticultural Research Institute, Knoxville

This Institute was established in 1950 as a Horticultural Research Station, and renamed in 1976. It is located 27 km east of Melbourne. Work has been concentrated on fruit tree physiology as a background to developmental and applied research in temperate fruit tree agronomy, supplementary irrigation methods, and cool storage and post-harvest handling of fruit. Current developments will encompass new fruit crops, ornamentals, and nursery operations, while continuing its expert work on pome, stone, and berry fruits.

Irrigation Research Institute, Tatura

This Institute was purchased for a Horticultural Research Station in 1929 and the first trees were planted in 1937. It became a research institute in 1976, and is located 180 km north of Melbourne. The main research has been aimed at increasing productivity of canning fruits by breeding new varieties, or by using plant physiological factors such as light interception, and chemical growth regulators, or by evaluating practices such as pruning, closer planting, and trellis training. New developments include studies to increase the productivity of row crops and forage crops.

Plant Research Institute, Burnley Gardens

This Institute was established as the Biology Branch in 1929 and renamed in 1965 as the Victorian Plant Research Institute, and in 1976 as the Plant Research Institute. It is located about 7 km east of Melbourne. It conducts research into the control of insect pests and plant diseases, and provides a diagnostic and advisory service to increase the efficiency of agricultural production while minimising hazards to the community. Services include a plant quarantine

service run by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants) for the Commonwealth Department of Health. Other projects include the production of pathogen-tested elite planting material for fruits and ornamentals.

Victorian Wheat Research Institute, Horsham

This Institute was established in 1967 as a joint undertaking between wheatgrowers and the Department of Agriculture. It is located in the Wimmera, about 340 km north-west of Melbourne. Research includes plant breeding, plant pathology, soil and cereal chemistry, and plant nutrition. Investigations have begun into alternate sources of phosphate for the time when existing materials used for making superphosphate are no longer available. The Institute also carries out agronomic research into crop rotation and weed control. The commercial sowing of sunflowers in the Wimmera arose from research conducted at this Institute.

Mallee Research Station, Walpeup

This Station, established in 1932, is located 510 km north-west of Melbourne. The major functions include the selection and testing of superior varieties of field crops and pasture; studies with new crops and management of crop land; and investigations with sheep and cattle, as they fit in best with Mallee farming practices.

Cereal Experimental Centre, Longerenong Agricultural College

This Centre was established in 1912 at Longerenong Agricultural College, about 330 km north-west of Melbourne. The major disciplines are agronomy, plant physiology, plant nutrition, weed science, and agrostology (the study of grasses).

Vegetable Research Station, Frankston

The Station was established in 1962, and research work began in 1967. This is located 45 km south-east of Melbourne. The wide range of applied research projects includes investigations into plant nutrition, pest disease and weed control, irrigation, and vegetable varieties.

Potato Research Station, Healesville

The Station was established in 1944 and the first experiments began in 1946. It is located 80 km east of Melbourne. Initial research work was on the cultural aspects of potato growing, and the breeding and introduction of new varieties. Recent emphasis has been on the production of pathogen-tested seed potatoes, potato quality and storage, and variety evaluation.

Tobacco Research Station, Myrtleford

This Station was established in 1950, and is located 310 km north-east of Melbourne. The wide range of investigations includes the evaluation of varieties, crop nutrition, pest, disease and weed control, breeding new varieties, labour saving methods in the tobacco industry, and, recently, a hop research programme.

Gilbert Chandler Institute of Dairy Technology

This Institute was established in 1939 at Werribee, 23 km west of Melbourne. It conducts research into dairy chemistry, chemical engineering, microbiology, and process technology.

Turf Research Institute, Frankston

This Institute was established in 1973, and is situated about 30 km south-east of Melbourne. It carries out research and extension work on recreational turf such as lawn bowling greens and golf courses.

Agricultural Engineering Centre, Werribee

This Centre was established in 1976, 23 km west of Melbourne. It carries out research and development into engineering as it affects agriculture, the testing of tractors, their fittings, and other machinery in relation to safety and standards,

liaison with agricultural machinery firms, and extension in the field of agricultural engineering.

Educational

Agricultural information is disseminated to farmers through both formal education courses and a variety of information services such as the extension services of the Department of Agriculture and the media, particularly the Australian Broadcasting Commission and the rural press. A number of these sources of information are discussed below.

Courses

Department of Agriculture : Agricultural Colleges

The Department of Agriculture administers five colleges through its Division of Agricultural Education: Dookie Agricultural College (est. 1886) in the north-east of the State; Longerenong Agricultural College (1889) in the Wimmera; Burnley Horticultural College (1891) on a bend of the Yarra River in the Melbourne metropolitan area; and the newer colleges—Glenormiston Agricultural College (1971) and the McMillan Rural Studies Centre (1977) which are situated in the Western District and Gippsland respectively. The colleges are financed chiefly from Victorian Government funds.

The objectives of the colleges are to improve the skills, competence, and knowledge of people involved or interested in any aspect of agriculture and horticulture, by the provision of a flexible range of educational opportunities which are primarily concerned with post-secondary and recurrent education matched to State and regional needs.

While the colleges provide a total system of agricultural education in conjunction with the Extension Services Division of the Department of Agriculture, each has its own characteristics which reflect the needs of the community in its region. For example, since 1976 Dookie and Longerenong Agricultural Colleges have both offered three-year courses leading to a Diploma in Agriculture. These share common ground in that each emphasises farm management, but they are different and oriented towards the agricultural activities in their regions. Glenormiston Agricultural College offers a two-year course leading to the Diploma in Farm Management, and Burnley Horticultural College provides a three-year course for the Diploma of Horticultural Science. These four colleges are also heavily involved in providing short courses, seminars, field days, and part-time certificate courses for farmers and people involved in the horticultural industries.

The McMillan Rural Studies Centre, which opened in 1977, is unique in that it has no campus at this stage. Regional Education Officers at four centres—Bairnsdale, Leongatha, Maffra, and Warragul—provide educational programmes in response to district needs, using existing facilities. A principal, with support staff, is located at Warragul providing the co-ordinating centre for such on-going courses as are seen to be required by the region.

All of these activities are supported by the resources of the Department of Agriculture and take advantage of the personal contacts made by its extension officers with farmers, as well as the continuing contact maintained with agricultural industries.

University of Melbourne-Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry

The Faculty of Agriculture was established in 1905 by statute of the Council of the University, and the first Professor of Agriculture, Dr Thomas Cherry, was appointed in 1911. However, it was not until 1921, following the passing of the *Agricultural Education Act 1920*, that provision was made for a building to house the school and for the appointment of permanent staff. In 1973, the Department of Forestry, then a Department of the Faculty of Science,

was amalgamated with the Faculty of Agriculture, and the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry was established.

The purpose of the four year Bachelor of Agricultural Science course is to give students a sound basic training in scientific principles as applied to agriculture. The first year is devoted to science subjects, and is followed by a year in residence at the University Field Station at Mount Derrimut, Deer Park, where students are introduced to the variety of farm operations involved in a mixed farming enterprise, while taking lectures and practical classes in various sciences applied to agriculture. They return to the University campus for more advanced training in economics and the soil, plant, and animal sciences in the third and fourth years of the course. In the final year the students have a restricted choice of subjects, which ensures that all students receive a general training in all aspects of agricultural science, while allowing a measure of specialisation.

Since the establishment of the Faculty of Agriculture, more than 1,000 graduates have entered the profession, the number of graduates averaging about 55 each year. There are some 50 students working for higher degrees (Ph. D. and M. Agr. Sc.) either at the University or at Mount Derrimut, and about ten postgraduate students attending the course for the Diploma in Agricultural Extension.

The purpose of the Bachelor of Forest Science course is parallel with that of the B.Agr.Sc. course, i.e., it provides a basic training in scientific principles as applied to forestry. Nine students were expected to graduate at the end of 1977 (the first graduates in this new course), but this number was expected to increase to 22 in 1978 and remain at that level thereafter. Thirteen students are currently studying for the M.For.Sc. degree and six for the Ph.D. in Forestry.

University of Melbourne—Department of Civil Engineering—Agricultural Engineering Section

The University of Melbourne also offers training in the more physical aspects of agriculture, leading to a degree in Agricultural Engineering. This course is the only one of its type at an Australian university, and is closely linked with complementary postgraduate and research programmes. Some of the specific field tasks handled are the interactions between soil, crops, and machinery in regard to function, safety, and economics; the control of natural and irrigation waters to achieve maximum production; the estimation of water resources and disposal of wastes; work study and organisation of farming systems; processing of farm products, such as refrigeration and drying; and mechanical handling and transport of a wide range of materials such as fruit, grain, and wool. The course is of four years duration and leads to a B.E.(Agr.).

La Trobe University—School of Agriculture

La Trobe University, which admitted its first students in March 1967, opened its School of Agriculture a year later. The emphasis of the course is on the sciences relevant to an understanding of the rural environment, covering the relation between the soil, the plant, the animal, and the environment. Substantial emphasis is also given to the study of the economic and social aspects of agriculture and farm management. The four year course leads to a B.Agr.Sc. (pass or honours degree).

Some twelve hectares of the University campus are presently used by the School of Agriculture for field work involving crops, pastures, and livestock, enabling students to have day to day contact with agricultural experimentation as well as with the more applied aspects of crop and animal husbandry. At least twelve weeks practical experience on approved farms supplements these facilities on the campus.

Marcus Oldham Farm Management College

Founded privately near Geelong in 1961, the Marcus Oldham Farm

Management College specialises in farm management education for the sheep, cattle, and cropping industries. Students with previous practical experience attend the College for three years, during which time they complete a 'sandwich' course of an eight month academic period, a twelve month practical period on an approved property, and then a final eight month academic period. Thus while there are only 70 students in residence at one time, the College is dealing with about 105 students each year. About 35 students complete the course every year.

The College farm is used as a teaching laboratory rather than a training area for manual work. It covers 190 hectares in a 533 mm annual rainfall area, and is commercially self-supporting from the income received from Merino sheep and Hereford cattle. Course work consists of lectures, demonstrations, and field trips, which provide the subject of extensive written reports on the farm, its management, financing, and budgeting. There are four broad subject groups in the lecture programme: plant and environmental sciences, animal science, farm management and economics, and agricultural engineering.

The entry requirements are a minimum age of 19 years, at least one year of practical experience since leaving school, and the completion of a full secondary course; a Higher School Certificate pass is not necessary. Preference is usually given to older students with more practical experience.

Apprenticeships

(1) *General farming and fruit growing.* Apprenticeships in general farming and fruit growing were offered for the first time in Australia in 1975. Courses were established in six technical schools by the Technical Schools Division of the Education Department, with active co-operation from farm industry organisations and the Department of Agriculture. The general farming courses incorporate instruction to cater for individual needs in such areas as grazing, dairying, and cropping. Also, advanced basic vocational and technician programmes have been developed for post-apprenticeship training together with middle level programmes designed to meet the needs of owner-operators of small farms.

(2) *Horticultural trade training.* Historically Australia relied on Britain for a steady stream of skilled gardeners to supply its gardening needs. From the 1930s, however, these tradesmen ceased to be attracted to the country so that by the 1950s there was a critical shortage of skilled gardeners. Following representations from the parks industry in the early 1960s, the Apprenticeship in Gardening was proclaimed in 1966 for municipal councils in the metropolitan area. Schooling commenced in 1968, and an evening course was established to train people already in the trade. In 1971, the proclamation was broadened to include all municipal councils, golf courses, racing clubs, and cemetery trusts in Victoria. Then in 1975 the horticultural trades were proclaimed as four separate trades: gardening, turf management, landscape gardening, and nurseryman, and training programmes were developed by the Education Department.

The number of apprentices between 1968 and 1975 grew at a rate of 25 per cent per year, so that there are now more than 450 apprentices in the trade as well as about 200 adult students.

Information services

Agricultural extension services

Advancing technology and increasing competition on world markets have intensified the need for farmers to be advised quickly about new developments so that they have the requisite knowledge on which to base the many decisions they have to take as consequence of rapid change. Extension services to provide advice and training in these matters are conducted by several government

departments and by commercial firms such as the manufacturers of agricultural chemicals, farm machinery, and stock foods and medicines. Some farmers employ professional consultants on a personal basis.

In Victoria, the major extension service is provided by the Department of Agriculture, which, in addition to its research and regulatory staffs, has a large group of extension workers throughout the State. Whereas the main emphasis of this service for many years was on the answering of farmers' questions and the dissemination of research results and other information, it is now devoting increasing attention to educational programmes which help to train farmers to make decisions according to their individual circumstances. Consequently, special emphasis is given to farm economics and financial management.

The Department's extension services are co-ordinated throughout Victoria by a regionalised Extension Services Division, administered locally by regional centres located at Ballarat, Bendigo, Benalla, and Warragul. There are 17 district offices in Victoria, each of which is under the leadership of a Senior District Officer who co-ordinates the activities of a group of extension specialists, according to the needs of his region, e.g., agronomy, dairy husbandry, sheep and wool, beef, or horticulture. A growing team of agricultural economists is serving at regional and district centres. Close relationships are maintained with the Department's research stations and other experimental centres, agricultural colleges, regulatory staff, the rural community, commercial firms that serve agriculture, and associated government departments.

The regional service occasionally has to divert its immediate activity to special campaigns such as the alleviation of drought or the consequences of other crises such as floods and bushfires. Sometimes it is necessary for extension specialists to visit individual farms and to use other person-to-person methods such as office consultations, telephone discussions, and correspondence. However, to make the most efficient use of available resources and to serve as many farmers as possible, extension officers do much of their work with groups of primary producers and use media outlets such as publications, radio, television, and films.

More than 200 discussion groups of dairy farmers meet regularly in farm homes to exchange ideas on developments in their industry. Department of Agriculture specialists often visit these groups to provide information about the subject under discussion.

More formal group activities occur at regular field days on research stations, experimental plot sites, and other places of interest such as the winning farm in a soil conservation competition. Whereas field days on major research stations attract up to 800 visitors, smaller farm talks involving up to 20 farmers provide effective informal discussions about current methods and problems.

Occasionally groups within an area combine to hold schools for farmers or to tour together to other similar areas in Victoria, other States, and sometimes New Zealand. Subsequent discussions are helpful in assessing the potential local application of ideas which have been seen elsewhere. More formal schools for farmers are held in local halls, woolsheds, and Education Department classrooms. Emphasis is being given to financial management in courses which continue, one night a week, for several weeks. Between classes, farmers apply what they have learned to their individual circumstances and raise points for discussion at the next session. Meetings and conferences also provide opportunities for farmers to receive new information and discuss problems. Exhibits at agricultural shows are often focal points of discussion.

Both person-to-person activities and group work are complemented by articles in newspapers and magazines, the *Journal of Agriculture*, industry digests for dairy farmers, fruit growers, and apiarists, a wide range of books

and pamphlets, farm radio and television programmes, and films. Farmers often become aware of new developments through the media before seeking further advice to help them to decide on the adoption of new ideas. The Department of Agriculture's Media Services Branch in Melbourne has the printing facilities, studios, and other resources for providing this complementary information to, and through, extension workers in the field. In addition to its direct services, the Department of Agriculture provides much information which reaches farmers through other departments and commercial organisations, including consultants.

Media services

Victorian primary producers, and other people who are interested in agriculture, have access to information from both government and commercial sources. In fact much information from government advisers reaches farmers through commercial newspapers and radio and television stations. In addition, many commercial organisations supply information direct to farmers, including market news and details of chemicals, such as insecticides and fungicides.

The main government agencies are the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Department of Agriculture, and the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Other agencies such as the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, Soil Conservation Authority, and the Department of Crown Lands and Survey also provide considerable information. The CSIRO's main Publications are *Rural Research* and *Ecos* which provide up-to-date interpretations of the Organisation's findings and background information on matters such as those affecting the environment.

The Department of Agriculture has a wide range of publications, as has been described in the previous section. The Department also has a wide-reaching radio service, and provides films and other information for television stations. Its weekly television session *On the Land* has been transmitted from STV-8 Mildura for more than ten years.

The Australian Broadcasting Commission's radio and television programmes are a major source of information for primary producers. They also provide a very important link between the rural and urban communities. Commercial stations also provide rural news and information programmes.

The ABC's regional radio stations at Horsham (3WV) and Sale (3GI) provide special sources of rural information and its State-wide *Country Hour* has a large audience. In recent years, the ABC has produced a daily public affairs rural television programme, and has screened many educational documentaries. The advent of colour television has added to the value of this medium for farmers in such matters as the identification of pests and symptoms of diseases.

All the media noted above are especially valuable as disseminators of information during campaigns on such subjects as droughts and locust plagues; they also help to draw the community's attention to the achievements and problems of the State's primary industries.

Marketing

Introduction

The marketing of agricultural produce poses a number of problems peculiar to the rural sector. For example, farmers face wide fluctuations in seasonal conditions which may alter both the quantity and quality of goods produced. This, in turn, affects the stability of both prices and incomes. Since the farmer is often far removed from the consumers of his product, there is little flow back of information except price, and this is often too delayed to be effective for farmers' forward planning.

The wide fluctuations in supply, demand, and prices which occur on world markets have drastic repercussions for Australian farmers. Marketing of products

overseas presents further problems for farmers since, acting as individuals, they lack the necessary resources to provide the kind of services which overseas customers expect. Apart from the difficulty of contacting buyers and arranging sales, the individual farmer lacks market power in price negotiation. Generally, Australian farmers cannot provide the quantity which the overseas buyer wants, nor storage and delivery facilities or credit.

To overcome these marketing problems, organisations have been established with the aim of co-ordinating marketing arrangements for specific products. In some markets, such as that for fresh vegetables, institutionally provided marketing services are minimal; in others, such as wheat, the farmer is divested, through legislation, of all responsibility for marketing. The following is a brief review of the principal marketing systems in Victoria.

Public auction

Public auction, where the product is sold to the highest bidder, is a common method of selling both in Australia and overseas. It requires the provision of selling centres and a known timetable of operation. In Victoria, cattle, sheep, and pigs are sold in this way. The most important saleyards are at Newmarket (Melbourne), and smaller markets exist in the major country centres.

Some 80 per cent of Australia's wool clip is also sold by auction. The auctioning of wool differs from other commodities in that the price is regulated by the selling and buying operations of the Australian Wool Corporation, on the basis of minimum prices.

Price bargaining

The sale of fresh fruit and vegetables is achieved at the wholesale level by systematic bargaining between buyer and seller. On a more organised basis, the marketing of tomatoes for processing and of broiler chickens is done through contractual agreements for which there is legislation to provide for price negotiation. In the case of many oilseed crops (e.g., sunflower, safflower, and rapeseed), marketing is by contract but on a price determined mainly by the processor.

Marketing controlled by legislation

Apart from the legislation which provides for price agreements between growers and processors to be negotiated, there are other areas in agricultural marketing which are covered by legislation in Victoria. The Marketing of Primary Products Act enables growers to seek the establishment of a statutory marketing board to control the marketing of a particular commodity.

At present there are four Boards in Victoria which have been established under the Marketing of Primary Products Act. These control the marketing of eggs, citrus, tobacco, and chicory. There are also a number of boards and authorities constituted under separate legislation. The Victorian Dairy Industry Authority was established during 1977 and is responsible for ensuring a sufficient supply of milk, at a satisfactory standard, for all markets in Victoria. The Authority replaces the Victorian Milk Board and the Victorian Dairy Products Board. The Victorian Grain Elevators Board handles the storage of wheat and barley within Victoria. The Victorian Dried Fruits Board plays a regulatory role in the marketing of dried fruits, the most important segment being dried vine fruits. Victoria is also involved in the operation of the Australian Barley Board through complementary legislation with South Australia. Victoria, with all other States, is a party to the Australian Wheat Board which is set up under complementary State and Commonwealth legislation, to control the marketing of the Australian wheat crop on both the domestic and export markets.

Many commodities such as honey, wine, meat, apples and pears, canned fruits, dried fruits, and eggs are covered by Commonwealth legislation in that marketing boards have been constituted to regulate exports.

Further references, 1977

Financial services

Introduction

Australia's national policy for permanent land settlement has been based on the family unit farm. Financially this has seldom been easy because even in the early days settlers found it difficult to earn enough to maintain themselves while they were clearing and developing their blocks. The conditions of purchase were made very easy, but considerable aggregation of holdings took place because settlers failed. Later, some of these large estates were re-purchased, subdivided, and the smaller farms made available to settlers under closer settlement schemes.

After each world war these schemes were expanded to enable ex-servicemen to acquire farms under generous terms of settlement. In addition, money was advanced to returned servicemen to enable them to buy their own "single unit" farms. Soldier settlers were also granted loans for the purchase of stock, plant, and equipment.

The Australian farmer is dependent for a large proportion of his earnings on the export market. Commodities over recent years have shown wide fluctuations of prices and the reliance by the Australian farmer on fluctuating and often rapidly declining income on the one hand and the burden of fixed or increasing costs on the other make him particularly vulnerable financially. Recent financial measures have been aimed at schemes which help the individual farmer adjust to the changing situation. Various schemes have been established, such as the Rural Reconstruction Scheme, and this trend will increase in the future.

Rural Finance and Settlement Commission

The Rural Finance and Settlement Commission was established by legislation in late 1961 to merge the former Soldier Settlement Commission and the Rural Finance Corporation. In the first instance, the new Commission carried out the functions of the former organisations in two separate branches until further legislation was passed in 1963 which completed the merger and co-ordinated the functions of the two branches in providing finance for country industry and land settlement development.

Rural Finance Act

The Rural Finance Act, which is administered by the Commission, embraces two distinct functions. First, under part III of the Act, the Commission may grant loans "to any person or body establishing or carrying on any country industry", primary or secondary. These loans are, subject to the Act, made on such terms as are determined by the Commission. However, interest on the loans is required to be at a rate as low as practicable having regard to the rate at which the Commission borrows money and the costs of administration. Loans are made to primary industry for farm purchase, farm development, refinance, payment of probate, and seasonal advances. Loans to secondary industry have resulted in the establishment of a number of successful country industries over the years.

The other function administered by the Commission under the Rural Finance Act is to act as agent for the Treasurer of Victoria in administering money provided from the Public Account for any special purpose, subject to such directions as the Treasurer may give or impose. Under these agency provisions, the Commission administers relief lending to the rural community in times of adversity, such as bushfire, drought, flood, etc. The agency provisions are also the means whereby special loans outside the scope of the Commission's ordinary lending are made available to particular industries. Major Commonwealth-State Government schemes such as the Rural Reconstruction Scheme, the Marginal Dairy Farms Reconstruction Scheme, the Fruitgrowing Reconstruction Scheme,

the Dairy Adjustment Programme, and the Beef Industry Carry-on Scheme, have also been administered in Victoria by the Commission under an agency direction from the Treasurer pursuant to section 35 of the Rural Finance Act.

VICTORIA—LOANS BY RURAL FINANCE AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSION
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Primary industry—					
Ordinary lending	2,519	2,347	2,488	2,806	3,139
Agency lending—					
General	240	1,229	946	1,220	1,057
Rural reconstruction—debt reconstruction and rehabilitation	9,271	9,178	2,033	443	1,902
Rural reconstruction—farm build-up	2,259	5,909	5,469	6,624	4,278
Dairy adjustment	221	75	96	4,636	10,645
Fruit growing	..	90	343	131	146
Beef industry	..	..	..	24	2,177
Secondary industry—					
Ordinary lending	865	1,301	3,068	2,484	426
Agency lending	230	1,415	959	679	3,401
Land settlement	1,240	..	8	59	692
Total lending	16,845	21,544	15,410	19,107	27,863
Loans outstanding at 30 June—					
Ordinary lending	30,924	29,223	29,356	31,447	31,283
Agency lending—					
General	8,774	9,824	8,740	9,278	12,221
Rural reconstruction	11,499	25,312	29,128	33,891	37,137
Dairy adjustment	220	291	355	4,808	14,757
Fruit growing	..	90	433	564	710
Beef industry	..	..	..	24	2,168
Land settlement	16,468	15,927	14,661	14,031	13,908
Soldier settlement	37,920	33,995	30,128	28,315	26,538
Total loans outstanding	105,805	114,662	112,801	122,359	138,722

Rural reconstruction scheme

Following the economic problems experienced by the farming community in 1969 and 1970, with greatly depressed prices and rising costs, a scheme for rural reconstruction was introduced in 1971, after conferences between the Commonwealth and the State Governments.

Initially, the Commonwealth Government agreed to provide \$100m to the States for the purposes of the scheme, to be expended over four financial years. This expenditure was later agreed to be concentrated into two financial years to 30 June 1973; subsequently it was decided to continue the scheme for a further three financial years beyond that date. Total funds allocated to Victoria to 30 June 1976 were \$46.87m. In addition, Victoria had available an amount of \$4.5m from funds received as repayments of the farmers' debts adjustment scheme of the 1930s. A further allocation of \$10m (of which Victoria's share was \$2.1m) extended the scheme to 31 December 1976, pending the introduction of the Rural Adjustment Scheme as recommended by the Industries Assistance Commission.

The Rural Reconstruction Scheme provided for three main forms of assistance:

(1) *Debt reconstruction.* The purpose of this was to assist a farmer who, although having sound prospects of long-term commercial viability, had used all his cash and credit resources and could not meet his financial commitments.

(2) *Farm build-up.* The object of this was to supplement the normal processes under which uneconomic properties were amalgamated with adjoining holdings or were subdivided and the subdivided portions added to adjoining holdings. It also aimed at assisting the farmer in a sound financial position, whose property was too small to be economic, to purchase additional land to build up his property to at least an economic size.

(3) *Retraining and rehabilitation.* This aimed at providing assistance, where necessary, for those who were obliged to leave the industry, in re-training for some other occupation. Loans up to \$3,000 could also be made available to alleviate personal hardship.

Initially, expenditure under the scheme was concentrated on debt reconstruction, with only a small interest being shown in farm build-up. As confidence in the rural sector increased, however, particularly because of the higher prices being obtained for products, including wool, the emphasis shifted from debt reconstruction to farm build-up. Loans made for debt reconstruction purposes carry an interest rate of 4 per cent, and loans for the purpose of farm build-up carry an interest rate of 6.25 per cent.

To 30 June 1976, 3362 applications were received for debt reconstruction loans, of which 911 were approved, while 1777 applications were received for farm build-up loans, of which 939 were approved. Expenditure to 30 June 1976 totalled \$22.8m for debt reconstruction and \$24.5m for farm build-up.

Dairy adjustment programme

This scheme superseded the Marginal Dairy Farms Reconstruction Scheme introduced in 1970, which created little interest among dairy farmers in Victoria. The new scheme was wider in definition and included new categories. The main elements were:

- (1) To provide interest-free loans to dairy farmers who supplied cream or water-cooled bulk milk to enable them to meet the cost of conversion after 21 August 1974 to bulk refrigerated milk supply;
- (2) to provide finance to assist in the purchase of uneconomic dairy farms for amalgamation with an existing farm; or, in special circumstances, to dispose of the dairy farm to persons prepared and able to use the farm for forestry purposes;
- (3) to assist an uneconomic dairy farmer to purchase additional land to bring his property to a viable unit;
- (4) to provide finance for improvement of dairy properties to bring them to a suitable standard; and
- (5) to provide relocation assistance of up to \$3,000 for dairy farmers leaving the industry and their farm.

Funds under this scheme were exhausted by August 1975 with a total commitment of \$16.2m. In April 1976 the Commonwealth Government allocated an additional \$2m to the programme for amalgamation and development, and for carry-on loans to a maximum of \$4,000 for dairy farmers affected by the decline in prices for manufactured milk products, who needed finance to carry on and were unable to obtain it from normal sources at reasonable terms. These carry-on loans were a new form of assistance funded on a dollar for dollar basis between the Commonwealth and the States.

At 30 June 1976 the Commission had received 2,170 applications for carry-on loans of which 815 were approved for a total of \$2.6m and 896 were pending, while 637 applications were received for farm purchase and development of which 333 were approved for a total of \$7m. Bulk vat approvals totalled \$9.4m.

Fruit growing reconstruction scheme

During 1971 and 1972, growers in the canning fruit and export apple and pear industries continued to experience financial difficulties brought about by

restriction of market outlets. The industry, in general, was experiencing high levels of stocks. Against this background, proposals were put forward by the industry for the curtailment of production by means of a tree removal scheme. The Commonwealth Government, after consultation with the States, offered to finance a scheme within the context of the rural reconstruction measures, with the emphasis on relief being given to the individual grower. Legislation was passed in 1972 to establish the scheme. A total of \$4.3m was made available to the States under the scheme to pay compensation to growers for the removal of trees. Half the amount available was to be applied to canning-peach and pear trees and the other half to fresh apples and pears. State authorities were to administer the scheme so that the average rate of assistance did not exceed \$350 per acre for canning peaches and canning-pears and \$200 per acre (later amended to \$250 per acre) for fresh apples and fresh pears. Compensation in respect of trees was to be assessed after having given due regard to age, yield, and condition of the trees, and market access availability.

Eligibility for admission to the scheme was divided into two categories:

- (1) Clear fell for the grower in severe financial difficulties who intended to clear fell his orchard, leave the industry, and convert his land to other use; and
- (2) partial fell for the grower who did not have adequate resources to withstand the short-term effect on his economic viability of removing surplus trees without assistance.

This scheme was to terminate on 31 December 1975, but following a report by the Industries Assistance Commission was extended for a further 12 months to 31 December 1976.

To 30 June 1976, 414 applications had been received, of which nineteen were later withdrawn and 95 rejected. At that date 94 applications were pending and offers had been made in 206 cases, of which 118 had accepted, involving compensation totalling \$789,748.

Beef industry carry-on scheme

Following the depressed prices for beef caused by loss of export markets during 1974, many beef producers experienced financial hardship, and the Victorian Government provided a special fund of \$2m to assist beef producers who could not be assisted under any other rural assistance scheme. On 28 April 1975, agreement was reached on a joint Commonwealth-State Government scheme to provide carry-on finance to beef producers where the State assistance was matched by a similar allocation of Commonwealth Government funds, the total sum available in Victoria being \$4m. Those eligible are specialist beef producers who still have a sound asset structure and would be viable on the resumption of a market recovery to a long-term trend, but who lack the finance needed to carry on in the period of low market return. The maximum loan available to any individual is \$10,000. The Commission had made 315 loans totalling \$2,387,815 to 30 June 1976.

Soldier settlement and land settlement

The Commission administers the Soldier Settlement Act and the *Land Settlement Act* 1959. Allocation of soldier settlement ceased some years ago. In total, 6,171 ex-servicemen were assisted, either to obtain farms of their own choosing or to have allocated a farm under the various general settlement projects. At 30 June 1976, 4,036 of these farmers had completely repaid their liabilities to the Commission.

Under the Land Settlement Act, the Commission has developed land on five projects: at Heytesbury near Cobden, Yanakie on Wilsons Promontory, East Goulburn Irrigation Area near Shepparton, the Rochester Irrigation Area, and Palpara in the south-west of Victoria. The Yanakie and East Goulburn Irrigation Area Schemes were completed and all farms allocated to settlers by the mid-1960s.

When the Victorian Government decided in 1970 to refrain for the time being from making further land available for dairying, 573 farms had been allotted under the Land Settlement Act (381 dairy farms under rainfall conditions, 113 irrigation dairy farms, and 79 soft fruit orchard holdings) on all projects.

In 1973, the Victorian Government decided to release further farms, and at 30 June 1976 the remaining 29 farms at Rochester had been allocated as well as 25 more farms at Heytesbury. In 1976, however, because of further difficulties in the dairying industry, it was once again decided that, for the time being, no further farms would be allocated.

Other sources of finance

There are a number of other sources of finance available to the rural sector, ranging from various bank facilities to specialised sources such as pastoral finance companies. For example, the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank advances payments to growers of produce, such as wheat and barley, pending its sale; the Commonwealth Development Bank provides rural loans for farm improvement purposes; and the Farm Development Loan Fund of the Trading Banks and the State Savings Bank provide all-purpose loans to the rural sector. The pastoral finance companies provide a variety of credit facilities to farmers to cover all aspects of farm activity.

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MANUFACTURING

NATURAL RESOURCES AND LOCATION

Natural resources

Victoria's natural resources—a temperate climate, adequate rainfall and water supply, and productive soils—have been used to provide both raw materials and power for industry. For example, clay deposits for brick, tile, and pottery making are worked near Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, Colac, Shepparton, Wangaratta, and in other areas of Victoria. Sand, used in foundries, and concrete and glass works, is obtained in the Port Phillip and west Gippsland districts. Stone and gravel are quarried in many parts of Victoria, but, since large loads are expensive to transport, sites are concentrated within 80 kilometres of the principal market, metropolitan Melbourne. Inside a similar radius, the availability of limestone has attracted the establishment of cement works at Geelong and Traralgon, while the Lilydale deposits are extracted to produce agricultural lime.

Although Victoria's historic gold rush has long since passed, gold is still mined in the Castlemaine, Gaffneys Creek, and Harriettville areas. Victoria's other mineral resources include salt collected from solar evaporation on the western shores of Port Phillip and from the Wimmera and Mallee lakes; gypsum is also found in the north-western Mallee. More detailed information on mining activity can be found on pages 310–14.

Victorian forests provide approximately one quarter of Australia's timber output. The fine vegetation of the Central Highlands forms the basis of important felling activities. The industry is also significant in Gippsland, where paper is manufactured at Maryvale. Other paper mills are situated in Melbourne, which is a major market for all wood and timber products.

Water, needed in large quantities for industry, is available throughout much of Victoria from dams in the catchment areas of the chief rivers (see map on page 478 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1966). In most years Melbourne is well supplied from the storages to its north and north-east in the Plenty, Upper Yarra, Maroondah, and O'Shannassy watersheds. However, severe restrictions were imposed during the 1967–68 and 1972–73 summers because of widespread drought conditions. To meet future demands, construction works are being extended. (See pages 318–21.)

Power supplies and the fuels from which they are derived are basic for industrial development. Victoria's range of carboniferous fuels is not great and, in the past, it was necessary to import significant amounts of black coal from New South Wales. Subsequently, the State Electricity Commission developed the brown coal resources of the La Trobe valley. The open-cut mines of the Yallourn–Morwell region presently produce about 29.2 million tonnes per year for use in the steam-generation of electricity and briquette making. The Commission now delivers the bulk of Victoria's public electricity requirements; the balance is purchased interstate.

The discovery in February 1965 and subsequent development of sizeable offshore reserves of oil and natural gas in the Gippsland basin have augmented Victoria's power and chemical resources. In March 1969 natural gas for commercial use flowed from the Barracouta field and, a month later, the first domestic customers were connected. The Marlin field began to operate in January 1970. Natural gas is now piped from Longford to Melbourne and then to Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo. Oil in commercial quantities has been produced from the Barracouta field since October 1969, from Halibut since March 1970, and from Kingfish since April 1971. Petroleum refining is carried out at Altona, Geelong, and Crib Point, and petrochemical manufacturing at Altona, Geelong, Dandenong, and Footscray.

Location

Victoria's earliest industries were located in Melbourne, the entry port for most of the people and their supplies. As Victoria developed, Melbourne became its most populous centre, major port, the hub of the railway and road network, and major manufacturing centre. At 30 June 1976, 82.5 per cent of Victoria's 8,874 manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and all single establishment manufacturing enterprises employing four or more persons, (see page 417 for further details), and 84.0 per cent of its work force engaged in manufacturing were located in the Melbourne Statistical Division. There are basic reasons for this: Melbourne's function as port and transport focus makes the collection of raw materials and the distribution of manufactured goods relatively easy; the concentration of Victoria's population in the city means a concentration of potential purchasers and potential workers; and by locating their operations in Melbourne, manufacturers can enjoy easy interchange of materials, parts, and services with other manufacturers.

Melbourne's early industrial suburbs grew on the fringes of the city centre in Port Melbourne, South Melbourne, Richmond, Collingwood, Spotswood, Fitzroy, and Footscray. In these suburbs a wide range of manufacturing industry is to be found. The more recent new industrial municipalities are Altona, Broadmeadows, Moorabbin, Oakleigh, and Dandenong, where extensive areas are available for the establishment of new industries.

Apart from smelting and large-scale steel making, most types of secondary industry are to be found in Melbourne. In terms of employment, engineering and metal processing constitute Melbourne's major industries, but a high proportion of Victoria's chemical, textile, paper, furniture, food, and building materials industries are also concentrated there.

Outside the metropolitan area, Geelong is the most important industrial centre, with port facilities, close proximity to the Melbourne market, and rich surrounding rural areas. Industries established in the area include petroleum refining, and the manufacture of agricultural machinery, motor vehicles, aluminium ingots and extruded products, textiles, chemical fertilisers, glass, clothing, carpets, food-stuffs, cement, fertilisers, and sporting ammunition.

The other country urban areas in which more than 1,000 persons are employed in manufacturing establishments (ranked in order of the number of persons employed in factories) are the Ballarat Statistical District, Bendigo Statistical District, Shepparton-Mooroopna Statistical District, Wodonga Rural City, Morwell Statistical District, Warrnambool City, Wangaratta City, Castlemaine City, and Maryborough City. The factory population in country areas is engaged in the production of food and textiles from locally produced raw materials, in clothing, and in engineering plants, some of which had their origin in the gold mining era of the nineteenth century, and more recently in decentralised plants with defence significance. In addition, approximately 4,200 persons are engaged by the State Electricity Commission in power generation and ancillary activities. These are not taken into account in the foregoing ranking.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

Sources of information

At the Australian level of aggregation, information on the subjects dealt with in this section of the *Year Book* is contained in the annual *Manufacturing Establishments* and *Manufacturing Commodities—Principal Articles Produced* issued by the Central Office of the Bureau. At the Victorian level of aggregation, the annual publications issued by the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, Melbourne, are *Manufacturing establishments: summary of operations by industry class*; *Manufacturing establishments: details of operations*; *Manufacturing establishments: small area statistics*; *Manufacturing establishments: usage of electricity and fuels*; and *Manufacturing establishments: selected items of data classified by industry and employment size* (available for 1968–69 and 1974–75). Current information on factory products is available in the *Victorian monthly statistical review* and the monthly Victorian publication *Secondary production*.

In addition to the above mentioned publications there is also a monthly series of eight *Production Bulletins*, each relating to the production of a particular group of commodities for Australia.

In respect of the year 1968–69, the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted the annual census of manufacturing industry as part of a programme of fully integrated economic censuses covering manufacturing, mining, retail, wholesale, and electricity and gas establishments. For a detailed description of the purposes served by this project, and of the new concepts and methods adopted, the reader is referred to the special article on these censuses on pages 368–89 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1971.

The integrated economic censuses have been a major undertaking involving the development of new concepts, definitions, and procedures, and, inevitably, there were considerable delays in finalising the results of the 1968–69 and 1969–70 censuses, so much so in fact that the 1970–71 census of manufacturing establishments was abandoned. However, the later censuses of manufacturing establishments were completed close to time tables realised in respect of 1967–68 and previous years, and, as far as possible, 1975–76 data appears in this chapter. (See also pages 416–17.)

Manufacturing developments during 1976

During 1976 Victorian manufacturing industry was generally characterised by underutilisation of productive capacity resulting from sluggish demand, increased costs, and import competition. Nevertheless, aggregate activity was marginally higher than the depressed levels of 1975.

At Yarrawonga there were two developments of note in the food and allied products industry. A stock feed mill for the manufacture of bulk food for poultry, pigs, sheep, and dairy cattle was completed and commenced production in June and a new large broiler rearing operation was established.

A smallgoods factory, costing approximately \$1m, commenced operation at Breakwater (near Geelong) with initial employment opportunities for 40 people.

In building materials manufacture, a \$12m particle board factory development was constructed at Portland, while in the La Trobe valley the emission control devices of a new chemical recovery boiler at the Maryvale mill of a paper manufacturer have resulted in improved environmental conditions.

The Prime Minister opened the new Geelong Rod Mill plant of a large Australian company in September of this year. Built at a cost of \$18m, the mill is designed to supply feed material for a nearby wire manufacturing plant and is one of the most modern of its kind in the world with a productive capacity of 220,000 tonnes per annum. It will provide employment for 100 people.

Construction of the 2,050 mm hot strip mill at Western Port has passed the half-way mark. Commissioned in 1974 at a cost of \$120m, it is expected that

total cost will have increased to approximately \$170m on completion in 1978. Output from the mill will provide feed stock for the 2,000 mm cold reduction plant already in operation at Western Port.

In the chemical manufacturing industry, construction of a styrene monomer plant at West Footscray was completed in 1977. The capacity of the plant, which cost more than \$70m, is stated at 100,000 tonnes per annum. Output from this plant will provide raw material for a new polyester resin plant being built adjacent to it. This complex duplicates the company's existing facilities and will double capacity. A manufacturer of polyvinyl chloride has commenced expansion work at its Altona plant designed to increase capacity by 37,000 tonnes per annum (bringing total annual capacity to 62,000 tonnes). The project will cost more than \$8m and it is expected to be operating in early 1978. Capital expenditure of approximately \$8m is being undertaken by a leading tyre manufacturer for the purpose of concentrating its operations in one State. Production at its tyre factory at Drummoyne, N.S.W., will be gradually shut down.

Developments in light engineering have mainly involved capital investment to increase existing capacity, although several leading motor vehicle manufacturers have announced plans for the development and production of four-cylinder engines involving substantial investment over several years. In whitegoods manufacture, the first stage of a new \$5m refrigerator plant at Clayton was opened in August, whilst the total project was expected to be completed at the end of 1977.

Although the demand for textile and apparel products was still depressed, the continuation of import restraint measures during 1976 has led to an improved outlook for the industries when compared with 12 months ago. Retrenchments continued but at lower levels than last year, while investment was basically confined to replacement items and some labour-saving equipment.

In April 1976, the Mackerel oil drilling platform was positioned in Bass Strait. Another platform for the Tuna field was under construction at Barry Beach in 1976. On the completion of the Mackerel-Tuna development which is expected to come into commercial production in late 1978 or early 1979, it is estimated that more than \$650m will have been invested by the partners involved in the exploration and development of the Bass Strait petroleum fields.

Government activities

Industrial legislation

The *Labour and Industry Act* 1958 represents the development and consolidation of industrial legislation which had its beginnings in 1873. Among other matters, the Act deals with the registration and inspection of factories, guarding of machinery, and conditions of employment. The Act also provides for the appointment of Wages Boards and the Industrial Appeals Court. Further information on these matters may be found on pages 239-41.

Department of State Development

The Department of State Development was established in 1971 to promote and co-ordinate the development of primary, secondary, and tertiary industries, including tourism, and to implement the State's decentralisation programme.

Although, in the period since the Department was set up, the National Parks and Environment Protection Authorities have been transferred to the Ministry for Conservation and the Division of Immigration has come under the aegis of the Ministry of Information and Ethnic Affairs, several new bodies have been established to complement the Department's role in assisting industry and tourism. Some of these operate within the Department and others as separate entities. The most significant of these are the Victorian Development Corporation, the Small

Business Development Corporation, and the Decentralized Industries Housing Authority.

In addition, many regional bodies have been established to carry out the Governments' decentralisation policies through both industrial development and tourism.

The Department is comprised of three Divisions: the Division of Industrial Development, the Division of Tourism, and the Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs.

A change in the distribution of secondary industry as between metropolitan and country locations has been brought about by the Government's policy of encouraging secondary industry to establish in country locations.

Division of Industrial Development

This Division is responsible for liaison with industry and promotion of industrial development throughout Victoria.

While encouraging and assisting development in country areas, the Division also has responsibilities within Melbourne. The Division promotes industry throughout the State and, if a new business undertaking is unable to operate satisfactorily outside Melbourne, the Division will assist its location in the metropolitan area.

Under a ten-point plan for decentralisation introduced in 1972, the Division offers approved industries in country areas of Victoria a range of financial incentives through payroll tax and land tax rebates, road and rail transport concessions, transport of plant and machinery subsidies, and employment incentives. Other incentives cover electric power connection costs, road construction, housing assistance, a Government tender preference scheme, attractive long-term interest finance, and local government loans for development of industry.

The Development Branch of the Division provides expert advice on broad problems of State development, with an emphasis on industry planning; assists the Division to determine priorities for the dispersion of funds for industrial development; and provides a basis for advising both the Victorian and Commonwealth Governments on policy.

The Branch operates an industry data bank for the collection and analysis of information on the development of industry by categories, in order to obtain reliable information on industry status in Victoria. It also conducts employment and industrial surveys, investigates categories of industry suitable for country location, services overseas inquiries which include licensing requests, provides details of opportunities throughout the State such as employment, available land and factories; and assistance to industry groups, and offers advice on town planning and engineering.

The Branch also undertakes major research studies on the role of regions within the State in order to assess the comparative importance, resources, and facilities available for future industrial development.

The Industry Branch with industrial consultants and promotion officers assists companies to investigate the establishment of operations in provincial centres. Industrial consultants negotiate with councils and industry, monitor country industry conditions, and promote the benefits of decentralisation to metropolitan and overseas industries. The consultants also liaise with other Government departments and organisations, and undertake feasibility studies of individual industry's prospects. In addition, they provide a co-ordinating link between industry and the industry data bank.

Promotion officers promote specific country locations and act as resident executive officers of development committees at Ballarat, Bendigo, the La Trobe valley, Portland, Wodonga, Shepparton, and Mildura; these areas were selected for accelerated development in 1967. Consultants and promotion officers

co-operate with country councils which receive assistance through grants under a community assistance programme designed to help attract industrial development. The widening of relevant Acts has increased industrial development, as well as municipal council borrowing capabilities with Treasury guarantees for development of industrial estates and similar activities.

The Division is also involved in the provision and servicing of industrial estates, and building factories in advance of demand on suitable Crown land or municipal industrial estates.

To date, it has concentrated on assisting secondary industry, but the increasing employment generating capability of the tertiary sector is being studied to assess the benefits of possible future forms of encouragement.

Growth centres

Albury-Wodonga. In addition to the five centres for accelerated development mentioned above, the Victorian Government, in 1973, joined with the Governments of the Commonwealth and New South Wales in a joint plan for the development of Albury-Wodonga. (See also pages 158-9.) Despite some initial problems, there is now evident development in this new centre with houses, home sites, and industrial sites, developed by the Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation, progressively becoming available. Plans are also under way for building a new city at Baranduda some 7 kilometres south-west of Wodonga, and, during 1976, necessary major headworks for this development were begun.

Geelong. The Victorian Government is also encouraging development in Geelong, Victoria's second largest city, to ensure its balanced growth and the provision of a diverse range of employment opportunities. At present these tend to rely very heavily on a few key industries.

Export Marketing Section

Because of a need to provide assistance to primary producers and manufacturers who wish to export their production, the Department of State Development has established an Export Marketing Section. The aim of the new Section is not only to promote the export of Victorian manufactured goods and primary produce, but also to facilitate opportunities for the tertiary sector overseas and interstate.

This Section has close association with Victorian industry and complements the activities of the Commonwealth Department of Overseas Trade's regional and overseas offices.

The Section also maintains close links and co-operates with the Chamber of Manufactures, Chamber of Commerce, Victorian Farmers Union, employer organisations, various representative groups, and Commonwealth and State Government departments and agencies involved in export matters.

An Advisory Committee has been formed to indicate what areas of the world's markets should be examined for export potential. As a result of the Committee's advice the Export Marketing Section will be arranging interstate and overseas selling missions.

*Commonwealth Department of Overseas Trade**

The Department is responsible for the formulation of policy proposals relating to Australia's international trade policy and trading objectives. It is also responsible for developing and maintaining Australia's trading relationships with other countries. It carries out this task within its broad responsibility for international trade, commodity commitments, and agreements, negotiations and discussions in international organisations, and the development of export markets.

* The name of this department was changed to Department of Trade and Resources on 31 December 1977.

Commonwealth Department of Industry and Commerce

The Department makes policy directed towards the economic development of secondary and tertiary industry (including small business and tourism). It advises the Government on industry and commerce, including the monitoring of trends and the analysis of economic information.

Temporary Assistance Authority

The *Industries Assistance Commission Act* 1973 provides for the creation of a Temporary Assistance Authority comprising not more than three persons. This authority replaces the previous Special Advisory Authority. The function of the Temporary Assistance Authority is to inquire into and report on the need for urgent action to protect particular industries against import competition. This action can take the form of temporary duties or restrictions on imports. The Temporary Assistance Authority is required to report to the Minister within thirty days of being asked to undertake an inquiry. However, before taking action to implement the Authority's finding that temporary assistance is necessary, the Minister is required first to refer the question of any permanent change in protection against imports to the Industries Assistance Commission for inquiry and report. Temporary protection recommended by the Authority may operate for a period of up to three months after the date of receipt of the final report by the Industries Assistance Commission on the goods concerned.

For further information on the Industries Assistance Commission see page 453.

Prices Justification Tribunal

The Prices Justification Tribunal was established in August 1973 pursuant to the *Prices Justification Act* 1973 as amended by the *Prices Justification Act* 1974 and the *Prices Justification Amendment Act* 1976. The functions of the Tribunal are outlined in Section 16 of the Act and, briefly stated, provide that the Tribunal will consider the justification of proposed price increases put to it by companies which are subject to the notification provisions of the Act, i.e., companies or relevant groups of companies which receive more than \$30m annually as payments for the supply of goods or services or both. Following an amendment to the Act in August 1974, the prices charged by companies which receive less than \$30m annually as payments for goods or services or both, may also be examined by the Tribunal. Under the amending Act of 1976 it was provided that in exercising its functions under Section 16 the Tribunal should have due regard to the need for the company or companies concerned to achieve a level of profitability that is sufficient to enable the company or companies to maintain an adequate level of investment and employment.

The Tribunal consists of a chairman and such number of other members as are from time to time appointed by the Governor-General in accordance with the Act. The staff required to assist the Tribunal in the performance of its functions consists of persons appointed or employed under the *Public Service Act* 1922. Further information concerning the Tribunal is contained in its annual reports to the Commonwealth Parliament.

Small Business Development Corporation

This body, established in 1976, brings to small business the expert knowledge which is available to large companies, but which is usually beyond the resources of small businessmen.

Its aim is "to do all things necessary to be done for or in connection with encouraging, promoting, facilitating, and assisting in the establishment, carrying on, expansion and development of small business". The Corporation, which is financed by the Victorian Government, is an independent body which relies

greatly on the expertise of specialist advisers both in other Government departments and trade organisations. Since its establishment, the Corporation has been providing a service to small businesses, particularly those adversely affected by the changing economic climate.

Scientific research and standardisation

Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation

The CSIRO is a statutory body established by the *Science and Industry Research Act* 1949. Under the Act, CSIRO replaced the former Council for Scientific and Industrial Research which was established in 1926. Its principal functions under the Act are the carrying out of scientific research in connection with Australian primary and secondary industries or any other matter referred to it by the Minister for Science; the training of scientific research workers and the awarding of studentships; the making of grants in aid of scientific research; the recognition and support of research associations; the maintenance of the national standards of measurement; the dissemination of scientific and technical information; the publication of scientific and technical reports; and acting as a means of liaison between Australia and other countries in matters of scientific research.

Standards Association of Australia

This Association is the officially endorsed national organisation for the promotion of standardisation in Australia. It is an independent body incorporated by Royal Charter, having the full recognition and support of the Commonwealth and State Governments, and industry. Formed as the Australian Commonwealth Engineering Standards Association in 1922 it was reconstituted as the Standards Association of Australia in 1929. Approximately 45 per cent of its funds are provided by Commonwealth Government grant, the remainder coming from membership subscriptions and the sale of publications.

A Council composed of representatives of Commonwealth and State Government departments, associations of manufacturing and commercial interests, and professional institutions controls the Association's activities. The technical work of the Association is carried out on a voluntary basis by committees composed of experts in the particular subjects for which standards have been requested.

Australian standards are developed by co-operative effort and negotiation on the part of those most concerned, whether as producers or as users. They are based on what is best in present practice. They do not attempt to attain an ideal which might be too costly to adopt under industrial and commercial conditions. They are constantly revised to take account of new developments and to eliminate outmoded practices.

Industrial associations, firms, or government departments may request standards relating to such things as terminology, test methods, dimensions, specifications of performance and quality of products, and safety or design codes. In general, standards derive authority from voluntary adoption based on intrinsic merit. It is only in special cases where safety of life and property is involved, that they may have compulsory application. The Association owns a registered certification trade mark which manufacturers may obtain a licence to use.

The Association has international affiliations and maintains close links with overseas standards organisations. It acts as Australian agent for the procurement of overseas publications and the standards of other countries. The headquarters office of the Association is in Sydney, and there is a major office in Melbourne. Branch offices are located in other capital cities and at Newcastle, New South Wales.

National Association of Testing Authorities

This is the Australian organisation for accreditation of testing and measuring facilities. It registers testing and measuring laboratories which can demonstrate

their technical and managerial competence. Registration of laboratories is voluntary. Registered laboratories are operated by industrial, governmental, educational, and commercial testing authorities. The Association is recognised by all State Governments, the Commonwealth Government, and industry associations. Registered laboratories have the right to endorse their test documents in the name of the Association.

Industrial Design Council of Australia

The Industrial Design Council of Australia has established its new Victorian headquarters at the Australian Design Centre, 37 Little Collins Street, Melbourne. At the Australian Design Centre there is a small changing exhibition of products which have received the Australian Design Award. The Australian Design Award has been created to bring the attention of consumers to the many Australian products which show very high standards and thus can compete with comparable imported products.

At the Victorian headquarters of the Council, Field Officers are available to assist manufacturers with new product development. In co-operation with the Victorian Government, the Council may, in certain circumstances, provide financial assistance for new product development. The Council's Education Officers work with teachers in schools and State Colleges, assisting them to develop programmes which will create an awareness and appreciation of design in primary and secondary students. School groups are welcome to visit the Design Centre.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY STATISTICS

Basis of collection

A series of substantially uniform statistics exists from 1901 to 1967-68 when the framework within which manufacturing statistics were collected was changed. The table on page 418 contains a summary of statistics on manufacturing activities in Victoria over that period. More detailed manufacturing statistics in respect of this period have been included in previous editions of the *Victorian Year Book*.

As from the year ended June 1969 the Censuses of Manufacturing, Electricity and Gas have been conducted within the framework of the integrated economic censuses, which include the Censuses of Mining, Retail Trade and Selected Services, and Wholesale Trade. As a result, manufacturing industry statistics for 1968-69 and subsequent years are not directly comparable with previous years. The electricity and gas industries, which were previously included in the annual Factory Census, were the subject of separate censuses. The integration of these economic censuses was designed to increase substantially the usefulness and comparability of economic statistics collected and published by the Bureau and to form a basis for the sample surveys which supply current economic statistics from quarter to quarter, particularly those which provide data for the quarterly national income and expenditure estimates.

The economic censuses of Manufacturing, Mining and Retail Trade previously conducted in Australia were originally designed and subsequently developed primarily to provide statistics for particular industries on a basis which would best suit the requirements of users interested in statistics of those industries. More recently there has been a growth of interest in statistics describing activity in the economy as a whole—reflected, for example, in the development of employment and earnings statistics, surveys of capital expenditure and stocks, and the whole field of national accounts statistics. For such purposes statistics derived from economic censuses in the past have had serious limitations despite the fact that they covered a broad area of the whole economy. Because of the special requirements of each of the censuses, there were no common definitions of data, there was no common system of reporting units, and, as a standard

industrial classification was not used for these censuses, industry boundaries were not defined in ways which would avoid overlapping or gaps occurring between the industrial sectors covered. For these reasons, direct aggregation and comparison of statistics from different censuses were not possible.

The integration of these economic censuses meant that for the first time they were being collected on the basis of a common framework of reporting units and data concepts and in accordance with a standard industrial classification. As a result, the statistics for the industries covered by the censuses are now provided with no overlapping or gaps in coverage, and in such a way that aggregates for certain important economic data such as value added, employment, wages and salaries, fixed capital expenditure, and stocks can be obtained on a consistent basis for all sectors of the economy covered by the censuses. From the 1975-76 Census of Manufacturing Establishments onwards only a limited range of data—employment and wages and salaries—is collected from single establishment manufacturing enterprises with less than four persons employed. This procedure has significantly reduced the statistical reporting obligations of small businesses while at the same time only marginally affecting statistical aggregates other than the number of establishments. Data in respect of establishments from which the full range of data is collected under the new collection criteria (i.e., all manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed) is considered to provide reliable information for the evaluation of trends in the manufacturing sector of the economy. All tables in this and subsequent *Victorian Year Books* will show details collected from all manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises employing four or more persons, while for 1974-75 some tables also show data collected from single establishment manufacturing enterprises employing less than four persons.

For a more detailed description of the integrated economic censuses, reference should be made to pages 368-89 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1971.

Summary of factory statistics

Factory statistics compiled for 1967-68 were the last of the old series, and definitions used in the 1967-68 and previous factory censuses were published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1971, pages 394-7. The first publication of statistics from the 1968-69 economic censuses, *Manufacturing establishments and electricity and gas establishments: preliminary statement*, was issued in January 1971 and contained information in respect of twelve industry sub-divisions permitting comparisons to be made between States, but did not permit comparisons to be made between 1968-69 and previous years because of the changes in the definition of the establishment, bases of classification, and forms.

In respect of 1975-76, the four metal products sub-divisions, namely, Basic metal products (sub-division 29), Fabricated metal products (sub-division 31), Transport equipment (sub-division 32), and Other machinery and equipment (sub-division 33), with 171,473 persons or 41.1 per cent of the total employment in manufacturing establishments in 1975-76, employed considerably more persons than any other part of manufacturing industry. Next in order of employment was Food, beverages, and tobacco (sub-division 21-22), with 59,172 or 14.2 per cent, followed by Clothing and footwear (sub-division 24) and Paper, paper products, and printing (sub-division 26) with 49,441 and 32,527, respectively, or 11.6 per cent and 7.8 per cent of the total.

VICTORIA—DEVELOPMENT OF MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

Year	Manufacturing establishments	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries paid (b)	Value of—			
				Materials and fuel used	Value added	Output	Land, buildings, plant, and machinery
	number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1901	3,249	66,529	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	25
1911	5,126	111,948	18	51	32	84	28
1920-21	6,532	140,743	43	135	77	212	71
1932-33	8,612	144,428	42	122	82	204	136
1946-47	10,949	265,757	156	368	263	631	244
1953-54	15,533	331,277	472	1,154	817	1,971	679
1960-61	17,173	388,050	776	1,914	1,418	3,332	1,642
1965-66	17,980	439,149	1,077	2,597	2,028	4,625	2,386
1967-68	18,030	449,945	1,244	2,957	2,395	5,351	2,685
1968-69	(c)11,563	431,651	1,342	(d)3,861	2,542	(e)6,336	(f)278
1969-70	(c)11,393	445,663	1,497	(d)4,307	2,799	(e)6,998	(f)300
1971-72	(c)11,408	450,026	1,800	(d)4,812	3,328	(e)8,055	(f)374
1972-73	(c)11,735	455,029	2,045	(d)5,392	3,738	(e)9,078	(f)438
1973-74	(c)12,070	469,838	2,524	(d)6,486	4,546	(e)10,669	(f)418
1974-75	(g) (c)8,924	432,851	2,961	(d)7,024	5,131	(e)11,730	(f)455
	(h) (c)2,834	5,727	17	(d)53	48	(e)100	(f)2
1975-76	(g) (c)8,874	417,131	3,287	(d)7,565	5,765	(e)13,222	(f)462

(a) Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

(b) Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

(c) Number of establishments operating at 30 June.

(d) Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses.

(e) Turnover.

(f) Fixed capital expenditure.

(g) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed.

(h) Single establishment manufacturing enterprises with less than four persons employed.

NOTE. A line drawn across a column between the figures indicates a break in continuity in the series.

No census of manufacturing establishments was conducted for the year ending 30 June 1971.

A comparison between manufacturing activity in Victoria and the other States is shown in the following table:

AUSTRALIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g), 1975-76

State or Territory	Establishments (c)	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries paid (b)	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Turnover	Fixed capital expenditure
	number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	10,329	453,727	3,670	8,331	6,371	14,555	416
Victoria	8,874	417,131	3,287	7,565	5,765	13,222	462
Queensland	3,122	114,225	874	2,851	1,800	4,564	216
South Australia	2,287	116,105	872	2,012	1,486	3,461	141
Western Australia	2,053	65,929	509	1,543	944	2,431	158
Tasmania	667	27,753	211	577	456	1,030	44
Northern Territory	69	2,036	21	83	46	127	7
Australian Capital Territory	106	3,534	29	44	53	96	8
Total	27,507	1,200,440	9,472	23,007	16,921	39,485	1,452

For footnotes see previous table.

The total value added in 1975-76 was \$5,765m. Of this amount the Metal products sub-divisions contributed \$2,293m which represented 39.8 per cent of the total. The Food sub-division followed with \$973m or 16.9 per cent, and the

next in order were the Clothing and footwear with \$471m, 8.2 per cent, and the Paper, paper products, and printing sub-division with \$467m, 8.1 per cent.

The following table contains a summary of manufacturing establishments by sub-division of industry in Victoria during the year 1975-76 :

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g) BY SUB-DIVISION OF INDUSTRY, 1975-76

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Establishments (c)	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries paid (b)	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Turnover	Fixed capital expenditure
		number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	992	59,172	472	1,808	973	2,767	51
23	Textiles	332	23,811	177	391	296	674	15
24	Clothing and footwear	1,219	49,441	309	495	471	942	8
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	1,083	19,301	131	286	244	521	16
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	875	32,527	273	467	468	939	37
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	280	20,239	193	514	377	904	61
28	Non-metallic mineral products	367	13,524	124	239	254	487	42
29	Basic metal products	176	12,709	120	378	225	577	59
31	Fabricated metal products	1,087	35,989	277	497	479	959	32
32	Transport equipment	427	60,391	494	1,093	814	1,909	62
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,299	62,384	495	938	775	1,696	45
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	737	27,643	221	460	390	845	34
	Total	8,874	417,131	3,287	7,565	5,765	13,222	462

For footnotes see page 418.

The following table shows the number of manufacturing establishments operating in Victoria at 30 June 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, and 1976, classified according to sub-division of industry:

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS BY SUB-DIVISION OF INDUSTRY AT 30 JUNE

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1972	1973	1974	1975		1976 (g)
					(g)	(h)	
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	1,197	1,220	1,205	1,014	165	992
23	Textiles	384	398	420	322	58	332
24	Clothing and footwear	1,606	1,596	1,613	1,283	189	1,219
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	1,473	1,488	1,569	1,044	516	1,083
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	1,156	1,205	1,238	880	324	
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	357	363	373	275	73	280
28	Non-metallic mineral products	446	445	472	353	100	367
29	Basic metal products	203	211	219	181	30	176
31	Fabricated metal products	1,477	1,518	1,553	1,124	420	1,087
32	Transport equipment	451	471	507	402	122	427
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,651	1,717	1,740	1,299	442	1,299
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,007	1,103	1,161	747	395	737
	Total	11,408	11,735	12,070	8,924	2,834	8,874

For footnotes see page 418.

The size classification of manufacturing establishments is based on the number of persons employed at 30 June 1975 (including working proprietors). The following table shows the number of manufacturing establishments classified according to the number of persons employed:

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING
ESTABLISHMENTS (a) CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF
PERSONS EMPLOYED (INCLUDING
WORKING PROPRIETORS)
AT 30 JUNE 1975

Manufacturing establishments employing persons numbering	Number of establish- ments	Number of persons employed (b)
Less than 10	3,722	23,371
10 to 19	2,034	28,269
20 to 49	1,590	48,866
50 to 99	687	47,511
100 to 199	469	62,427
200 to 499	314	87,471
500 to 999	73	46,985
1,000 and over	35	63,044
Total	8,924	407,944

- (a) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed. In addition, there were 2,834 single establishment enterprises employing 5,727 persons in the one to three persons employed group.
- (b) Excludes persons employed in separately located administrative offices and ancillary units serving more than one establishment, plus those serving only one establishment and which have ten or more employees and are located in a different Local Government Area to the establishment they serve. There were 13,707 persons employed in such separately located administrative offices and ancillary units at 30 June 1975.

The relative importance of large and small manufacturing establishments is illustrated in the preceding table. At 30 June 1975, 3,722 such establishments employing less than ten employees had a total employment of 23,371 persons. 41.7 per cent of manufacturing establishments—those employing less than ten persons—employed 5.7 per cent of the persons engaged. The most numerous of the establishments with less than ten persons were printing, stationery and book-binding, furniture (excluding sheet metal), joinery and wooden structured fittings, and industrial machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified.

A general indication of the geographical distribution of manufacturing establishments in Victoria at 30 June 1976 is shown in the following table where they are classified according to statistical divisions :

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g)
IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1975-76

Statistical division	Establish- ments (c)	Employ- ment (a)	Wages and salaries paid (b)	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Turnover	Fixed capital expendi- ture
	number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Melbourne	7,322	350,262	2,787	6,222	4,851	10,956	356
Barwon	270	20,829	170	394	280	680	48
South Western	115	5,059	35	120	62	185	3
Central Highlands	198	8,978	63	121	108	231	9
Wimmera	72	1,366	9	16	15	30	1
Northern Mallee	84	973	6	23	13	36	1
Loddon-Campaspe	186	9,179	61	165	103	266	5
Goulburn	183	5,975	46	157	97	257	4
North Eastern	115	5,062	38	123	92	208	6
East Gippsland	105	2,224	15	51	33	84	4
Central Gippsland	173	5,928	47	143	95	243	24
East Central	51	1,296	9	30	17	45	1
Total	8,874	417,131	3,287	7,565	5,765	13,222	462

For footnotes see page 418.

Manufacturing establishments in the Melbourne Statistical Division constituted 82.5 per cent of the total number in Victoria at 30 June 1976, 84.0 per cent of the persons employed, and 84.2 per cent of the value added.

The number of manufacturing establishments and persons employed therein, classified according to statistical division, is shown in the tables on pages 422-3.

It should be noted that Geelong is located in the Barwon Statistical Division, Bendigo, Castlemaine, and Maryborough in the Loddon-Campaspe Statistical Division, Ballarat in the Central Highlands Statistical Division, Warrnambool in the South Western Statistical Division, Shepparton in the Goulburn Statistical Division, Wangaratta in the North Eastern Statistical Division, and Morwell and Yallourn in the Central Gippsland Statistical Division.

Employment, wages, and salaries

Employment

From 1968-69 all persons employed in a manufacturing establishment and separately located administrative offices and ancillary units serving the establishment (including proprietors working in their own businesses) are included as persons employed. The grouping of occupations comprises (1) working proprietors; (2) administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees; and (3) production and all other employees.

The figures showing employment in manufacturing establishments represent either the average number of persons employed, including working proprietors, over a full year, or the number of persons employed at June each year.

VICTORIA—PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1971-72 TO 1975-76

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75		1975-76 (g)
					(g)	(h)	
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	62,805	63,847	63,668	60,848	362	59,172
23	Textiles	28,587	28,410	29,337	22,933	127	23,811
24	Clothing and footwear	61,772	60,896	60,096	49,195	403	49,441
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	20,315	20,340	20,921	19,231	999	19,301
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	34,866	34,476	35,470	34,187	670	32,527
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	22,638	22,566	23,175	21,749	151	20,239
28	Non-metallic mineral products	13,799	14,595	15,659	14,027	202	13,524
29	Basic metal products	11,680	12,829	13,181	12,983	71	12,709
31	Fabricated metal products	38,233	38,205	39,061	37,796	860	35,989
32	Transport equipment	59,579	60,909	64,982	61,663	239	60,391
33	Other machinery and equipment	65,856	66,601	71,297	68,851	876	62,384
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	29,896	31,355	32,991	29,388	767	27,643
Total		450,026	455,029	469,838	432,851	5,727	417,131

For footnotes see page 418.

The dominance of the metal fabricating sub-divisions (29-33) (including transport equipment, machinery, and other equipment), Food, beverages, and tobacco sub-division (21-2), and Clothing and footwear sub-division (24) should be noted. Female workers in manufacturing establishments at 30 June 1976 were 30.0 per cent of the total. Females exceeded males in the Clothing and footwear sub-division (24) where they accounted for 75.9 per cent of the sub-division total. Of the total females employed 29.6 per cent were in sub-division 24; 12.4 per cent were in sub-division 33; and 12.6 per cent were in sub-division 21-2.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g) AND PERSONS EMPLOYED (a) IN EACH STATISTICAL DIVISION, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO STATISTICAL DIVISION AND INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, 1975-76

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Statistical division												Total
		Mel- bourne	Barwon	South Western	Central High- lands	Wimmera	North- ern Mallee	Loddon-Goul- burn Campaspe	North Eastern	East Gipps- land	Central Gipps- land	East Central		
		NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g)												
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	579	45	37	36	28	42	51	57	35	20	50	12	992
23	Textiles	284	18	1	7	2	..	3	6	3	1	5	2	332
24	Clothing and footwear	1,132	12	7	13	2	1	16	12	3	1	17	3	1,219
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	748	47	19	40	11	6	24	39	27	58	42	22	1,083
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	733	22	18	17	8	9	15	17	10	7	14	5	875
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	259	9	3	2	..	..	2	1	1	..	3	..	280
28	Non-metallic mineral products	214	21	14	18	7	12	27	17	14	7	14	2	367
29	Basic metal products	154	7	..	8	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	1	176
31	Fabricated metal products	970	29	5	18	5	6	19	10	6	4	14	1	1,087
32	Transport equipment	369	13	2	17	..	2	9	6	4	2	3	..	427
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,173	36	9	16	7	6	14	13	11	4	8	2	1,299
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	707	11	..	6	2	..	1	5	..	1	3	1	737
Total		7,322	270	115	198	72	84	186	183	115	105	173	51	8,874

For footnotes see page 418.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a) AND PERSONS EMPLOYED (a) IN EACH STATISTICAL DIVISION, CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO STATISTICAL DIVISION AND INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, 1975-76—continued

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Statistical division												Total
		Mel- bourne	Barwon	South Western	Central High- lands	Wimmera	North- ern Mallee	Loddon- Campaspe	Goul- burn	North Eastern	East Gipps- land	Central Gipps- land		
		NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED (a)												
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	41,990	2,102	2,639	1,171	554	547	2,289	3,688	1,654	583	1,513	442	59,172
23	Textiles	18,690	1,796	266	471	194	..	650	281	1,076	9	351	27	23,811
24	Clothing and footwear	42,205	1,720	1,044	892	128	30	1,605	337	394	69	885	132	49,441
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	13,783	706	331	737	127	48	413	630	587	1,143	568	228	19,301
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	28,910	320	210	502	82	123	297	313	254	96	1,288	132	32,527
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	18,691	1,159	192	34	..	..	33	4	30	..	96	..	20,239
28	Non-metallic mineral products	10,678	1,237	64	563	69	77	243	177	158	22	213	23	13,524
29	Basic metal products	9,021	2,481	..	910	..	..	144	..	148	..	..	5	12,709
31	Fabricated metal products	32,806	711	35	645	28	40	850	212	142	31	319	170	35,989
32	Transport equipment	51,509	5,419	17	2,121	..	8	936	71	142	28	19	121	60,391
33	Other machinery and equipment	54,992	2,966	261	806	141	100	1,705	200	477	99	623	14	62,384
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	26,987	212	..	126	43	..	14	62	..	144	53	2	27,643
Total		350,262	20,829	5,059	8,978	1,366	973	9,179	5,975	5,062	2,224	5,928	1,296	417,131

For footnotes see page 418.

In the following table the number of persons employed in manufacturing establishments in Victoria is classified according to the nature of their employment at the end of June for 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, and 1976 :

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS :
TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT

At 30 June—	Working proprietors	Administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees	Production and all other employees	Total
1972	6,734	103,784	341,904	452,422
1973	7,101	108,364	348,066	463,531
1974	7,459	109,870	359,479	476,808
1975 (g)	4,358	103,382	313,911	421,651
(h)	3,130	922	2,260	6,312
1976 (g)	4,287	102,638	311,746	418,671

For footnotes see page 418.

The following table shows the nature of employment in manufacturing establishments at 30 June 1976 classified according to industry sub-division :

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g) : TYPE OF
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION AT 30 JUNE 1976

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Working proprietors	Administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees	Production and all other employees	Total
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	661	14,917	42,504	58,082
23	Textiles	88	4,523	18,659	23,270
24	Clothing and footwear	741	6,351	41,864	48,956
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	773	3,591	15,188	19,552
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	388	10,038	22,428	32,854
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	50	8,914	11,384	20,348
28	Non-metallic mineral products	114	3,316	10,429	13,859
29	Basic metal products	50	4,339	8,644	13,033
31	Fabricated metal products	506	9,124	26,862	36,492
32	Transport equipment	177	13,511	48,351	62,039
33	Other machinery and equipment	418	17,071	44,527	62,016
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	321	6,943	20,906	28,170
Total		4,287	102,638	311,746	418,671

For footnotes see page 418.

Although "production and all other employees" constitute 74.5 per cent of the total number employed in manufacturing establishments, the percentage varies from 85.5 per cent in sub-division 24 to 55.9 per cent in sub-division 27. Sub-division 27 also has the highest percentage of "administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees", 43.8 per cent, compared with the Victorian average of 24.5 per cent.

Where small establishments predominate there is usually a higher proportion of working proprietors than on the average and a smaller than average managerial and clerical staff. This is particularly evident in sub-division 25 where working proprietors comprise 4.0 per cent of the total number employed.

In sub-division 29, Basic metal products, the proportion of females to total persons employed is at its lowest, 10.9 per cent. In sub-division 24, Clothing and footwear, females predominate and comprise 75.9 per cent of the total number of persons employed; within this sub-division in the Clothing group, 242, 82.4 per cent of the total employed are females.

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
FEMALE EMPLOYMENT AT 30 JUNE**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Number					
		1972	1973	1974	1975		1976 (g)
					(g)	(h)	
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco—						
211	Meat products	3,675	3,279	3,315	3,101	16	3,093
213	Fruit and vegetable products	1,814	2,193	2,132	1,587	1	1,532
216	Bread, cakes, and biscuits	3,373	3,758	3,979	3,428	64	3,274
217-8	Sugar and other food products	3,352	3,314	4,144	3,482	10	3,424
	Other	4,358	4,755	5,127	4,922	34	4,503
	Total	16,572	17,299	18,697	16,520	125	15,826
23	Textiles—						
231-2	Textiles, yarns, and woven fabrics	9,008	8,977	8,586	6,721	20	6,936
	Other	3,088	3,151	3,384	3,048	34	2,997
	Total	12,096	12,128	11,970	9,769	54	9,933
24	Clothing and footwear—						
241	Knitting mills	10,028	9,987	10,098	8,184	37	8,521
242	Clothing	30,207	29,699	28,748	23,220	175	24,035
243	Footwear	6,902	6,745	5,866	4,944	19	4,600
	Total	47,137	46,431	44,712	36,348	231	37,156
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	2,833	2,994	3,337	3,015	216	3,049
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	9,484	9,580	10,004	8,899	254	8,714
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	5,892	5,951	6,256	5,617	49	5,188
28	Non-metallic mineral products	1,821	2,026	2,273	1,812	43	1,800
29	Basic metal products	1,257	1,466	1,585	1,400	16	1,417
31	Fabricated metal products	7,362	8,168	8,812	7,353	149	7,639
32	Transport equipment	8,583	9,527	11,788	8,852	45	10,124
33	Other machinery and equipment—						
332	Appliances and electrical equipment	10,665	12,364	13,805	10,894	69	10,061
333	Industrial machinery and equipment	3,725	4,129	4,514	3,868	112	3,620
	Other	1,761	1,781	1,884	1,857	16	1,893
	Total	16,151	18,274	20,203	16,619	197	15,574
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	10,390	11,250	12,139	9,485	250	9,103
	Total	139,578	145,094	151,776	125,689	1,629	125,523

For footnotes see page 418.

The numbers of males and females employed in manufacturing establishments, and the proportions of the average male and female population working in these establishments in 1975-76 and earlier years are shown in the following table.

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
EMPLOYMENT (a) OF MALES AND FEMALES, 1901-1976**

Year	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Average per 10,000 of male population	Number	Average per 10,000 of female population	Number	Average per 10,000 of total population
1901	47,059	778	19,470	325	66,529	553
1911	73,573	1,118	38,375	579	111,948	847
1920-21	96,379	1,283	44,364	574	140,743	923
1932-33	91,899	1,020	52,529	575	144,428	796
1946-47	188,758	1,876	76,999	745	265,757	1,303
1953-54	240,698	1,979	90,579	751	331,277	1,367
1960-61	280,207	1,925	107,843	750	388,050	1,341
1965-66	310,303	1,937	128,846	809	439,149	1,375
1967-68	316,108	1,912	133,837	812	449,945	1,362
1968-69	297,411	1,771	134,240	800	431,651	1,286
1969-70	306,917	1,794	138,746	812	445,663	1,303
1971-72	310,750	r1,751	139,276	r785	450,026	r1,268
1972-73	314,259	r1,744	140,770	r782	455,029	r1,263
1973-74	320,921	r1,758	148,917	r816	469,838	r1,287
1974-75 { ^(g)	302,234	r1,634	130,617	r706	432,851	r1,170
{ ^(h)	4,275	r23	1,452	8	5,727	r15
1975-76 (g)	291,757	1,565	125,374	671	417,131	1,118

For footnotes see page 418.

NOTE. Figures for rates have been adjusted following a revision of population estimates for the period 1971 to 1975 after the 1976 Census of Population and Housing.

Wages and salaries

The next table gives details of wages paid in the various classes of industry in Victoria in 1975-76. Amounts paid to "administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees" are shown separately from those paid to "production and all other workers". It should be noted that in all tables of salaries and wages paid the amounts drawn by working proprietors are excluded.

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g) :
WAGES AND SALARIES PAID, 1975-76
(\$m)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Paid to—		
		Administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees	Production and all other workers	All employees
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	142	330	472
23	Textiles	42	135	177
24	Clothing and footwear	55	254	309
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	30	102	132
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	89	184	273
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	97	96	193
28	Non-metallic mineral products	34	90	124
29	Basic metal products	46	74	120
31	Fabricated metal products	83	194	277
32	Transport equipment	140	354	494
33	Other machinery and equipment	161	334	495
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	66	155	221
Total		986	2,301	3,287

For footnotes see page 418.

Of the total amount of wages and salaries paid in Victoria in 1975-76—\$3,287m—the metal fabricating sub-divisions (29-33) (including transport equipment, machinery, and other equipment), were responsible for \$1,386m or 42.2 per cent; Food, beverages, and tobacco \$472m or 14.4 per cent; Clothing and footwear, \$309m or 9.4 per cent; and Paper, paper products, and printing, \$273m or 9.4 per cent.

Turnover

The following table shows the value of turnover of manufacturing establishments. The figures include sales of goods whether produced by an establishment or not, transfers out of goods to other establishments of the same enterprise, bounties and subsidies on production, plus all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise, such as commission, repair and service revenue, and the value of capital work done on own account. Rents, leasing revenue, interest, royalties, and receipts from the sale of fixed tangible assets are excluded.

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS : TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION (\$m)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75		1975-76 (g)
					(g)	(h)	
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	1,869	2,168	2,391	2,548	8	2,767
23	Textiles	432	505	621	534	2	674
24	Clothing and footwear	637	681	800	799	7	942
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	273	318	393	438	14	521
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	548	617	725	833	11	939
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	564	617	751	803	3	904
28	Non-metallic mineral products	256	307	369	403	6	487
29	Basic metal products	280	340	467	548	2	577
31	Fabricated metal products	572	620	758	845	15	959
32	Transport equipment	1,151	1,227	1,387	1,648	5	1,909
33	Other machinery and equipment	981	1,109	1,315	1,566	16	1,696
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	492	569	693	766	12	845
Total		8,055	9,078	10,669	11,730	100	13,222

For footnotes see page 418.

Purchases, transfers in, and selected items of expense

In the following table the figures include purchases of materials, fuel, power, containers, etc., plus transfers in of goods from other establishments of the enterprise, plus charges for commission and sub-contract work, repair and maintenance expenses, outward freight and cartage, motor vehicle running expenses, and sales commission payments:

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: PURCHASES AND SELECTED ITEMS OF EXPENSE BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION (\$m)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75		1975-76 (g)
					(g)	(h)	
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	1,302	1,510	1,695	1,763	5	1,808
23	Textiles	266	311	402	300	1	391
24	Clothing and footwear	350	371	451	405	3	495
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	155	175	221	238	7	286
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	280	308	371	438	5	467
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	321	351	422	486	2	514
28	Non-metallic mineral products	133	152	188	197	3	239
29	Basic metal products	184	235	332	389	1	378
31	Fabricated metal products	311	324	423	448	7	497
32	Transport equipment	702	746	848	1,038	2	1,093
33	Other machinery and equipment	525	591	737	891	8	938
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	282	316	395	430	7	460
Total		4,812	5,392	6,486	7,024	53	7,565

For footnotes see page 418.

Stocks

The figures in the following tables include all stocks of materials, fuels, etc., finished goods and work-in-progress whether located at the establishment or elsewhere. It should be noted that due to reporting differences on individual returns and variations in the number of establishments from year to year, the closing stocks in one year may differ from the opening stocks in the following year.

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:

STOCKS BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION

(\$m)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75		1975-76(g)
					(g)	(h)	
OPENING							
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	237	252	266	295	1	382
23	Textiles	89	94	105	149	..	126
24	Clothing and footwear	99	105	113	144	1	130
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	37	41	41	54	1	64
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	79	79	81	104	1	138
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	106	113	119	131	..	189
28	Non-metallic mineral products	32	36	35	41	..	52
29	Basic metal products	51	59	64	79	..	105
31	Fabricated metal products	106	113	118	149	1	180
32	Transport equipment	200	229	220	282	..	379
33	Other machinery and equipment	287	291	295	370	1	475
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	80	89	95	121	1	144
Total		1,403	1,502	1,553	1,919	8	2,364
CLOSING							
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	253	271	296	376	..	396
23	Textiles	95	100	149	124	..	139
24	Clothing and footwear	102	115	141	129	1	154
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	40	42	55	62	1	72
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	81	78	100	138	1	134
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	107	119	135	181	..	176
28	Non-metallic mineral products	36	34	44	52	..	57
29	Basic metal products	55	68	81	104	..	130
31	Fabricated metal products	116	120	148	173	1	197
32	Transport equipment	232	217	277	380	..	377
33	Other machinery and equipment	286	294	368	475	1	491
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	86	94	122	150	1	149
Total		1,489	1,553	1,915	2,344	8	2,473

For footnotes see page 418.

Value added

Statistics on value added in the following table have been calculated by adding to turnover the increase (or deducting the decrease) in value of stocks and deducting the value of purchases and selected items of expense:

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:

VALUE ADDED BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION

(\$m)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75		1975-76(g)
					(g)	(h)	
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	583	677	727	866	3	973
23	Textiles	173	200	263	209	1	296
24	Clothing and footwear	289	320	377	379	3	471
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	121	144	186	208	7	244
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	269	309	372	428	6	468
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	244	271	345	368	1	377
28	Non-metallic mineral products	127	153	189	216	2	254
29	Basic metal products	100	113	155	183	1	225
31	Fabricated metal products	271	303	361	421	8	479
32	Transport equipment	478	469	596	709	2	814
33	Other machinery and equipment	456	521	651	780	8	775
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	216	258	325	365	6	390
Total		3,328	3,738	4,546	5,131	48	5,765

For footnotes see page 418.

Relation of costs to turnover and value added

Certain costs of production, the value of turnover, movement in stocks, and the balance available for profit, interest, rent, taxation, depreciation, etc., in each sub-division of manufacturing industry during 1975-76 are given in the following tables :

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g) :
COSTS AND TURNOVER, 1975-76
(\$m)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Cost of—		Movement in stocks	Balance between turnover, stocks, and costs (a)	Turnover
		Purchases and selected items of expense	Wages and salaries			
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	1,808	472	+ 14	501	2,767
23	Textiles	391	177	+ 13	119	674
24	Clothing and footwear	495	309	+ 24	162	942
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	286	131	+ 8	112	521
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	467	273	— 4	195	939
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	514	193	— 13	184	904
28	Non-metallic mineral products	239	124	+ 5	129	487
29	Basic metal products	378	120	+ 25	104	577
31	Fabricated metal products	497	277	+ 17	202	959
32	Transport equipment	1,093	494	— 2	320	1,909
33	Other machinery and equipment	938	495	+ 16	279	1,696
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	460	221	+ 5	169	845
Total		7,565	3,287	+ 108	2,476	13,222

(a) Balance available to provide for all other costs and overhead expenses such as rent, interest, insurance, pay-roll tax, income tax, depreciation, etc., as well as drawings by working proprietors and profit.

For footnote (g) see page 418.

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g) : PERCENTAGE OF
SPECIFIED COSTS TO TURNOVER, 1975-76
(per cent)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Cost of—		Movement in stocks	Balance between turnover, stocks, and costs (a)	Turnover
		Purchases and selected items of expense	Wages and salaries			
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	65.34	17.06	+ 0.51	18.11	100.00
23	Textiles	58.01	26.26	+ 1.93	17.66	100.00
24	Clothing and footwear	52.55	32.80	+ 2.55	17.20	100.00
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	54.89	25.14	+ 1.54	21.50	100.00
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	49.73	29.07	— 0.43	20.77	100.00
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	56.86	21.35	— 1.44	20.35	100.00
28	Non-metallic mineral products	49.08	25.46	+ 1.03	26.49	100.00
29	Basic metal products	65.51	20.80	+ 4.33	18.02	100.00
31	Fabricated metal products	51.82	28.88	+ 1.77	21.06	100.00
32	Transport equipment	57.26	25.88	— 0.10	16.76	100.00
33	Other machinery and equipment	55.31	29.19	+ 0.94	16.45	100.00
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	54.44	26.15	+ 0.59	20.00	100.00
Total		57.23	24.86	+ 0.82	18.73	100.00

(a) Balance available to provide for all other costs and overhead expenses such as rent, interest, insurance, pay-roll tax, income tax, depreciation, etc., as well as drawings by working proprietors and profit.

For footnote (g) see page 418.

There are considerable variations in the proportions which purchases and selected items of expenditure, and wages and salaries, bear to the turnover in the different sub-divisions. These are, of course, due to the difference in the treatment required to convert materials to their final form. Thus in sub-division 24 the sum paid in wages represents 32.8 per cent and the purchases and selected items of expense 52.5 per cent of the values of the finished articles, while in sub-division 21.22 the expenditure on wages amounts to 17.1 per cent and that on purchases, etc., to 65.3 per cent of the value of turnover.

In the following table specified costs of production, the value of turnover of manufacturing establishments, and the balance available for profit and miscellaneous expenses are compared for each of the years 1971-72, 1972-73, 1973-74, 1974-75, and 1975-76:

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SPECIFIED COSTS OF PRODUCTION, ETC., AND TURNOVER
(\$m)

Year	Cost of—		Movement in stocks	Balance between turnover, stocks, and costs (a)	Turnover
	Purchases and selected items of expense	Wages and salaries			
1971-72	4,812	1,800	+ 86	1,529	8,055
1972-73	5,392	2,045	+ 51	1,692	9,078
1973-74	6,486	2,524	+362	2,021	10,669
1974-75 { ^(g) ^(h)	7,024 53	2,961 17	+425 ..	2,170 30	11,730 100
1975-76(g)	7,565	3,287	+108	2,476	13,222

(a) Balance available to provide for all other costs, such as rent, interest, insurance, pay-roll tax, income tax, depreciation, etc., as well as drawings by working proprietors and profit.

For footnotes (g) and (h) see page 418.

In the following table the components of cost are converted to their respective percentages of the value of turnover:

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: PERCENTAGE OF SPECIFIED COSTS OF PRODUCTION, ETC., TO TURNOVER
(per cent)

Year	Cost of—		Movement in stocks	Balance between turnover, stocks, and costs (a)	Turnover
	Purchases and selected items of expense	Wages and salaries			
1971-72	59.7	22.4	+1.1	19.0	100.0
1972-73	59.4	22.5	+0.6	18.7	100.0
1973-74	60.8	23.7	+3.4	18.9	100.0
1974-75 { ^(g) ^(h)	60.0 53.0	25.2 17.0	+3.7 ..	18.5 30.0	100.0 100.0
1975-76(g)	57.2	24.7	+0.8	18.7	100.0

(a) Balance available to provide for all other costs, such as rent, interest, insurance, pay-roll tax, income tax, depreciation, etc., as well as drawings by working proprietors and profit.

For footnotes (g) and (h) see page 418.

Fixed capital expenditure and rent and leasing

Fixed capital expenditure is the outlay on new and second-hand fixed tangible assets less disposals. Rent and leasing expense is the amount paid for renting and leasing of premises, vehicles, and equipment.

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g) : FIXED CAPITAL
EXPENDITURE AND RENT AND LEASING EXPENSES, 1975-76**
(S'000)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Fixed capital expenditure			Rent and leasing expenses
		Land, buildings, and other structures	Vehicles, plant, machinery, and equipment	Total	
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	12,967	37,727	50,694	20,162
23	Textiles	—424	14,947	14,522	6,551
24	Clothing and footwear	264	7,887	8,152	10,451
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	3,381	12,692	16,072	8,259
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	2,960	34,133	37,093	11,417
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	14,306	47,037	61,343	6,134
28	Non-metallic mineral products	8,876	33,474	42,350	2,600
29	Basic metal products	7,460	51,910	59,370	3,005
31	Fabricated metal products	4,140	27,643	31,782	11,464
32	Transport equipment	7,967	53,935	61,902	10,157
33	Other machinery and equipment	5,589	39,514	45,102	17,669
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	7,632	26,133	33,765	11,836
Total		75,117	387,031	462,149	119,706

For footnotes see page 418.

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE**
(S'000)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75		1975-76(g)
					(g)	(h)	
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	53,132	64,052	76,211	70,690	165	50,694
23	Textiles	14,268	12,248	29,981	19,088	19	14,522
24	Clothing and footwear	11,896	10,815	11,333	7,727	121	8,152
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	4,328	12,333	15,431	11,860	313	16,072
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	41,770	38,163	33,284	49,453	243	37,093
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	39,465	61,332	32,606	34,598	20	61,343
28	Non-metallic mineral products	10,072	17,564	42,488	30,030	56	42,350
29	Basic metal products	54,053	88,140	21,442	27,750	21	59,370
31	Fabricated metal products	26,034	21,159	20,642	36,387	267	31,782
32	Transport equipment	58,591	56,097	61,758	91,590	89	61,902
33	Other machinery and equipment	36,573	35,613	42,900	45,456	321	45,102
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	23,653	20,838	30,024	30,163	474	33,765
Total		373,835	438,354	418,099	454,794	2,108	462,149

For footnotes see page 418.

Electricity and fuels used

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: VALUE OF
ELECTRICITY AND FUELS USED BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION**
(S'000)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75		1975-76(g)
					(g)	(h)	
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	20,648	21,814	24,517	30,930	180	35,682
23	Textiles	7,098	7,694	8,544	8,740	32	10,226
24	Clothing and footwear	4,113	4,277	4,593	4,857	66	5,595
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	2,769	2,927	3,508	3,868	120	4,618
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	10,010	10,819	11,827	13,237	104	14,393
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	12,804	12,908	14,863	23,817	30	21,049
28	Non-metallic mineral products	12,489	13,284	15,117	17,066	74	18,232
29	Basic metal products	12,317	13,254	15,715	19,207	28	21,385
31	Fabricated metal products	6,763	7,083	7,842	9,328	200	10,220
32	Transport equipment	10,244	10,897	11,915	14,685	46	14,223
33	Other machinery and equipment	8,742	9,087	10,662	12,707	143	13,500
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	7,929	8,623	9,584	10,978	132	12,269
Total		115,927	122,667	138,686	169,420	1,154	181,393

For footnotes see page 418.

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
VALUE OF ELECTRICITY AND FUELS USED
(\$'000)**

Commodity	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75		1975-76(g)
				(g)	(h)	
Electricity	71,173	76,026	85,853	97,813	931	107,344
Coal and coke—						
Black coal	646	471	67	33	..	53
Brown coal	1,647	1,207	1,610	1,318	..	1,568
Brown coal briquettes	3,354	3,500	3,289	3,522	10	3,626
Coke (including coke breeze)	2,011	2,316	2,685	2,904	9	2,573
Petroleum fuels (non-gaseous)—						
Light oils, etc.	1,926	2,156	2,518	3,031	74	3,391
Industrial diesel fuel	3,561	3,097	3,204	4,280	22	4,835
Furnace oil and other fuel oil	19,162	17,336	18,175	28,850	29	23,762
Reticulated gas	7,158	11,189	15,841	20,791	40	25,431
Other fuels	5,288	5,369	5,444	6,862	38	8,811
Total	115,927	122,667	138,686	169,404	1,154	181,393

For footnotes see page 418.

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
QUANTITIES OF FUELS USED**

Commodity	Unit	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75		1975-76(g)
					(g)	(h)	
Coal and coke—							
Black coal	tonne	56,416	36,364	4,068	1,488	8	1,700
Brown coal	"	591,609	458,882	576,498	428,822	19	386,547
Brown coal briquettes	"	428,942	449,614	410,401	409,127	673	345,222
Coke (including coke breeze)	"	52,133	60,266	59,158	53,907	225	38,376
Petroleum fuels (non-gaseous)—							
Light oils, etc.	'000 litres	38,582	42,421	43,639	32,276	683	29,652
Industrial diesel fuel	tonne	123,496	101,686	94,363	86,865	398	63,760
Furnace oil and other fuel oil	"	1,027,569	852,450	746,136	687,691	577	442,996

For footnotes see page 418.

Some principal factory products of Victoria and Australia

Annual quantity and value

The following table shows quantities of some of the principal articles manufactured in Victoria, and corresponding figures for Australia during 1975-76 and 1976-77. Owing to the limited number of producers, it is not permissible under statute to publish particulars regarding some articles of manufacture which would otherwise appear.

From February 1976, production statistics have no longer been collected from single establishment manufacturing enterprises employing less than four persons or from establishments predominantly engaged in non-manufacturing activities but which may carry on in a minor way some manufacturing activity. However, except for a few commodities, the effect of this modification on production levels and movements is marginal.

VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES MANUFACTURED (a)

Commodity Code No.	Article	Unit	Victoria		Australia	
			1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77
023.18,20	Bacon and ham—bone-in	'000 tonnes	3	3	16	16
19,21	bone-out	"	12	16	38	41
027.02-29	Meat—canned (excluding baby food)	"	27	32	45	52
72-77; 023.17						
051.30	Butter	"	108	89	148	118
051.36-47	Cheese	"	54	55	113	104
051.61	Ice cream	mill litres	74	72	212	211
051.72-73	Milk—powdered; full cream	'000 tonnes	28	42	41	58
062.01,32	Flour, plain—wheaten (including sharps)	"	290	253	1,192	1,132
063.11, 21, 31	Malt	"	198	205	389	386
064.21	Biscuits	"	48	53	124	126
074.61, 65	Natural fruit juices	mill litres	41	32	139	109
076.08, 15, 22	Canned or bottled apricots, peaches and pears	"	66	71	103	102
076.60	Jam, etc.	"	23	21	31	27
094.02-47	Vegetables canned or bottled (including pickled)	"	28	33	120	124
	Confectionery—					
104.06-18	Chocolate or containing chocolate	"	26	25	55	56
104.21-29	Other	"	28	30	61	60
123.18	Sauce—tomato	mill litres	13	16	16	22
152.06	Pollard	'000 tonnes	58	54	251	237
152.01	Canned cat and dog food	"	142	158	151	170
171.03, 04, 07, 08	Aerated and carbonated waters, canned or bottled (b)	mill litres	243	223	912	965
242.07-11	Wool—scoured or carbonised	'000 tonnes	25	24	70	72
261.41	Briquettes—brown coal	"	946	1,035	946	1,035
372.22-50	Cloth piece goods woven—woollen or predominantly woollen	'000 sq m	5,206	3,565	9,754	10,341
372.52-66; 374.51-57	Blankets, bed (c)	'000	1,808	1,228	2,030	1,581
403.02, 18, 20, 52-96; 404.01-98	Plastics and synthetic resins	'000 tonnes	215	274	407	469
472.01, 03	Bricks—clay	mill	493	538	1,834	2,042
472.12, 475.30	Tiles, roofing	"	69	67	219	229
475.90	Ready mixed concrete	'000 cub m	2,852	2,870	10,324	10,305
503.13-32	Electric motors	'000	983	762	4,082	3,237
581.02-08, 10-16	Finished motor vehicles (d)—					
	Cars	'000	204	210	369	367
582.04-28	Other	'000	36	29	64	62
773.02-35	Shirts (men's and boys')	'000 doz	1,482	1,262	2,873	2,507
	Underwear—					
773.90, 94, 96, 97; 774.01-03, 06, 08, 11, 13, 15, 17, 36-39	Men's and boys'	'000 doz	1,054	1,010	2,121	2,382
774.44, 46, 48, 49, 61, 63, 68-73	Women's and girls'	'000 doz	2,507	2,551	3,647	3,930
775.01-19	Stockings—women's (e)	'000 doz pairs	5,119	4,808	6,316	5,984
775.51-82, 91-98; 776.01-42	Socks and stockings—men's, children's, and infants'	"	2,811	2,688	3,127	2,960
	Footwear—boots, shoes, and sandals (f)—					
793.05, 08, 21, 22, 31, 32, 41, 46, 51, 65, 66	Men's and youths'	'000 pairs	6,013	5,799	10,335	9,570
793.06, 09, 24, 33, 34, 42, 47, 52, 68	Women's and maids'	'000 pairs	8,341	7,925	13,424	11,252
793.04, 07, 10, 25, 35, 43, 48, 53, 69	Children's (including infants')	"	4,552	4,162	6,313	5,606
832.41	Footballs—Australian rules	'000	105	141	132	159
844.22-67	Mattresses—all types	'000	415	429	1,248	1,252

(a) By all manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed.

(b) Includes bulk aerated and carbonated waters.

(c) Double, three quarter, single cot, bassinet, pram, etc.; wool mixture, and other fibre. From 1 July 1975 includes tufted blankets.

(d) Excludes vehicles finished by specialist body building works outside the motor vehicle manufacturers organisation.

(e) Includes panty hose.

(f) Excluding wholly of rubber.

Monthly production statistics

The Australian Bureau of Statistics collects monthly production returns and makes available printed tables of Australian production statistics within a few weeks of the month to which they relate. A list of the subjects included in these production bulletins is given in the following table.

AUSTRALIA—PRODUCTION BULLETINS

No.	Subject	No.	Subject
1	Electricity, Gas, and Electrical Appliances	5	Building Materials and Fittings
2	Clothing and Footwear	6	Chemicals and By-Products
3	Food, Drink, and Tobacco	7	Motor Vehicles, Parts, and Accessories
4	Textiles, Bedding, and Floor Coverings	8	Miscellaneous Products

In addition, statistical publications for the meat and dairying industries and minerals and mineral products are issued each month. Australian totals for a greater range of commodities are published in these publications and production bulletins than are published in the *Monthly bulletin of production statistics*. Victorian figures are published in the Victorian monthly publication *Secondary production*.

TIMBER INDUSTRY IN VICTORIA

Main features*Beginnings*

The timber industry in Victoria had its beginning in the very earliest days of colonisation. The pioneers needed fuel, furniture, and housing. They brought with them the practice of woodworking crafts from Europe, and their knowledge of timbers available from other parts of the world. This set the stage for the beginning of the industry.

As far back as the 1830s, there are records of timber playing a prominent part in the early settlement. Homes were built from split and hewn framework, split palings for weatherboards and split slabs 1 foot (30.5 cm) or more wide and 2 inches (5 cm) thick and adzed smooth for floors. Bark taken from trees provided the roofs. Even the chimneys were built of wood and lined inside to the height of 4 or 5 feet (122 to 152 cm) with stone or clay. As a matter of urgency, many of the settlers built log cabins to live in while they cut and burnt scrub so that they could sow grass to feed stock as soon as possible.

In the 1860s, the more enterprising pioneer farmers saw an opportunity of selling the timber they were clearing from their land to the rapidly expanding timber markets in Melbourne and the goldfields.

Their problem was to get the sawn timber to the State's growing rail system. In winter, roads were impassable and road metal was impossibly expensive. The pioneers' ability to improvise led to the construction of timber tramways on closely packed sleepers, with wooden rails laid on top. Horse-drawn trolleys then carried the logs and sawn timber to the nearest railway station or jetty. During the winter, many tramways provided the only means of getting produce to the market and essential supplies to the farmers and the sawmills. As the timber industry developed, the tramway network grew. Steam locomotives and steel rails began to be used on some lines. Isolated sawmilling settlements in the depths of the forest were totally dependent on the tramways for their every need.

In parallel with the production of local timber within a 50 to 65 kilometre radius of Melbourne and from forested lands adjacent to the goldfields, the early beginnings of the timber importing and merchandising sector of the industry began.

As the need for construction materials grew rapidly, enterprising settlers began to import larger quantities of sawn timber. They used their knowledge of the timbers available from the northern hemisphere and a developing and regular shipping service. A number of present-day family timber companies were founded in these times.

The timber merchants also sold a wide range of produce, including hardware and pots and pans for domestic use. Some companies were both producers and merchants but most established themselves either as sawmillers or merchants/importers.

Sawmilling industry

The sawmilling industry is now very different from its beginnings when boards were either split with a broad axe or pit sawn, with one man above and one man below the log, sawing by hand. A modern sawmill complex is highly automated and capital intensive. The cost of building a sawmill in 1977, with an input of approximately 18,000 cubic metres of log volume, is about half a million dollars (including bulldozers, logging trucks, forklift trucks and other handling equipment).

However, in view of an optimistic assessment of the future, many sawmilling companies are modernising their plants and spending substantial capital sums in doing so. Modern articulated motor vehicles travelling on well made roads have replaced tramlines and horses. Many roads are built by the Victorian Government and municipalities, but hundreds of kilometres of roads are made by the industry for the purposes of log and timber extraction. These are then left for the use of the Victorian public for access to the forests of the State.

The Victorian Sawmillers Association estimates that the forest products industry, that is, sawn timber, pulp, paper, reconstituted boards, and other products of the forest, have an annual turnover of about \$250m, with a capital investment at current replacement cost of about \$450m.

The forest products industry employs directly some 18,000 persons and provides indirect employment, that is, those dependent on the forest products industry, for about 12,000 persons. Sawmilling alone is estimated to have an annual sales volume of about \$110m, with a capital replacement in 1976 approaching \$120m.

The Victorian Government receives royalties of about \$13m and rail freights of \$3m; power consumed is about \$1m. However, the benefits to the State of the forest products industry are not only measurable in terms of money, but also include the maintenance, by proper harvesting methods and utilisation procedures, of adequate regeneration and a healthy and increasing forest resource. This resource has great value to the Victorian community in terms of recreation, water catchment, homes for flora and fauna, and reservations of areas of scientific interest.

Products

The products of the forest in the 1970s are very different to those described earlier. They comprise sawn unseasoned timber for house framing, sawn with due regard to the strength and dimensions required by the market. Appropriate species are then processed by modern seasoning techniques; this material is often further processed with high speed machines to dressed boards and profiled dimensions for lining, flooring, weatherboards, and other uses.

Pine plantations established in the 1920s and 1930s have recently been harvested and this has prompted development of multi-million dollar complexes in areas like Myrtleford and Morwell for the use of softwood.

This material provides sawn timber, dressed and seasoned products, and is treated with preservatives to give the timber a long working life for specific uses.

Waste products

The sawmilling industry in the past has tended to be wasteful as only some 50 per cent of the log that goes over the saws reaches the market as a saleable product. Now, utilisation procedures are better and the industry is seeking to utilise the bark and the sawdust so that an increasing volume of the wood fibre resource is being channelled into useful markets.

The woodchip industry in Victoria absorbs about 15 per cent of the log volume, from the conversion of sawmill waste into woodchip for pulp and paper manufacture. This material was previously burnt. At the end of 1976 the first commercial use of sawdust in brick manufacture was developed and this is now being assessed by the sawmilling industry.

Present state of industry

The number of sawmills operating within the State at 31 March 1976 was 298, 221 receiving a quota of logs from Crown lands and 77 receiving logs from private property. The merchandising side of the Victorian industry is represented by many yards in the metropolitan area and in most major country towns and cities.

The Timber Merchants Association has estimated that there are some 200 significant outlets in the State employing capital of about \$100m and providing employment for over 5,000 people. The size and range of products handled varies from small outlets to large resawing, moulding, and further processing plants.

Timber merchants now mainly confine themselves to reselling sawn or dressed and moulded timber and timber products. Most of them handle timbers from the major producing areas of the world, in addition to Victorian products, radiata pine from South Australia, and hardwood from Tasmania. The principal timbers imported from overseas are oregon from the United States of America, Canada, and New Zealand; meranti, merbau, and other specialist timber from South East Asia; and a limited volume of timber from the Scandinavian countries. This latter source of supply was one of the mainstays of the early days of trading, supplying the need for processed weatherboards, flooring, and lining, which could not be satisfied from local mills because of their lack of technical knowledge in drying eucalypts. There were no softwoods, as radiata pine plantations were only just then being considered.

In addition to sawn timber, nearly all merchants carry extensive stocks of particleboard, hardboard, plywood, fibro-cement, and other building products such as cement, aluminium, paint, hardware (both domestic and builders), and plumbing supplies.

The joinery trade which engages in the manufacture of windows, window frames, and door frames as well as in kitchen cupboards (these used to be manufactured in joinery shops associated with large timber merchants), is now more in the hands of specialist joinery companies who have established modern factories and implemented modern production methods.

Practically all timber businesses, whether producers or merchants, are privately owned and operated enterprises. However, there is a trend towards amalgamation in the sawmilling industry and integration in the merchandising industry. Larger groups are tending to build up chains of retail outlets and sawmillers are combining their log resource allocations to increase their throughput and to modernise their sawmilling operation.

Conclusion

The timber industry in 1976 consisted of a large number of independently owned and operated timber industry enterprises distributed in the metropolitan and country areas. The patterns that were established in the early days of

the colony differentiating between timber production and timber merchandising out of retail/wholesale yards, are still evident.

The present availability of log supplies must limit the expansion of hardwood sawmilling activities and the market to some extent controls the number of retail outlets which can be profitably operated within the State. However, production of softwood from Victorian forests—mostly *pinus radiata*—is increasing and generally replacing the declining availability of hardwoods.

History of manufacturing, 1961; Motor vehicle industry, 1962; Chemical industry, 1963; Petrochemical industry, 1964; Glass industry, 1965; Agricultural machinery industry, 1966; Aluminium industry, 1967; Automation and technical development in industry, 1967; Textile industry, 1968; Canning of foodstuffs, 1969; Butter, cheese, and processed milk products, 1970; Heavy engineering, 1971; Light engineering, 1972; Secondary industry and the environment, 1974; Concrete pipe industry, 1975; Paper industry, 1976; Wine industry in Victoria, 1977

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- 8201.0 Census of manufacturing establishments—summary of operations by industry sub-division (preliminary statement)
- 8202.0 Manufacturing establishments—summary of operations by industry class
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- 8357.0—
- 8364.0 Production bulletins Nos. 1 to 8 (see page 434)

INTERNAL TRADE

CONSUMER PROTECTION

Ministry of Consumer Affairs

On 3 June 1974 the Ministry of Consumer Affairs came into operation under the provisions of the *Ministry of Consumer Affairs Act 1973*, to administer the *Consumer Affairs Act 1972* (as amended), the *Small Claims Tribunals Act 1973*, and the *Disposal of Uncollected Goods Act 1961*.

At the same time, a Director of Consumer Affairs, who is responsible for the operation of the Ministry, was appointed. The Director is required to submit, annually, for presentation to both Houses of the Victorian Parliament, a report on the activities of the Ministry.

The *Consumer Affairs Act 1972* covers the following topics: proceedings on behalf of, or in defence of, consumers, trading stamps or coupons, false or misleading advertising, bait advertising, misleading marking of prices, mock auctions, door to door sales, unordered goods or services, pyramid selling, referral selling, merchandise marks, footwear regulations, furniture regulations, and safe design and construction of goods. There are also provisions relating to the making of regulations to cover packaging, as well as a requirement that an invoice must be supplied on request, and that a trader must offer to return any parts replaced in the course of effecting repairs to goods.

The Ministry of Consumer Affairs is made up of the Consumer Affairs Bureau, Consumer Affairs Council, Small Claims Tribunal, and the Motor Car Traders Committee.

Consumer Affairs Bureau

The Consumer Affairs Bureau is staffed by officers of the Victorian Public Service and, unlike the Consumer Affairs Council (which is responsible to the Minister), the Bureau is directly responsible to the Director of Consumer Affairs. The function of the Bureau is to receive and investigate individual consumers' complaints and, in certain circumstances, to institute legal proceedings for breaches of the Consumer Affairs Act. The Bureau advises consumers on how to obtain their rights and in matters affecting the interests of consumers, investigates such matters, and collects and collates relevant advice to consumers on a variety of topics.

Consumer Affairs Council

The Consumer Affairs Council is an independent advisory body of ten persons who are appointed by the Minister of Consumer Affairs, and are representative of consumers and sellers of goods and services. The functions of the Council

are to investigate any matter affecting the interests of consumers referred to it by the Minister; to make recommendations with respect to any matter calculated to protect the interests of consumers; to consult with manufacturers, retailers, and advertisers in relation to any matter affecting the interests of consumers; and, in respect of matters affecting the interests of consumers, to disseminate information and encourage and undertake educational work. The Council is also required to submit, annually, to the Minister for presentation to both Houses of the Victorian Parliament, a report on its activities.

Small Claims Tribunals

Small Claims Tribunals, established under the *Small Claims Tribunals Act* 1973, provide a simple and inexpensive procedure for consumers to have their disputes settled outside the ordinary courts. They are administered under the direction of the Minister for Consumer Affairs. These tribunals are constituted by referees, who are appointed from persons qualified as stipendiary magistrates or barristers and solicitors, and were established to hear applications by consumers in respect of claims for payment of amounts under \$1,000.

Consumers are defined as persons, other than corporations, who buy or hire goods not for resale or for whom services are supplied. They may apply, on payment of a small fee, to the registrar in the Melbourne metropolitan area, or to the clerk of a Magistrates' Court outside that area who shall forward the application to the registrar. The registrar, who keeps all the records of the tribunals, gives notice of the application to the respondent, the trader concerned, and fixes a date and place for the hearing of the claim. Lodgement of the application with any money claimed to be owed to the trader by the consumer precludes the issue in dispute being heard in any court unless proceedings have already been commenced.

The primary function of the referee is to effect a settlement acceptable to all parties, but if this is impossible he shall either make an order or dismiss the claim; his order shall be final and without appeal. No costs are allowable and each party conducts its own case without the services of an agent except in the case of corporations or because of necessity. No practising barrister or solicitor is generally allowed to appear. Hearings are in private and sworn evidence, either verbal or in writing, is given, but tribunals are not bound by the rules of evidence and may inform themselves in any way they think fit. There are at present two full time referees and one part-time referee.

Motor Car Traders Committee

The Motor Car Traders Committee is an independent statutory authority which was established by, and for the purposes of, administering the *Motor Car Traders Act* 1973, which Act regulates all trading activities in motor cars. In addition, to licensing all new, used, and commercial vehicle motor car traders and automotive wreckers, the Committee also investigates complaints and breaches of the Act and regulations.

In particular, the Committee investigates complaints against used car traders, arising out of the statutory warranty which applies to all cars sold for a sum in excess of \$500. In the event of settlement by negotiation not eventuating, the Committee may arbitrate the dispute by consent of both parties. Furthermore, the Committee administers a Guarantee Fund which has been constituted under the Act and may authorise payments to customers who have suffered pecuniary loss as a result of a licensed motor car trader defaulting in the carrying out of his obligations under the Act.

Further reference, 1977

RETAILING**Small Business Development Corporation**

A description of the activities of this Corporation can be found on pages 414-15.

Censuses of Retail Establishments

Statistics of retail sales have been compiled for the years 1947-48, 1948-49, 1952-53, 1956-57, 1961-62, 1968-69, and 1973-74 from returns supplied by all retail establishments in Australia.

In general terms, these censuses have covered the trading activities of establishments which normally sell goods at retail prices to the general public from shops, rooms, kiosks, and yards. Particulars of retail sales obtained from these censuses are designed principally to cover sales to the final consumer of new and second-hand goods generally used for household and personal purposes. For this reason, sales of building materials, farm and industrial machinery and equipment, earthmoving equipment, etc., have been excluded from the censuses. For the same reason, and also because of difficulties in obtaining reliable and complete reporting, retail sales of builders' hardware and supplies, business machines and equipment, grain, feed, fertilisers and agricultural supplies, and tractors were excluded from the censuses. Retail sales of motor vehicles, parts, etc., are included whether for industrial, commercial, farm, or private use. Retail Census publications for the 1968-69 and 1973-74 censuses are available from the Victorian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Economic Censuses, 1968-69

For the year ended 30 June 1969 the Censuses of Wholesale Trade, and of Retail Trade and Selected Services were conducted for the first time on an integrated basis with Censuses of Mining, Manufacturing, and Electricity and Gas Production and Distribution. The integration of these economic censuses was designed to increase substantially the usefulness and comparability of the kinds of statistics already being collected and published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and to form a basis for the sample surveys which supply current economic statistics from quarter to quarter.

The integration of these economic censuses meant that for the first time they were being collected on the basis of a common framework of reporting units and data concepts and in accordance with a standard industrial classification. As a result, the statistics for the industries covered by the censuses are now provided with no overlapping or gaps in scope, and in such a way that aggregates for certain important economic data such as value added, employment, salaries and wages, and stocks can be obtained on a consistent basis for all sectors of the economy covered by the censuses.

The standardisation of census units in the integration of economic censuses means that the basic census unit (the establishment) in general now covers all the operations carried on under the one ownership at a single location. The retail establishment is thus one predominantly engaged in retailing, and the wholesale establishment one predominantly engaged in wholesaling, but the data supplied for them now cover, with a few exceptions, all activities at the location.

Establishment statistics, other than number of establishments, also include data relating to separately located administrative offices and ancillary units serving the establishment and forming part of the business (enterprise) which owns and operates the establishment. These units, such as head offices, storage premises, transport depots, and motor vehicle repair and maintenance workshops, were formerly excluded from censuses.

Census of Retail Trade and Selected Service Establishments, 1968-69

The definition of retail trade adopted in the 1968-69 Retail Census is the same as the definition used in previous retail censuses, i.e., the resale of new and used goods to final consumers for personal and household consumption.

Because of the changes which have occurred in the definition of census units, the scope of the census, the items of data collected, and in the boundaries of many statistical areas, it is not possible to make direct comparisons between the figures obtained from the 1968-69 Retail Census and those obtained from previous retail censuses or from the monthly and quarterly retail surveys based on previous retail censuses.

For further information concerning such changes and their effects on comparisons with other statistics of retail trade, and the definitions of items used in the following tables, reference should be made to pages 368-89 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1971, and to the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Economic Censuses, 1968-69: Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments, Final Bulletins, Parts 1-4*.

Census of Retail Trade and Selected Service Establishments, 1973-74

The 1973-74 Census was the seventh in the series of censuses of Retail and Selected Service Establishments conducted in Australia. The census was conducted primarily to provide data to enable a new sample to be selected for the retail surveys. These surveys are conducted each month and each quarter throughout Australia and are the means by which estimates of the movements in the value of retail sales are obtained regularly during the period between censuses.

The scope of the 1973-74 Census and the data collected in the Census were limited to the scope and data required for the surveys. For this reason, bread and milk vendors, footwear repairers, motion picture theatres, and laundries and dry cleaners were excluded from the Census because they are not included in the scope of the surveys. Similarly, a number of data items which were collected in the 1968-69 Census were not collected in the 1973-74 Census, e.g., purchases, stocks, capital expenditure, etc.

The census units (shops) for which statistics were collected were defined and classified on the same basis as in the 1968-69 Census, using the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition)* 1969, Vol. 1. The definitions of data items for which information was collected were also similar to those used in the 1968-69 Census.

Definitions of items included in the following tables are:

- (1) *Number of establishments.* The number of retail and selected service establishments which were in operation at 30 June 1974. Separately located administrative offices and ancillary units are not included.
- (2) *Persons employed.* Working proprietors at 30 June 1974 and employees (including part-time) on the pay-roll for the last pay period in June 1974. Unpaid helpers and unpaid members of the proprietor's family are not included; such helpers were included in persons employed in the 1968-69 Census. The figures include persons employed at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units where those offices or units reported employment of twenty or more persons.
- (3) *Wages and salaries.* The wages and salaries of all employees of the establishment, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units in Victoria. Drawings of working proprietors are excluded.
- (4) *Retail sales.* Total value of retail sales of goods recorded on census forms.

(5) *Wholesale sales.* Value of wholesale sales made by retail and selected service establishments to other retailers, institutions, or other businesses. They also include retail sales of the following commodities: building materials (including paint), timber, commercial refrigerators and freezers, agricultural machinery and equipment, grain, feed, fertilisers and agricultural supplies, and business machines and equipment.

(6) *Other operating revenue.* Operating revenue other than the value of retail and wholesale sales, e.g., repair and service revenue, hiring of consumer goods, takings from meals and accommodation, hairdressing, commission and other income except rent, interest, royalties, dividends, and sales of fixed tangible assets.

(7) *Turnover.* Sales of goods (retail and wholesale) and all other operating revenue.

Comparison with 1968-69 Retail Census

Comparisons of the results of the 1968-69 and 1973-74 Censuses have not been made because of the changes which have occurred in the coverage of establishments.

In the 1968-69 Census, where ownership of an establishment changed hands during the Census year, separate returns were obtained from the current and previous proprietors.

In the 1973-74 Census, however, establishments which operated for part of the Census year were included in the Census only if they were in operation at 30 June 1974. It is not possible, therefore, to change the 1968-69 Census data to the same basis as that used for the 1973-74 Census to enable a direct comparison to be made between the two Censuses.

VICTORIA—RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1973-74

Statistical division (a)	Number of establishments at 30 June 1974	Employment at 30 June 1974 (b)			Wages and salaries for 1973-74(c)	Retail sales
		Males	Females	Persons		
					\$'000	\$'000
Melbourne	29,100	96,201	95,803	192,004	527,099	3,840,901
Barwon	1,994	6,355	6,598	12,953	34,511	250,074
Central Highlands	1,313	3,467	3,306	6,773	15,326	126,719
South Western	1,215	3,356	2,962	6,318	14,144	119,363
Wimmera	793	1,794	1,671	3,465	7,436	61,828
Northern Mallee	908	2,744	2,440	5,184	13,212	90,437
Loddon-Campaspe	1,820	4,293	4,329	8,622	18,181	158,042
Goulburn	1,504	4,018	3,843	7,861	18,012	146,147
North Eastern	849	2,288	2,557	4,845	10,552	80,111
East Gippsland	692	2,010	1,835	3,845	9,638	73,241
Central Gippsland	1,412	3,744	3,727	7,471	16,839	137,988
East Central	458	866	911	1,777	3,265	27,817
Total	42,058	131,136	129,982	261,118	688,221	5,112,667

(a) Boundaries of statistical divisions have been changed since 1969, and two new statistical divisions have been created. Hence no direct comparison can be made with the 1968-69 Retail Census figures.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

VICTORIA—RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS : SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY GROUP, 1973-74

Industry group	Number of establishments at 30 June 1974	Persons (a) employed at 30 June 1974	Wages and salaries for 1973-74 (b)	Retail sales	Wholesale sales	Other operating revenue	Turnover
			\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Retail establishments—							
Department, variety, and general stores	376	27,600	101,270	541,597	17,578	14,141	573,315
Food stores	13,918	66,485	112,680	1,478,917	4,817	9,303	1,493,037
Clothing, fabrics, and furniture stores	6,201	27,676	72,516	632,709	1,569	4,080	638,358
Household appliance and hardware stores	2,778	14,149	43,896	321,960	21,617	28,888	372,466
Motor vehicle dealers, petrol, and tyre retailers	7,025	49,676	176,979	1,354,259	366,596	239,635	1,960,488
Other retailers	5,849	23,203	48,036	421,267	4,278	9,207	434,752
Total	36,147	208,789	555,377	4,750,709	416,455	305,254	5,472,416
Selected service establishments—							
Restaurants and licensed hotels	2,941	40,219	105,527	326,673	11	160,344	487,027
Licensed clubs	432	4,895	14,701	32,692	498	15,078	48,268
Hairdressing and beauty salons	2,538	7,215	12,616	2,593	3	33,025	35,620
Total	5,911	52,329	132,844	361,958	512	208,447	570,915
Grand total	42,058	261,118	688,221	5,112,667	416,967	513,701	6,043,331

(a) Includes working proprietors.

(b) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

VICTORIA—RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS:
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND VALUE OF RETAIL SALES
BY COMMODITY ITEM (a), 1973-74

Commodity item	Number of establishments	Retail sales
		\$'000
Groceries, other food items, etc.—		
Groceries	8,259	613,671
Fresh meat	3,294	278,288
Confectionery, ice cream, soft drinks, etc.	10,188	146,429
Other food (b)	10,195	255,693
Beer, wine, and spirits, cigarettes, etc.—		
Beer, wine, and spirits	2,837	418,103
Cigarettes and other tobacco products	13,362	148,295
Fabrics, clothing, and footwear—		
Clothing and drapery	5,971	617,949
Footwear	1,896	100,420
Hardware—		
Domestic hardware, china, glassware, jewellery, watches, and clocks (incl. garden equipment) (c)	3,308	147,770
Household appliances—		
Radios, radiograms, tape recorders, television sets and accessories, musical instruments, records, sheet music, etc.	1,713	124,570
Domestic refrigerators and freezers, washing machines, stoves, household heating appliances, and other household appliances (incl. bottled liquid petroleum gas)	1,401	153,461
Furniture and floor coverings—		
Furniture, mattresses, blinds, etc., including installation and repairs	1,203	134,105
Floor coverings, carpets, lino, etc., including laying of floor coverings	1,061	92,855
Miscellaneous—		
Cosmetics, perfumes, and toilet preparations	4,264	87,712
Prescription and patent medicines and therapeutic appliances	2,001	102,690
Books, stationery, newspapers, etc.	3,470	134,724
Goods not included above (d)	6,874	202,142
Motor vehicles, petrol, boats, caravans, etc.—		
New motor vehicles, new and used motor cycles, boats, and caravans	1,163	581,131
Used motor vehicles	1,342	333,841
New and used parts and accessories, petrol, oils, tyres, batteries, etc.	5,259	438,816
Total retail sales	..	5,112,667

(a) Many establishments reported takings in more than one commodity item. Accordingly the sum of the number of establishments reporting sales for individual items will exceed the total number of retail and selected service establishments.

(b) Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, bread, cakes and pastry, fish (fresh and cooked), chips, hamburgers, and cooked chicken.

(c) Excludes basic building materials, builders' hardware, and supplies such as tools of trade, paint, etc.

(d) Includes photographic equipment and supplies, sporting goods, bicycles, toys, antiques, disposal and second-hand goods, cut flowers, garden seeds, shrubs, travel goods, and briefcases, etc.

VICTORIA—RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS:
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND VALUE OF OTHER OPERATING
REVENUE BY OTHER OPERATING REVENUE ITEM (a), 1973-74

Item of other operating revenue	Number of establishments	Other operating revenue
		\$'000
Repair and service revenue—		
Household electrical appliance repairs	863	18,710
Motor vehicle repairs, panel beating, and tyre retreading	5,410	227,650
Other repairs	1,349	12,476
Other revenue—		
Hiring or leasing household appliances, etc., and other consumer goods	516	7,929
Takings from meals (b)	3,523	155,462
Takings from accommodation	1,202	27,771
Takings from hairdressing	2,936	36,873
Other income	3,391	26,831
Total other operating revenue	..	513,701

(a) Many establishments reported takings in more than one item of other operating revenue. Accordingly the sum of the number of establishments reporting takings for individual items will exceed the total number of retail and selected service establishments reporting other operating revenue.

(b) Excludes take-away meals, which are included in commodity item "Other food".

Survey of Retail Establishments

During the periods between censuses, estimates of the value of retail sales are made on the basis of returns received from a representative sample of retail establishments. Sample returns are supplied by retail businesses which account for approximately 45 per cent of all retail sales in Australia. Estimated totals are calculated by methods appropriate to a stratified sample.

The sample used for the Quarterly Survey of Retail Establishments is drawn from the population of retail establishments enumerated in the periodic censuses of retail establishments. Estimates published for quarters up to and including September quarter 1972 were obtained from a sample based on the 1961-62 Census of Retail Establishments and, as such, are directly comparable in terms of scope and definition with the results of that Census. Estimates for the December quarter 1972 were the first to be obtained from a new sample, which is based on the 1968-69 Census of Retail Establishments.

Estimates obtained from surveys based on the 1968-69 Census are not strictly comparable with those based on the 1961-62 Census. There are two main reasons for this:

(1) *Changes in the composition of broad commodity groups in 1968-69.* Commodity groups used in survey estimates were changed to some extent as a consequence of the introduction of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) at the time of the 1968-69 Census. The more important changes are:

(i) "smallgoods" and "frozen poultry and vegetables" are included in the commodity group "groceries" in the new survey estimates, whereas in the 1961-62 Census and the surveys based on that Census they were included in the commodity group "other food";

(ii) "boats and outboard motors" are included in the commodity group "motor vehicles, etc." in the 1968-69 based survey estimates, whereas in the 1961-62 based surveys they were included in the commodity group "other goods"; and

(iii) "watches, clocks, and silverware" are included in the commodity group "domestic hardware" in the 1968-69 based survey estimates, whereas in the 1961-62 based surveys they were included in the commodity group "other goods".

A major recent development in retail trade statistics has been the introduction of a quarterly series of the value of retail sales at constant prices using as a base year the 1968-69 Retail Census results. Further details of the nature, concepts, and methods of compilation of these series can be found on pages 5-7 of the explanatory notes of the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Retail Sales of Goods* (reference number 11.4), December quarter 1974.

(2) *Changes in scope and coverage in 1968-69.* Additional classes of establishments, particularly licensed clubs, were included in the 1968-69 Census and there was also extended coverage of certain classes of establishments such as mail order establishments, newsagents engaged only in the delivery of newspapers and periodicals, and canteens and caterers.

There was a further difference between the surveys based on the 1961-62 Census and the surveys based on the 1968-69 Census, involving changes in the definition of a retail establishment. All establishments which made retail sales exceeding \$1,000 were included in the 1961-62 Census, whereas the 1968-69 Census included only those establishments whose predominant activity was retailing. However, the value of retail sales made by mining, manufacturing, electricity, gas, and wholesaling establishments in that year is available from the censuses of these establishments. This information has been used as a basis for adjusting the estimate of the value of retail sales obtained from the sample based on the 1968-69 Census, so that the published estimates of the monthly and quarterly values of retail sales include an estimate of the retail sales made by these other types of establishments.

VICTORIA—VALUE OF RETAIL SALES
(\$m)

Commodity group	1970-71(a)	1971-72(a)	1972-73(b)	1973-74	1974-75
Groceries	428.9	472.1	535.5	638.7	760.2
Butchers' meat	211.1	224.2	231.8	290.4	296.0
Other food (c)	349.2	375.8	358.4	456.4	538.3
Total food and groceries	989.2	1,072.1	1,125.7	1,385.5	1,594.5
Beer, wine, and spirits (d)	292.2	312.7	362.4	445.7	516.0
Clothing and drapery	425.1	455.2	528.3	662.0	734.0
Footwear	74.8	79.9	88.1	102.2	110.0
Domestic hardware, china, etc. (e)	73.7	81.8	115.3	158.5	185.7
Electrical goods (f)	155.4	180.0	237.2	298.9	362.9
Furniture and floor coverings	127.4	139.6	169.5	226.1	244.1
Chemists' goods	147.1	161.5	183.9	215.8	242.3
Newspapers, books, and stationery	92.8	100.9	121.1	154.0	181.9
Other goods (g)	277.0	301.9	292.7	371.3	435.0
Total (excluding motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc.)	2,654.7	2,885.6	3,224.2	4,020.0	4,606.4
Motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc. (h)	931.6	1,006.3	1,080.4	(i)	(i)
Grand total	3,586.3	3,891.9	4,304.6	4,020.0	4,606.4

(a) Series based on the 1961-62 Retail Census.

(b) The September quarter of this year is based on the 1961-62 Retail Census. The remaining three quarters are based on the 1968-69 Retail Census.

(c) Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, fish, etc., but excludes some delivered milk and bread.

(d) Excludes sales made by licensed clubs, canteens, etc.

(e) Excludes basic building materials, builders' hardware, and supplies.

(f) Includes radios, television and accessories, musical instruments, and domestic refrigerators.

(g) Includes tobacco, cigarettes, sporting goods, jewellery, etc.

(h) Excludes tractors, farm machinery and implements, earthmoving equipment, etc.

(i) Series discontinued.

Retailing in Victoria, 1969, 1975; Wholesaling in Victoria, 1977

TOURISM

General

Tourism is making an increasingly significant contribution to the State's economy and, in 1976, it is estimated that tourism generated the spending of some \$550m in Victoria. This makes it one of the State's largest industries.

To foster the growth of the tourist industry the Government has given financial support to tourist attractions such as the Swan Hill Pioneer Settlement, Sovereign Hill Historical Park, Moe Folk Museum, and the Port Restoration Scheme at Echuca. These projects are creating interest among both Victorians and visitors to the State; Victoria is in fact beginning to be known for its major tourist projects. Through the Department of State Developments Division of Tourism the Victorian Government encourages tourism in Victoria and assists tourist projects and the promotion of travel within Victoria. The Division allocates subsidies and loans for the establishment or improvement of tourist facilities and attractions from the Tourist Fund (General) to local municipalities and government and semi-government bodies. Subsidies and loans to municipalities for motor boating facilities on coastal and inland waters throughout Victoria are provided through the Tourist Fund (Boating). Financial assistance is also provided from a fund administered jointly with the Country Roads Board for the construction of short lengths of access roads to places of tourist interest.

The Division conducts major publicity campaigns to foster the growth of tourism within Victoria. One of the most significant contributions made to tourism since 1975 has been the encouragement given to country areas to join and form Regional Tourist Authorities. These authorities are a partnership between the Victorian Government, local government, and the private sector. In 1977, ten of the State's eleven regions were in operation. Under this scheme, a number of communities co-operate as a single tourist entity. They can pool their resources, and the travelling public is helped because the authorities produce professional tourist literature, provide a local information service, and generally foster tourism in their region. These authorities are subsidised by the Government, and the Ministry of Tourism provides guidance and co-ordination.

Victorian Government Travel Authority

The Victorian Government Travel Authority was established in 1977 as an independent organisation responsible to the Minister for State Development. The three member Authority, comprising a full-time chairman-general manager, and two part-time members, one experienced in finance and the other experienced in the travel industry, has taken over the operation and management of the Victorian Government Tourist Bureaux.

The functions of the Authority are to promote and market travel, to make travel arrangements, to provide travel information services, and to advise the Minister upon any matters that are referred to the Authority by him for advice. In carrying out these functions, the primary responsibility of the Authority is to promote, market, and arrange travel to and within Victoria. The Authority has the power to do all things necessary for the promotion and marketing of travel and in particular has the power:

- (1) To acquire real or personal property for the purposes of its Act, whether the property is situated in Victoria or elsewhere;
- (2) to promote and market travel whether by itself or in conjunction with the Government of any other place or any corporation, firm, or individual;
- (3) to act as an agent for any person or body, engaged in the provision of travel or tourist facilities;
- (4) to provide travel information services by itself or in conjunction with the Government of any other place or any person or body; and

(5) to demand and receive fees, retainers, or commissions for acting as an agent or for the sale of travel or accommodation or associated services.

Survey of Tourist Accommodation Establishments

Introduction

The development of tourism has been a consequence of the increase in urbanisation, mobility, affluence, leisure time, and technical progress. Throughout the world, a large part of the need of people for recreation is met by a temporary change of environment.

Tourism starts, by definition, when short-term accommodation outside the traveller's permanent place of residence is used.

The growing importance of tourism is now recognised by a wide cross-section of both public and private organisations. In order to satisfy the urgent need for statistics on tourism, the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted the first Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments in respect of the year ended 30 June 1974.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics commenced regular quarterly accommodation surveys from September quarter 1975, in order to satisfy the needs of the relevant government authorities and private organisations concerned with the development and promotion of tourism in Australia.

Scope and coverage

The scope of the surveys is similar to the scope of the 1973-74 Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments, except for the omission of caravan parks. Therefore, all accommodation establishments (except caravan parks) in Classes 9212 and 9213 of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification, i.e., hotels, motels, and guest houses which provide accommodation predominantly to short-term visitors and which also provide breakfast are included in the surveys. It should be noted that holiday flats and houses available for tourist accommodation were not in the scope of the Census and are therefore not included in the surveys.

Type of establishment

The various types of accommodation establishments have been regrouped in the survey into the following categories:

(1) *Licensed hotels with facilities.* Establishments which provide tourist accommodation, are licensed to operate a public bar, and provide bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms.

(2) *Licensed and unlicensed motels, private hotels, and guest houses with facilities.* Establishments which provide tourist accommodation and provide baths or showers and toilets in most guest rooms, but are not licensed to operate a public bar. This category also includes motels that are licensed to serve liquor with meals.

(3) *Licensed hotels, private hotels, and guest houses without facilities.* Establishments which provide tourist accommodation but which do not provide baths or showers and toilets in most guest rooms.

Definitions

Definitions of items included in the following tables are:

(1) *Number of establishments.* The number of tourist accommodation establishments in operation at 30 June 1976.

(2) *Guest rooms.* The maximum number of rooms, units, suites, etc., available for accommodating paying guests during the period surveyed.

(3) *Bed spaces.* The maximum number of guests that could be accommodated in beds normally in place at the accommodation establishment during the period surveyed. Three-quarter beds were counted as one and double beds as two bed spaces.

(4) *Room occupancy rate.* The proportion of guest rooms occupied expressed as a percentage of the number of bed spaces available.

(5) *Bed occupancy rate.* The proportion of bed spaces occupied expressed as a percentage of the number of bed spaces available.

(6) *Takings from accommodation.* Revenue received from the provision of accommodation during the period surveyed. Where meals and accommodation are a combined charge an estimate of takings from meals was excluded. In the case of some establishments, payments may be made in advance of or may be received after the provision of accommodation to guests and therefore the figure for takings from accommodation may not necessarily bear a direct relationship to the number of guests accommodated during the period.

(7) *Employment.* The number of persons working at tourist accommodation establishments at 30 June 1976. Included are working proprietors or partners, salaried directors, and employees on the pay roll for the last pay period in June 1976. Employees absent on paid sick leave, holidays, or long service leave are included while unpaid helpers and those who, during the whole of the last pay period, were stood down or were absent because of an industrial dispute, are excluded.

VICTORIA—HOTELS, MOTELS, AND GUEST HOUSES: CAPACITY,
OCCUPANCY RATES, AND TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION: BY
TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT, 1975-76

Particulars	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels, private hotels and guest houses with facilities	Hotels, licensed and private, and guest houses without facilities	Total
Establishments at 30 June 1976	167	400	507	1,074
Capacity—				
Guest rooms	4,271	10,335	6,532	21,138
Bed spaces	9,554	28,624	10,991	49,169
ROOM OCCUPANCY RATES (per cent)				
1975—September qr	48.1	55.9	31.4	45.8
December qr	51.1	58.5	30.7	47.5
1976—March qr	55.2	63.3	33.0	52.1
June qr	47.8	57.2	27.3	46.1
BED OCCUPANCY RATES (per cent)				
1975—September qr	29.8	33.7	24.3	30.5
December qr	32.6	34.7	23.7	31.6
1976—March qr	35.6	41.2	25.7	36.6
June qr	29.9	35.4	21.3	31.2
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION (\$'000)				
1975—September qr	3,674	8,379	1,858	13,911
December qr	4,021	8,836	1,814	14,672
1976—March qr	4,218	10,936	1,634	16,788
June qr	3,832	10,291	1,440	15,563

VICTORIA—HOTELS, MOTELS, AND GUEST HOUSES: NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS, OCCUPANCY RATES AND TAKINGS: BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1975-76

Statistical division	Number of establishments at 30 June 1976	Capacity at 30 June 1976		Room occupancy rates (per cent.)				Bed occupancy rates (per cent.)				Takings from accommodation 1975-76
		Guest rooms	Bed spaces	September qtr. 1975	December qtr. 1975	March qtr. 1976	June qtr. 1976	September qtr. 1975	December qtr. 1975	March qtr. 1976	June qtr. 1976	
												\$'000
Melbourne	234	8,190	18,783	51.8	56.8	58.5	53.3	31.9	36.2	38.6	33.5	32,088
Barwon	78	1,340	3,188	26.1	34.6	49.0	31.5	16.9	23.4	38.5	21.5	2,633
South Western	85	1,356	3,218	33.1	36.2	49.4	40.4	21.2	23.5	35.4	28.1	2,731
Central Highlands	73	929	1,979	46.7	43.2	48.6	43.9	38.4	35.9	40.8	39.6	2,260
Wimmera	68	854	1,803	45.4	46.0	42.5	38.5	33.6	31.7	30.9	28.4	1,715
Northern Mallee	67	1,494	3,660	59.3	47.6	50.5	54.7	43.3	34.3	38.8	40.2	4,546
Loddon-Campaspe	100	1,107	2,517	47.3	44.0	47.4	47.3	33.3	30.9	33.3	33.5	2,537
Goulburn	102	1,349	3,135	39.6	37.8	44.7	43.0	26.6	25.4	28.8	28.0	2,625
North Eastern	89	1,537	3,806	52.1	43.6	48.6	45.0	39.5	29.3	35.2	32.4	3,740
East Gippsland	71	1,184	2,987	36.9	45.0	51.9	39.4	26.0	30.5	38.1	28.2	2,899
Central Gippsland	67	1,014	2,121	37.6	38.1	42.5	34.6	24.5	25.4	29.8	24.6	1,751
East Central	40	784	1,972	25.6	32.8	47.7	29.4	18.5	23.6	36.3	21.1	1,412
Total	1,074	21,138	49,169	45.8	47.5	52.1	46.1	30.5	31.6	36.6	31.2	60,934

VICTORIA—HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES: EMPLOYMENT BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, AT 30 JUNE 1976

Statistical division	Males		Females		Persons	
	Full time	Other	Full time	Other	Full time	Other
Melbourne	2,327	2,121	1,670	2,510	3,997	4,631
Barwon	188	223	164	391	352	614
South Western	183	163	152	371	335	534
Central Highlands	142	87	126	250	268	337
Wimmera	108	71	106	184	214	255
Northern Mallee	172	122	212	341	384	463
Loddon-Campaspe	160	102	147	284	307	386
Goulburn	237	121	262	270	499	391
North Eastern	186	79	201	236	387	315
East Gippsland	126	78	140	275	266	353
Central Gippsland	144	159	153	253	297	412
East Central	116	45	104	92	220	137
Total	4,089	3,371	3,437	5,457	7,526	8,828

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EXTERNAL TRADE

GENERAL INFORMATION

Historical background

From a traditional pattern of partnership with the United Kingdom, Australia has become in recent years more a trading partner of Japan and the United States of America and this is also the trading pattern in Victoria. Similarly the place occupied by European countries such as France and Italy in the 1950s has diminished proportionately in Victoria's trading pattern since the implementation of the European Economic Community. In 1975-76 the proportion of Australian trade at Victorian ports was 34.9 per cent of imports and 18.9 per cent of exports. Major imports were machinery, transport equipment, textiles, yarns, fabrics, petroleum and petroleum products, while major exports were wool, meat, wheat, and dairy products. The major countries contributing to imports were the United States of America, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the German Federal Republic, while the major countries receiving exports were Japan, New Zealand, the United States of America, and the United Kingdom.

Further reference, 1977

Legislation and agreements

Introduction

Of the three components of Victoria's trade, namely, transactions within the State, those with other Australian States, and those with countries outside Australia, the first two are, in the main, free of control or restriction; trade with overseas countries is subject to the customs laws of the Commonwealth Government.

By the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, the power to make laws about trade and commerce with other countries was conferred on the Commonwealth Parliament, and by the same Act, the collection and control of customs and excise duties passed to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth of Australia on 1 January 1901.

The first Australian Customs Tariff was introduced by Resolution on 8 October 1901, from which date uniform duties came into effect throughout Australia. The Australian Customs Tariff has been developed in conformity with the policy of protecting economic and efficient Australian industries, and of granting preferential treatment to specified imports from certain Commonwealth countries. Some goods, generally those on which excise duty is paid if produced in Australia, are subject to duty for revenue purposes. Customs collections are a major source of revenue, and the protective character of the tariff has an important influence on the Australian economy.

The present Australian tariff, operative since 1 July 1965, provides for general and preferential rates of duty, and its structure is based on the "Brussels

Nomenclature" which has its origins in the Convention on Nomenclature for the Classification of Goods in Customs Tariffs, signed in Brussels on 15 December 1950.

Preferential rates apply to goods, the produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, New Zealand, and Papua New Guinea, and certain goods, the produce or manufacture of specified countries, provided that such goods comply with the laws in force at the time affecting the grant of preference. With the termination on 1 February 1973 of the United Kingdom-Australia Trade Agreement existing preferential rates applicable to United Kingdom goods came under review.

General rates apply to goods from all countries which do not qualify for preferential rates of duty under a particular tariff classification.

Primage duties

In addition to the ordinary duties of customs imposed by the Customs Tariff, *ad valorem* primage duties at rates of 3 per cent, 7.5 per cent, and 10 per cent are charged on some goods according to the types of goods and their origin. Other goods are exempt from primage duty. Goods produced or manufactured by New Zealand, Norfolk Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Christmas Island, and Papua New Guinea are exempt from primage duty.

Anti-dumping duties

The *Customs Tariff (Dumping) Act* 1975 provides protection for Australian industry against various forms of unfair trading. Under this Act dumping duty may be imposed on goods that are sold to Australian importers at a price which is less than the normal value of the goods, where this causes or threatens material injury to an Australian industry. "Normal value" under the Act can be established in accordance with the following criteria:

- (1) The price paid for like goods sold for use in the country of export; or if not appropriate,
- (2) the cost of production, plus f.o.b. charges, selling costs, and profit; or
- (3) the highest price paid for like goods sold to a third country; or if not appropriate,
- (4) the price of like goods from a country with similar costs of production to the exporting country; or
- (5) where insufficient information is available, a price determined by the Minister for Business and Consumer Affairs taking into consideration all available information.

Customs by-laws

Schedules 1 and 2 to the Customs Tariff contain several items relating to "goods, as prescribed by by-law". Such goods are admitted at concessional rates of duty, usually duty free. Generally, by-law entry is accorded to imported goods provided suitably equivalent goods are not reasonably available from Australian manufacturers or production.

Goods which automatically qualify for by-law admission are named in a document, the "Consolidated Customs By-law References", which is published by the Department of Business and Consumer Affairs.

For goods which are not listed in that publication, individual by-law applications may be lodged with the By-law Branch of the Department of Business and Consumer Affairs in Canberra. Responsibility for providing evidence that suitably equivalent goods are not reasonably available from Australian production rests within the person or organisation making the by-law application.

Industries Assistance Commission

The Industries Assistance Commission is a statutory authority whose general purpose is to advise the Commonwealth Government on the assistance which should be given to domestic industries. This advice is given in public reports which are based on public inquiries into the industries concerned. The Commission formally came into existence on 1 January 1974, as a result of the passing of the *Industries Assistance Commission Act 1973*.

Industries in the primary, secondary, or tertiary sectors can be referred to the Commission by the Commonwealth Government, and numerous different forms of assistance can be examined by the Commission. In addition, matters not directly involving assistance, such as the reduction of import duties for the purpose of international trade agreements, can be referred to the Commission. The Act requires the Industries Assistance Commission to report annually to the Commonwealth Government on the operation of the Commission and on the general structure of industry assistance in Australia and its effect on the Australian economy.

There are certain matters which the Minister is required to refer to the Commission for inquiry and report, before action is taken by the Commonwealth Government. These are, basically, proposed variations in the long-term assistance granted to industries in the primary or secondary sectors of the economy. Long-term assistance in this context means assistance which is provided by means of tariffs or other restrictions on imports; or financial assistance which extends over a period of two or more years. The Commission itself has the power to initiate inquiries into those industries whose assistance has not been reviewed for at least ten years, in the case of industries assisted by means of duties on imports, or at least six years in the case of industries assisted by other means.

The Act states that the Commission shall consist of from five to nine commissioners, appointed by the Governor-General for renewable terms of up to five years. It provides also for the appointment of associate commissioners, either for the purpose of particular inquiries or, like the commissioners, for renewable terms of up to five years. The commissioners are supported by an office which is staffed by members of the Commonwealth Public Service.

The Commission is required to hold public hearings during the course of its inquiries into individual industries. These hearings, which are advertised widely throughout Australia, are open to the public.

Temporary Assistance Authority

The *Industries Assistance Commission Act 1973* provided for the creation of a Temporary Assistance Authority comprising not more than three persons. The function of the Temporary Assistance Authority is to inquire into and report on the need for urgent action to protect particular industries against import competition. This action can take the form of temporary duties or restrictions on imports. The Temporary Assistance Authority is required to report to the Minister within thirty days of being asked to undertake an inquiry. However, before taking action on the Authority's report the Minister is required first to refer the question of any permanent change in protection against imports to the Industries Assistance Commission for inquiry and report. Temporary protection recommended by the Authority may operate for a period of up to three months after the date of receipt of the final report by the Industries Assistance Commission on the goods concerned.

Bilateral trade agreements

Australia has numerous trade agreements with overseas countries. The principal ones, describing the main features of the agreements, are outlined in the following notes.

Canada

Signed 1960. Provides for each country to give the other tariff preferences on specific goods and for the exchange of preferences in each country's tariff derived from the preferential agreements each had with Britain. The termination of these agreements with Britain created a need for Canada and Australia to review their own preferential trading arrangements. An Exchange of Letters governing the future operation of the 1960 Agreement was signed on 25 October 1973. The Exchange provides for a continuation of the tariff preferences, but on a more flexible basis, with some other modifications of provisions of the 1960 Agreement, particularly those relating to indirect shipment of goods and to anti-dumping procedures.

New Zealand

The New Zealand–Australia Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) signed in 1965 came into force on 1 January 1966 and formally established a free trade area between Australia and New Zealand. However, complete free trade was not thereby achieved. The Agreement provides only for free trade in certain scheduled goods. Provision is made for additions to the free trade schedule. It also provides in respect of non-scheduled goods, for the two governments to agree on special measures (including the remission or reduction of duties) beneficial to the trade and development of each country.

The 1933 Agreement continues in effect as part of the Free Trade Agreement except as superseded or modified by it. Following the termination in early 1973 of the trade agreements which they had with Britain, Australia and New Zealand entered into an interim arrangement on tariffs and tariff preferences on 7 May 1973. This was further extended to 30 September 1977, to allow for the continuation of the contractual right of both countries to margins of preferences in each others' markets.

Malaysia

Signed 1958. The Agreement provides for each country to accord preferences to the other on certain specified goods. The exchange of these preferences was placed on a more flexible basis by an Exchange of Letters on 21 February 1975. The Agreement further provides for protection of Malaysia's tin and rubber exports to Australia and of Australia's wheat exports to Malaysia against dumped or subsidised competition. There are also certain guarantees of market access for Australian wheat in the Malaysian market and for natural rubber in the Australian market provided that the Papua New Guinea natural rubber crop is absorbed. The Agreement also assures Malaysia that Australian tariff or import licensing treatment of natural rubber will be the same as for synthetic rubber.

Republic of Korea

Signed 1975. The current Agreement replaced an earlier Agreement entered into by Australia and the Republic of Korea in 1965. The new Agreement states that the two governments are to take all appropriate measures to facilitate, strengthen, and diversify bilateral trade in accordance with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; recognises the need to improve the conditions of world commodity trade; declares support in principle for international commodity agreements, and expresses support in principle for the conclusion of long-term commercial contracts between organisations and enterprises of the two countries. The Agreement also established a joint trade committee to further the aims of the Agreement.

Philippines

Signed 1965. Provides, *inter alia*, for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment of imports from either country; recognises preferential agreements of both

countries ; provides consultations on request of either Government ; supports the principle of international action to improve international trade in primary products.

In August 1977 notes were yet to be exchanged between the two Governments to formally bring into force a verified Trade Agreement signed in June 1975.

Papua New Guinea

Signed 1976. The Papua New Guinea Australia Trade and Commercial Relations Agreement (PTCRA) provides, *inter alia*, that subject to certain exceptions, trade between Australia and Papua New Guinea shall be free of duties and other restrictions.

Indonesia

Signed 1972. Current Agreement replaced earlier Agreement signed in 1959. provides, *inter alia*, for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment of imports ; expresses support for trade initiatives and arrangements among member countries of the Association of South East Asian Countries (ASEAN) ; declares support in principle for international commodity agreements and encouragement for Australian commercial investment in Indonesia.

Iran

Signed 1974. The Agreement states that the two governments are to take all appropriate measures to facilitate, strengthen, and diversify trade and encourage industrial and technical co-operation ; declares the support of both governments for the principle of long-term contracts between organisations and enterprises of the two countries ; incorporates schedules of goods each country is interested in exporting to the other ; and provides that payments in relation to trade will be in convertible currency. The Agreement also established a committee of representatives to further the aims of the Agreement.

Japan

Signed 1957. The current Agreement on commerce between Australia and Japan was initially signed in 1957, amended in 1963 and formerly ratified on 27 May 1964. It provides for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment of imports while recognising the preferential arrangements of both countries ; for certain commitments by Japan in regard to some important Australian export commodities including wool, soft wheat, sugar, canned meat, leather, butter, and cheese ; and for equal opportunity for Japanese products in relation to Commonwealth Government purchases from suppliers overseas. It also provides for close consultation between the two countries on matters relating to trade.

People's Republic of China

Signed 1973. The Agreement provides, *inter alia*, for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment for imports, while recognising the preferential arrangements extended by both countries. The Agreement includes schedules of goods which each country is interested in exporting to the other. It also provides that exchanges of goods and technical services under contracts and agreements will be at reasonable international market prices ; that payments in relation to trade will be in freely convertible currency ; and that each country will promote the interchange of trade representatives, groups, and delegations, and encourage the commercial exchange of industrial and technical expertise. The Agreement also established a Joint Trade Committee to further the aims of the Agreement.

U.S.S.R.

Signed 1965. The Agreement provides for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment of imports and recognised the preferential agreements of both countries. A supplementary Agreement on the Development of Trade and Economic

Relations was signed in 1973 and provides, *inter alia*, for encouragement and facilitation of trade between the two countries; encouragement of industrial and technical co-operation; support for international commodity agreements; and established a Mixed Commission to provide a forum for regular consultations on measures to develop bilateral trade and on bilateral trade problems, and to further the aims of the Agreement.

Eastern Europe

The Trade Agreements Australia signed with the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Bulgaria (all in 1974), and Roumania (in 1975) are broadly similar in their provisions. They either confirm reciprocal most favoured nation treatment of imports while recognising preferential arrangements or, as in the Trade Agreements with Hungary and Roumania, acknowledge that trade between Australia and these countries is to be in accordance with the rights and obligations of both countries under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. They provide for the encouragement and facilitation of the further development of mutually beneficial trade and economic relations; and express support in principle for the conclusion of relevant international commodity agreements aimed at improving the conditions of international trade in primary products. There are provisions to encourage and facilitate the development of economic co-operation and the negotiation of long-term commercial contracts between respective enterprises and organisations and the interchange of commercial trade and technical representations, groups, and delegations. In addition, the Agreements with the German Democratic Republic and Bulgaria provide for the exchange of indicative lists of goods each country is interested in exporting to the other. Mixed Commissions are also established by these Agreements to provide a forum for regular bilateral discussions on trade development and trade related issues and problems. Other Bilateral Trade Agreements are in force with Poland, signed 1966; Yugoslavia, signed 1970; Czechoslovakia, signed 1972. A protocol (to the Trade Agreement with the German Democratic Republic) on Industrial and Technical co-operation was signed in Berlin in 1977.

Other nations

Other Bilateral Trade Agreements are in force with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, signed 1974, and India, signed 1976.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, to which Australia was one of the original contracting parties, is an international trade agreement which has been in operation since 1 January 1948. At March 1976, eighty-three countries, whose foreign trade represents well over 80 per cent of the total volume of world trade, were full contracting parties to the Agreement, three had acceded provisionally, and nineteen had applied the Agreement on a *de facto* basis.

Six series of tariff negotiations have been conducted, as a result of which Australia has obtained tariff concessions from individual countries on a number of its principal or potential exports to them, as a consequence of both direct negotiation by Australia and negotiation by other countries. A new round of multilateral trade negotiations (the seventh) was inaugurated at Tokyo in September 1973, and approximately ninety countries, both GATT and non-GATT members, are participating in the negotiations. It has been agreed that the principal areas of negotiation should be the reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade in agricultural and industrial products; and the safeguarding of measures against the disruption of domestic industries by imports. The problems of developing countries are being given special consideration.

Excise Tariff

The Excise Tariff applies to certain articles which can be manufactured only under licence and subject to certain conditions. The tariff relates to beer, spirits, amylic alcohol and fusel oil, saccharin, liqueurs, flavoured spirituous liquors, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, snuff, coal, certain petroleum, shale, or coal tar distillates, playing cards, cigarette papers, matches, wine (certain types), and canned fruit.

Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations

Import licensing of certain goods from non-British countries was introduced in 1936 by an amendment to the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations. Licensing was strengthened on 1 December 1939 under the Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations because war-time conditions required close controls on imports. It was relaxed progressively after the end of the Second World War so that by March 1952 goods from the non-dollar area (except Japan, to which special conditions applied until 1957) were virtually free from import licensing controls. A decline in the price of wool and a large increase in imports in the year 1951-52 so endangered Australia's external financial position that import licensing was significantly intensified in March 1952.

The 1939 Regulations were subsequently substituted by the Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations of 1956. Between March 1952 and February 1960 import restrictions were varied broadly in line with Australia's balance of trade position. From February 1960 only some 10 per cent of imports by value remained subject to control. Most of the restrictions were removed in October 1962 when licensing was limited to certain goods controlled for reasons of industry protection.

After the general 25 per cent reduction in the Australian Customs Tariff rates in 1973 it also became necessary to impose licensing on a quantitative basis in respect of a limited number of commodities. These controls were introduced to afford temporary protection to local manufacturers pending the examination by the Industries Assistance Commission of the longer term needs for protection.

Trade Services

Trade Commissioner Service

The stimulation of interest overseas in Australia's exports is an important government activity in which the Australian Trade Commissioner Service plays a prominent role. Since the end of the Second World War the Service has grown steadily, and by early 1977 there were 160 Trade Commissioners and Assistant Trade Commissioners, and 57 posts had been established in 46 countries.

Trade Commissioners are responsible for commercial intelligence in their territories. Particular facilities provided for Australian exporters and export organisations include: surveys of market prospects; advice on selling and advertising methods; arranging introductions with buyers and agents; providing reports on the standing of overseas firms; advice and assistance to business visitors; assisting less developed countries in promoting their exports in Australia; helping to organise and carry through trade missions, trade displays, newspaper supplements, and other promotion and publicity media; providing information on import duties, import licensing, economic conditions, quarantine and sanitary requirements, and other factors affecting the entry and sale of goods and services, particularly in consultancy fields; helping to attract desirable investment overseas by Australian firms; and providing information on Australia to overseas firms interested in investing in Australia.

In some countries Trade Commissioners also participate in inter-governmental negotiations in the economic and commercial fields. In certain countries where there is no diplomatic or consular mission, Trade Commissioners are called upon to act as the Australian representative.

Trade Commissioners, Assistant Trade Commissioners, and Trainee Trade Commissioners are drawn from both private enterprise and the Commonwealth Public Service, and applications for entry are invited periodically by public advertisement. Recruitment is generally at the Trainee Trade Commissioner or Assistant Trade Commissioner level and officers selected are promoted to higher grades or to Trade Commissioner as experience and performance warrant. In the majority of posts the Trade Commissioner is supported by an Assistant Trade Commissioner and, in some cases, also by another Trade Commissioner.

The Trade Commissioner Service is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Overseas Trade (as distinct from the diplomatic and consular services administered by the Commonwealth Department of Foreign Affairs), but in countries where there is an Australian diplomatic or consular mission it is the practice for Trade Commissioners to be attached to the mission and to hold an appropriate diplomatic or consular rank (Minister Commercial, Commercial Counsellor, Commercial Secretary, or Commercial Attaché).

Trade missions

Up to December 1976 the Commonwealth Government had sent 119 trade and survey missions and five trade ships overseas as part of the campaign to increase exports. The experience acquired has indicated the need for flexibility in techniques to suit particular products or markets. At present the following types of trade missions are in use:

(1) *Survey missions.* These are organised to obtain precise knowledge about the export trade potential for specific products in one or more overseas markets. Such methods are used to explore export prospects in new or developing areas where commercial intelligence is not readily available or where a complex industry is involved and the industry requires special export knowledge.

(2) *Specialised and general trade missions.* Arrangements are made for specific industries or groups of firms representing a number of industries to participate in a planned selling campaign in overseas markets with known sales potential. The mission visits the market, publicises its products, and subsequently negotiates sales.

Trade displays, fairs, exhibitions, and store promotions

Since 1949, the Commonwealth Department of Overseas Trade has organised Australian participation in numerous major trade fairs, exhibitions, and displays throughout the world.

Initially the emphasis was on participation in general trade fairs directed at the public and the general commercial community. With the development of more sophisticated export promotion techniques and the increased diversity of Australian manufactured goods available for export, more emphasis is now placed on individual Australian trade displays and participation in specialised trade shows directed almost entirely at the business community. In addition, display rooms attached to Trade Commissioner offices are currently in use in Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Manila, Hong Kong, Jakarta, Port Moresby, and Suva.

Export market development grants

In December 1974, legislation was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament to provide incentives for the development of export markets. The *Export Market Development Grants Act 1974* authorised the establishment of the Export Market Development Grants Board to administer the grants scheme. This scheme, operative for five years, replaced the former Export Market Development Allowance and Export Incentive Grants schemes.

Grants payable under this scheme are subject to income tax and are designed to encourage Australian exporters and prospective exporters to develop overseas markets for their products and services which are substantially of Australian origin.

Grants are payable to any resident of Australia who incurs eligible expenditure, as defined in the Act, in developing an export market for goods and services intended to be exported from Australia. Export market development grants are made at either the premium rate of 85 per cent or the standard rate of 60 per cent for eligible expenditure. The premium rate applies to participants in Commonwealth Government organised and Commonwealth Government sponsored overseas promotions, new markets, and to certain subscriptions or levies. The standard rate applies to all other eligible expenditure.

For practical purposes the Commonwealth Department of Overseas Trade organises Australian participation only in those specialised overseas promotions which are likely to attract a sufficient number of Australian exporters to reflect a reasonably comprehensive range of Australian products. For specialised overseas promotions in which it is not organising Australian participation, the Commonwealth Department of Overseas Trade is prepared to consider requests from intending Australian participants to sponsor these promotions. Eligible expenditure incurred in both Commonwealth Government organised and Commonwealth Government sponsored overseas promotions automatically qualifies for the premium grant rate.

The maximum grant payable in any year is \$100,000 or 10 per cent of export earnings, whichever is the lower, plus an additional amount of up to \$25,000 for eligible expenditure incurred on Commonwealth Government organised or Commonwealth Government sponsored promotions.

Export of consulting services

Australian professional consultants, with the assistance of the Commonwealth Department of Overseas Trade, have been increasingly successful in obtaining overseas commissions and are contributing significantly to Australia's foreign exchange earnings.

The consultants are representative of a wide range of disciplines, including engineering, architecture, agriculture, mining, surveying, and urban and regional planning.

Most opportunities for Australian professional consultants arise through development projects financed by international aid and lending organisations such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, and the Asian Development Bank.

To enable Australian consultants to improve their competitive position as compared with that of foreign consultants, the Commonwealth Government established the Consulting Services Feasibility Study Fund in 1973. This facility is used to finance selected feasibility studies of approved developmental projects overseas carried out by Australian consultants in developing countries.

The Department of Overseas Trade maintains close contact with the respective professional bodies representative of consultants, particularly the reconstructed Australian Professional Consultants Council.

Construction contracts overseas

The Australian Overseas Construction Council, which was formed by the Master Builders' Federation of Australia and the Australian Federation of Construction Contractors, assists construction contractors in the securing of contracts overseas. It has a close liaison with the Commonwealth Department of Overseas Trade, which provides information on construction opportunities overseas.

Investment overseas

The Commonwealth Government promotes and encourages direct private Australian investment overseas, particularly in developing countries where the investment is undertaken on a joint venture basis with participation by local partners, and which is in accordance with the social and economic development priorities and investment plans of the host countries. Investments overseas should also be in Australia's national interest. The Commonwealth Government assists worthwhile new investment by a number of measures, including:

Overseas Investment Insurance Scheme. Insurance of overseas investments against the non-commercial risks of expropriation, exchange control restrictions, and war damage can be effected with the Export Finance Insurance Corporation. Since February 1975, the scope of the scheme has been broadened to include all new investments which might assist in the economic and social development of an overseas country. The scheme has also been extended to include new eligible investments in Papua New Guinea.

General Investment Information and Advisory Service. To assist Australian firms in evaluating investment prospects in overseas countries, a comprehensive range of investment information on a number of overseas countries is held by the regional and head offices of the Commonwealth Department of Overseas Trade, and is available free on request to investors and potential investors. The Department also arranges seminars on investment opportunities and prospects in specific countries.

Victorian Government involvement in overseas trade

There are no specific Victorian trade services, although Victorian Government representatives overseas indirectly stimulate trade in performing agency functions. The Victorian Government has acted as co-sponsor or patron for trade fairs.

Further reference, 1977 ; Victoria's pattern of trade, 1964 ; Export Payments Insurance Corporation, 1975 ; Historical background, 1977

EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS

Compilation

A description of the method of compilation of external Trade Statistics can be found on pages 537-8 of the *Victorian Year Book 1977*.

Recorded value of imports and exports

Before 1 July 1976 all values in overseas trade statistics were determined on a "free on board (f.o.b.) port of shipment" basis. This meant that all charges (in particular the cost of freight and insurance) incurred after the goods had been exported from the port of shipment were excluded. Only transport and service charges incurred, or usually incurred, before export were included in the determination of trade values.

On 1 July 1976 a new system was introduced for valuing imports for customs purposes. Under the new system, which is based on the internationally recognised Brussels Definition of Value, the value for duty is now based on the normal price, i.e., the price the goods would fetch at the time when the duty becomes payable on a sale in the open market between a buyer and a seller independent of each other. The goods are valued in the country of exportation, i.e., freight and insurance are excluded.

Overseas trade of Victoria

Statistics of Australia's overseas trade passing through Victorian ports are compiled from documents obtained under the Customs Act and are shown in the following tables :

**VICTORIA—OVERSEAS TRADE : RECORDED VALUES OF IMPORTS
INTO AND EXPORTS FROM VICTORIAN PORTS**
(\$'000 f.o.b.)

Year	Imports	Exports			Excess of imports
		Australian produce	Re-exports	Total	
1971-72	1,431,076	1,103,230	36,501	1,139,731	291,345
1972-73	1,472,602	1,461,778	33,595	1,495,373	-22,771
1973-74	2,155,759	1,556,720	36,920	1,593,640	562,119
1974-75	2,793,411	1,631,044	65,784	1,696,828	1,096,583
1975-76	2,875,342	1,752,502	65,742	1,818,244	1,057,098

NOTE. Minus (—) sign denotes excess of exports.

**AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—VALUE OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE
AND PROPORTION HANDLED AT VICTORIAN PORTS**

Year	Australian trade			Proportion of Australian trade handled at Victorian ports		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
	\$'000 f.o.b.	\$'000 f.o.b.	\$'000 f.o.b.	per cent	per cent	per cent
1971-72	4,008,365	4,893,368	8,901,733	35.7	23.3	28.9
1972-73	4,120,727	6,213,704	10,334,431	35.7	24.1	28.7
1973-74	6,085,004	6,913,746	12,998,750	35.4	23.1	28.8
1974-75	8,083,099	8,672,762	16,755,861	34.6	19.6	26.8
1975-76	8,240,187	9,600,748	17,840,935	34.9	18.9	26.3

Classification of overseas imports and exports

The value of trade according to Australian Import Commodity Classification (AICC) and Australian Export Commodity Classification (AECC) classifications is shown in the following table for the year 1974-75 and 1975-76:

VICTORIA—CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
(\$'000 f.o.b.)

Division number	Description	Imports		Exports	
		1974-75	1975-76	1974-75	1975-76
00	Live animals	5,024	5,350	4,754	3,995
01	Meat and meat preparations	1,051	531	121,323	178,507
02	Dairy products and eggs	6,060	7,864	125,743	152,665
03	Fish and fish preparations	19,190	21,449	10,353	12,248
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	3,054	3,509	221,180	244,349
05	Fruit and vegetables	32,946	20,941	58,950	64,714
06	Sugar and sugar preparations and honey	3,060	3,520	2,803	2,526
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	40,510	39,598	8,782	8,902
08	Feeding-stuff for animals (except unmilled cereals)	1,797	1,723	6,090	7,428
09	Miscellaneous preparations chiefly for food	3,267	3,395	1,531	2,260
11	Beverages	5,965	7,703	4,684	5,139
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	21,006	25,233	2,294	3,175
21	Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed	1,754	1,533	50,884	66,667
22	Oil seeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels	2,555	1,542	343	1,039
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	17,560	21,790	821	1,388
24	Wood, timber, and cork	19,835	23,215	173	154
25	Pulp and waste paper	20,945	14,608	23	51
26	Textile fibres and their waste	24,155	41,021	244,019	286,528
27	Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (except coal, petroleum, and precious stones)	24,675	22,119	1,403	1,705

VICTORIA—CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—*continued*
(S'000 f.o.b.)

Division number	Description	Imports		Exports	
		1974-75	1975-76	1974-75	1975-76
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	458	437	51,525	44,108
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.c.	8,600	7,192	8,955	9,847
32	Coal, coke, and briquettes	290	230	4,248	2,560
33	Petroleum and petroleum products	111,423	109,329	118,443	111,895
34	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	31	34	(a)	(a)
41	Animal oils and fats	387	475	20,785	21,231
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	15,288	19,145	838	588
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed, and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	2,141	1,889	1,103	1,221
51	Chemical elements and compounds	103,626	86,203	8,934	10,764
52	Mineral tar and crude chemicals from coal, petroleum, and natural gas	1,267	1,268	3	5,123
53	Dyeing, tanning, and colouring materials	16,024	16,766	4,156	3,660
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	27,506	25,192	9,324	9,997
55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing, and cleansing preparations	6,155	5,937	2,827	2,226
56	Fertilisers, manufactured	3,082	2,288	32	1,124
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	4,019	3,667	2,460	1,435
58	Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose, and artificial resins	97,329	81,736	16,856	16,200
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.c.	35,601	31,384	11,288	20,445
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.c., and dressed fur skins	8,569	10,232	1,890	2,508
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.c.	37,144	33,028	3,302	2,028
63	Wood and cork manufactures (except furniture)	12,949	16,024	918	590
64	Paper, paperboard, and manufactures thereof	80,186	65,482	5,835	4,330
65	Textile yarns, fabrics, made-up articles, and related products	194,890	256,669	14,145	11,052
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.c.	48,335	52,136	9,717	8,184
67	Iron and steel	104,458	66,619	18,508	8,594
68	Non-ferrous metals	20,110	14,476	48,581	45,795
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.c.	72,737	68,590	42,545	37,276
71	Machinery (except electric)	466,969	428,012	76,557	74,605
72	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliances	238,681	289,734	44,583	38,034
73	Transport equipment	418,761	451,867	100,972	71,136
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures and fittings	7,658	8,746	1,358	949
82	Furniture	8,316	12,214	722	707
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar articles	4,879	6,737	118	38
84	Clothing and clothing accessories; articles of knitted or crocheted fabric	70,873	82,465	6,041	6,421
85	Footwear, gaiters, and similar articles and parts thereof	21,265	25,788	513	427
86	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods, watches, and clocks	93,477	106,836	24,242	27,114
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.c.	128,293	144,671	24,212	16,805
9A	Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, n.e.c.	48,234	57,138	(b)97,064	(b)118,194
Total merchandise		2,774,420	2,857,280	1,649,753	1,780,651
9B	Commodities and transactions not included in merchandise trade	18,991	18,061	47,075	37,594
Total		2,793,411	2,875,342	1,696,828	1,818,244

(a) Included in Division 9A.

(b) Includes Division 34.

Trade with overseas countries

The value of trade with overseas countries for the years 1973-74 to 1975-76 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS : COUNTRIES OF
ORIGIN AND CONSIGNMENT
(\$'000 f.o.b.)

Country	Imports			Exports		
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Arab Republic of Egypt	345	273	46	13,273	38,891	40,141
Belgium-Luxembourg	23,164	28,902	24,883	10,356	8,717	20,888
Canada	64,828	75,105	57,967	36,521	31,244	28,144
China—						
Excluding Taiwan						
Province	23,489	25,822	22,787	42,760	51,694	49,193
Taiwan Province only	45,504	41,616	54,922	19,162	23,443	36,843
Denmark	10,726	12,586	12,161	2,057	2,413	2,536
Fiji	686	655	1,484	12,578	18,268	14,852
France	33,475	57,463	55,704	65,224	46,125	49,007
Germany, Federal						
Republic of	212,455	261,072	251,077	37,175	42,782	40,475
Hong Kong	61,229	64,058	85,241	34,417	30,695	40,790
India	20,023	21,261	20,446	9,838	11,149	17,800
Indonesia	4,775	7,113	8,503	27,437	39,682	37,899
Iran	4,527	6,036	8,190	6,505	22,428	12,682
Iraq	18,812	64,038	38,969	3,061	2,795	844
Italy	53,479	73,821	66,770	31,200	24,187	36,005
Japan	383,578	478,637	564,515	355,031	313,653	399,581
Korea, Republic of	11,484	18,613	30,491	12,126	14,692	19,730
Kuwait	19,639	7,878	8,234	1,898	3,856	3,909
Malaysia	26,787	20,870	31,524	35,707	41,405	34,544
Netherlands	30,434	48,557	61,126	11,597	20,279	18,556
New Zealand	67,015	67,856	95,783	170,275	217,874	185,415
Pakistan	5,555	2,139	2,786	1,755	16,604	7,238
Papua New Guinea	11,370	10,939	12,310	30,444	45,300	45,600
Philippines	4,815	6,863	9,325	24,449	39,606	36,710
Poland	2,747	2,866	2,023	18,204	16,225	15,030
Qatar	21,614	..	..	299	2,113	1,324
Saudi Arabia	3,709	12,325	20,184	8,687	16,360	14,814
Singapore	14,230	19,366	30,549	32,934	55,262	54,530
South Africa	9,343	11,966	10,668	33,280	30,389	29,662
Spain	14,089	14,223	14,600	7,202	5,004	5,876
Sri Lanka	4,137	5,593	4,952	3,368	12,989	7,629
Sweden	42,137	70,315	67,169	6,790	10,038	8,310
Switzerland	32,861	35,561	40,298	6,615	5,262	3,350
Thailand	3,592	5,514	7,321	19,761	17,179	14,507
United Kingdom	318,101	453,895	411,944	102,673	97,559	84,901
United States of America	439,779	599,966	603,087	173,441	121,370	164,508
U.S.S.R.	1,749	2,514	1,673	42,124	38,991	72,632
Yugoslavia	910	1,269	1,368	28,929	15,268	13,342
Other and unknown	108,567	155,865	134,262	114,487	145,037	148,447
Total	2,155,759	2,793,411	2,875,342	1,593,640	1,696,828	1,818,244

Interstate trade

Statistics of trade between Victoria and other Australian States are incomplete and relate mainly to seaborne trade. Although a substantial quantity of freight is carried by road and rail transport between Victoria and neighbouring States, no details of this traffic are available. A small tonnage of freight is carried interstate by air.

Interstate trade by sea

In terms of quantity, the principal cargoes carried interstate by ship to and from Victorian ports are coal and briquettes, petroleum and petroleum products, steel, sugar and sugar preparations, and timber. However, there is also a considerable trade in foodstuffs, motor vehicles, and other manufactured goods, particularly through the Port of Melbourne.

Port of Melbourne

Interstate exports during 1975-76 totalled 2,973,554 tonnes. The principal commodities were petroleum products, 1,178,616 tonnes; transport equipment (including touring passenger cars), 413,088 tonnes; food preparations, 69,855 tonnes; beverages, 44,285 tonnes; fruit and vegetables, 43,640 tonnes; and paper and paperboard, 38,810 tonnes.

Interstate imports during the same period totalled 2,886,238 tonnes, the principal commodities being petroleum products, 345,221 tonnes; iron and steel, 350,534 tonnes; sugar and sugar preparations, 296,900 tonnes; timber, 212,204 tonnes; paper and paperboard, 269,041 tonnes; gypsum, 179,425 tonnes; touring passenger cars, 164,668 tonnes; chemicals, 164,540 tonnes; and fruit and vegetables, 140,110 tonnes.

Port of Geelong

Total interstate exports during 1976 amounted to 1,151,287 tonnes, of which petroleum and petroleum products accounted for 1,120,117 tonnes. Total interstate imports for the same period amounted to 388,622 tonnes, and consisted mainly of aluminium, 199,775 tonnes; cement constituents, 68,305 tonnes; and pig iron and steel, 57,226 tonnes.

Trade of Victoria with Western Australia and Tasmania

Details of trade between Victoria and other States are available only for trade with Western Australia and trade by sea with Tasmania.

Western Australia

Exports from Victoria to Western Australia are valued in terms of landed cost (i.e., c.i.f. basis) at port of entry. Imports from Western Australia are valued at the f.o.b. equivalent at the port of shipment of the price at which the goods were sold. The small proportion of goods received by rail is valued at the f.o.r. equivalent.

For the year 1975-76 the value of exports from Victoria to Western Australia totalled \$626.2m. Transport equipment, \$117.2m; machinery other than electric, \$78.2m; clothing and clothing accessories and articles of knitted or crocheted fabric, \$54.3m; electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, \$46.1m, were the main types of commodities included in this total.

Imports from Western Australia during the same period were valued at \$63.9m. Chemical elements and compounds, \$12.9m; machinery other than electric, \$11.8m; petroleum and petroleum products, \$5.8m, were the main types of commodities imported.

Detailed statistics of this trade appear in the publication *Statistics of Western Australia, Trade (Interstate and Overseas)*, 1975-76 issued by the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, Perth.

Tasmania

Details of trade between Victoria and Tasmania are available only for trade by sea. Both exports and imports are valued on an f.o.b. basis.

For the year 1975-76 exports by sea from Victoria to Tasmania were valued at \$359.2m. Petroleum products, \$49.9m; transport equipment, \$44.1m;

machinery other than electric, \$21.4m, were the main types of commodities exported. The value of tourist's motor vehicles included in the total for 1975-76 were approximately \$31.6m.

Imports from Tasmania during the same period amounted to \$284.0m. Preserved vegetables, \$20.3m and timber, \$21.6m were the main types of commodities imported. The value of tourists' motor vehicles included in the total for 1975-76 was approximately \$32.8m.

Customs and excise revenue

The total gross customs duties collected by the Commonwealth Government in Victoria in each of the three years 1973-74 to 1975-76 were \$222.1m, \$305.8m, and \$358.2m, respectively. Collections include duty received on account of goods transferred to other States for consumption and exclude duty in respect of goods imported into other States but consumed in Victoria.

The principal commodities produced in Victoria on which the Commonwealth Government imposes excise duty are shown in the following table, together with the gross amount of duty collected on account of each item for each of the three years 1973-74 to 1975-76. As with customs duties, collections include duty levied on goods exported to other States for consumption and exclude duty in respect of goods produced in other States, but consumed in Victoria.

VICTORIA—GROSS EXCISE DUTY COLLECTED ON PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

Article and unit of quantity	Quantity on which duty was collected			Gross excise duty collected		
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
	'000	'000	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Spirits (potable) litre al.	2,143	1,868	1,823	12,332	16,526	18,159
Tobacco kg	482	439	453	3,341	3,577	4,311
Cigars and cigarettes kg	7,852	8,060	7,742	105,377	128,032	144,479
Petroleum and liquid petroleum gas (a) tonne	..	..	10,371,421	..	..	130,680
Petrol litre	3,486,727	3,569,379	3,599,761	164,805	175,078	176,568
All other articles (b)	..	..	..	152,936	161,001	224,544
Total	..	..	..	438,791	484,214	698,741

(a) Operative from 19 August 1975.

(b) Includes excise duty collected on beer, which is not available for separate publication.

The overseas trade and the gross revenue collected at Victorian ports during the year 1975-76 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS TRADE AND GROSS REVENUE COLLECTED AT VICTORIAN PORTS, 1975-76 (\$'000)

Particulars	Melbourne (a)	Geelong	Portland	Western Port	Total
Overseas trade—					
Imports	2,752,353	111,796	4,799	6,394	2,875,342
Exports	1,426,398	216,399	28,727	146,719	1,818,244
Total	4,178,751	328,195	33,526	153,113	4,693,586
Gross revenue—					
Customs	356,758	1,441	..	..	358,199
Excise	682,866	15,875	..	..	698,741
Total	1,039,624	17,316	..	..	1,056,940

(a) Includes Port of Melbourne, Melbourne Airport, and parcels post.

**AUSTRALIA—VALUE OF OVERSEAS TRADE, GROSS CUSTOMS, AND EXCISE
DUTY COLLECTED BY STATES, 1975-76**
(\$'000)

State	Imports	Exports	Excess of exports	Gross duty collected	
				Customs	Excise
New South Wales	3,451,189	2,253,660	-1,197,529	406,482	879,303
Victoria	2,875,342	1,818,244	-1,057,098	358,199	698,741
Queensland	634,893	2,322,021	1,687,128	73,659	314,964
South Australia	501,476	685,029	183,553	60,229	176,178
Western Australia	637,439	2,117,898	1,480,459	46,767	183,837
Tasmania	76,262	250,580	174,318	6,368	56,320
Northern Territory	59,159	151,851	92,692	6,301	8,917
Australian Capital Territory	4,426	1,464	-2,962	602	212
Australia	8,240,187	9,600,748	1,360,561	958,608	2,318,473

NOTE. Minus (-) sign denotes excess of imports.

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- 5402.0 Export by commodity division (preliminary) (monthly)
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- 5405.0 Imports by commodity divisions (preliminary) (monthly)
- 5409.0 Overseas trade, part 1 : exports and imports
- 5410.0 Overseas trade, part 2 : comparative and summary tables
- 5411.0 Australian exports, country by commodity
- 5412.0 Imports cleared for home consumption : part 1 chapter 1-67 of customs tariff
- 5413.0 Imports cleared for home consumption : part 2 chapters 68-99 of customs tariff
- 5414.0 Australian imports, country by commodity
- 5415.0 Exports by mode of transport (quarterly)
- 5416.0 Imports of assembled new passenger motor cars (preliminary) (monthly)
- 5418.0 Trade of Australia with eastern countries
- 5419.0 Overseas trade : major groups of countries (quarterly)
- 6406.0 Exports and imports of merchandise at constant prices (quarterly)

PUBLIC FINANCE

VICTORIAN BUDGET SUMMARY, 1977-78

Introduction

The Victorian Budget for 1977-78 was presented in the Legislative Assembly of the Victorian Parliament on 7 September 1977, by the Premier and Treasurer, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, E.D.

Aspects of the Budget highlighted by the Premier were: (1) No increases in State taxation; (2) progressive abolition of Probate Duty; (3) increased exemptions from Payroll Tax; (4) a new indexed scale for Land Tax, with total exemption for the normal house block; (5) higher exemption from Gift Duty; (6) reduction in Workers Compensation insurance costs; (7) a new Family and Community Services programme; (8) loans to professional fishermen for boats and equipment; (9) additional assistance with fuel bills for certain decentralised industries; and (10) increased support for unemployment schemes, especially training schemes for young people.

The Premier referred to the Victorian Government concern with unemployment and inflation. The Victorian Government saw a need to expand employment through public works involving private enterprise and to study the longer term aspects of structural unemployment. It had initiated the scheme for a short-term wage-price freeze and would give its support if such a scheme were attempted again. The Victorian Government favoured significant reduction in official interest rates as soon as practicable. Lower than expected personal income tax sharing entitlements from the Commonwealth, constraints upon the Victorian Government loan programme, and a reduction in Commonwealth grants to the States for capital works complicated attempts to maintain the real level of public works.

Revenue, 1977-78

Estimated total receipts into the Consolidated Fund in 1977-78 increased by \$320m to \$3,283m. Of the increase, State taxation accounted for \$100m; other State sources, \$62m (including \$12m in railways operating income); income tax sharing entitlement from the Commonwealth, \$144m; and Loan Council allocation, \$17m.

Expected receipts of \$852m under the new personal income tax sharing arrangements were not achieved for the year 1976-77 because the Commonwealth tax collections failed to reach the Budget estimate. Tax sharing entitlements of the States for 1977-78 were set at \$4,336.1m which was 33.6 per cent of a preliminary estimate of personal income tax collections for that year. Victoria's share was estimated at \$987.1m. The figure of \$4,336.1m will

be related to actual personal income tax collections in 1976-77 to determine a percentage figure which will be applied to the previous year's tax collections to calculate entitlements for future years.

Probate duty was to be abolished as soon as possible. There would be no duty on property passing to children of the deceased in the case of estates of persons dying on or after 1 January 1978. From that date also the level of exemption from payroll tax would be \$60,000, reducing by \$2 for each \$3 increase in total payroll above \$60,000 to a new flat exemption of \$27,000 at payrolls of \$109,500 and above.

Land Tax concessions were to be:

- (1) Indexing of the land tax rate scale in line with the average movement in land values to remove the effect of progression in tax rates.
- (2) Lessening of the effect of higher valuations available for land tax purposes by reductions in tax as assessed of 15 per cent in 1978, 10 per cent in 1979, and 5 per cent in 1980.
- (3) The exemption level for residential properties to be \$27,500 with a gradual increase to full taxation at \$33,000.

The exemption level under the Gift Duty Act was to be increased to \$10,000 to apply to gifts made on or after 1 January 1978. The surcharge of 10 per cent on workers compensation premiums was abolished from 15 September 1977.

Expenditure, 1977-78

Education

The provision for expenditure on education for 1977-78 was \$1,195m, \$1,060m derived from State sources and \$135m from the Commonwealth. The principal items included were: (1) provisions for education salaries \$652m; (2) education allowances to parents \$25.5m; (3) direct grants to School Councils \$35.1m; (4) education works programme \$158.1m (\$50.7m from Commonwealth); (5) per capita payments to registered schools \$45.4m; and (6) funds for special education \$26.8m.

Health services

The provision for health services and hospitals in the Budget was \$538m. Payments from the Hospitals and Charities Fund towards the running costs of public hospitals, hospitals for the aged and other institutions was \$252.8m. Expenditure from the Fund has two elements: (1) the State share of the net operating costs of recognised hospitals in accordance with arrangements with the Commonwealth to share costs equally under Medibank, and (2) the State contributions toward the operating costs of other institutions, mainly hospitals for the aged, where the Medibank cost-sharing arrangements do not apply. Allocation from the Works and Services Account for hospital buildings was \$32m, and from Commonwealth grants \$10.8m. Total provision for mental health services was \$131.4m and the allocation from the Works and Services Programme for capital works for the Mental Hygiene Authority was \$11.5m. The Premier noted that reduced Commonwealth commitments to the Community Health Programme and School Dental Services added to the burden of the Victorian Government. Expenditure on pre-school support was estimated at \$27.4m for 1977-78. Under an agreed formula a direct contribution would be made towards the cost of the nursing schools in five private hospitals training nurses; payments in 1977-78 were estimated at \$2m.

Social welfare

Funds provided to the Social Welfare Department in 1977-78 were \$85.9m. An allocation of \$1.8m was made for the introduction of the new Family and Community Services Programme which will assist voluntary and local government agencies to provide necessary services to families and individuals in need of them.

Police

The allocation to the Victoria Police was \$144.5m. The strength of the Police Force was to increase to 7,000. The motor vehicle fleet was to expand to 1,442. The allocation from the Works and Services Account was \$11.1m including \$3.6m for expenditure at the new Police Training Academy at Glen Waverley. Provision was made for new stations, further development of the police PATROL computer system, and for the development of a Police Air Wing.

State development and decentralisation

The total budget allocation for the Department of State Development was \$32.5m. From 1 January 1978 approved decentralised industries using gas in their operations would receive a subsidy to bring the cost of gas down to the equivalent of that paid by a metropolitan consumer using natural gas. The Victorian Development Corporation was allocated \$6.5m from the Works and Services Account and could also borrow a further \$1m in order to expand its lending activities. The Small Business Development Corporation was making considerable progress in providing assistance to small business. Although the Commonwealth commitment to the Albury-Wodonga growth centre would be considerably reduced this year, the Victorian Government would carry out its original commitment.

Tourism

The total allocation from the Consolidated Fund to the Tourist Fund in 1977-78 was \$3.2m.

Energy, research, and development

The new Department of Minerals and Energy will take a leading role in the development and administration of the Government's overall energy policy. Total Budget provision for the new Department was \$6.6m. A major research effort was being made towards the development of appropriate technology for the production of oil from coal. The Victorian Solar Energy Research Committee would advise the Government on possible future uses of solar energy.

Agriculture and rural matters

Budget provision for the activities of the Department of Agriculture was \$40.4m. The Government had provided a wide range of assistance to individual farmers, to communities, and to municipal councils in areas affected by droughts and bushfires. Assistance would continue to beef and dairy producers under the Rural Adjustment Programme. The capacity of the Rural Finance and Settlement Commission would be strengthened to meet the special requirements of the rural community for long term finance. A workable rationalisation plan for canneries was being sought.

Conservation

The Budget provided \$28m for the Ministry of Conservation. Allocations included \$2.2m for environmental studies in the Westernport, Port Phillip, and Gippsland Lakes regions, and \$4.7m for National Parks Services. Developments included the combined vehicle, air, and noise emission testing station, and work towards the establishment of a regional garbage disposal programme. The Soil Conservation Authority was allocated \$3.9m. The licensing provisions of the *Wildlife Act* 1975 would come into operation in 1977-78 and research work was proceeding on the control and eradication of European Carp from inland waters. The Rural Finance and Settlement Commission was to introduce a scheme of loans to assist commercial fishermen purchase vessels and equipment.

The arts

Provision for the Ministry for the Arts was \$40.4m. The maximum per capita subsidy for grants for municipal library services was increased to \$2.75m, bringing estimated expenditure for the year to \$9.9m. Provisions for grants to groups engaged in cultural and artistic activities were \$2.5m; the Victorian Film Corporation \$1.8m; the State Film Centre \$658,000. Contributions by the public to the Art Foundation would be matched on a dollar for dollar basis up to \$2.5m. "Arts Victoria" 1978 would have crafts as its theme. The former Metropolitan Meat Market would be adapted as a centre for professional artists and craftsmen. A contract had recently been let for completion of the Concert Hall part of the Victorian Arts Centre.

Youth, sport and recreation

The allocation to the Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation was \$9.4m. Subsidies provided towards the cost of sport and recreational facilities in 1977-78 total \$2.26m. Other provisions were made for assistance to sports associations; recreational facilities in municipalities; the "Life. Be In It" programme; assistance to youth organisations and clubs; special "outreach" youth work; after-school and holiday programmes, and youth and family camps and National Fitness Camps.

Local government

The Victoria Grants Commission was established as a permanent independent body to determine the detailed distribution of funds to local government in Victoria under the income tax sharing arrangements. In 1977-78 municipalities in Victoria were to receive \$42m which represents the State's share of 1.52 per cent of personal income tax collections made by the Commonwealth in 1976-77. Following a review of the relative shares of each State by the Commonwealth Grants Commission, Victoria received an increased share of 25.45 per cent. Assistance to local government from State sources included subsidies towards library facilities; salaries of infant welfare sisters; home-help house-keeping services; and salaries of municipal recreation officers. Assistance to councils for part-time supervision of school crossings was to be \$1.4m.

Immigration and ethnic affairs

Provision for the Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs was \$536,000. Advisory Councils were appointed to assist in migration policy and ethnic affairs.

Public transport

The cost of public transport to the Consolidated Fund was estimated at \$238.2m. The allocation of State funds from the Works and Services Account for railways was \$36.8m. Work was to continue on the duplication of the Geelong line and a start was to be made on the electrification of the Geelong line to Werribee. The Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board was provided with \$14.3m for capital works. Since it would be necessary to subsidise railway operations to the order of \$152.6m, it was likely that fares would rise later in the financial year. Subsidy to the Tramways Board would be \$30.5m. Fare concessions to pensioners and to school children required provisions of \$5.5m and \$2.8m, respectively.

Water resources and sewerage

Cost increases and the cessation of Commonwealth assistance under the National Sewerage Programme made it necessary to put forward the target dates for completion of a number of projects. Funds allocated to the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission from the Works and Services Account were \$46.7m. The total works programme of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works for 1977-78 was \$194.5m. Allocations to the Board from State

sources under the Works and Services Programme and the Semi-Government Borrowing Programme were \$143m.

Consolidated Fund

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND: RECEIPTS, BUDGET SUMMARY, 1977-78 (\$'000)

Head of receipt	1976-77 (Actual)	1977-78 (Estimate)
Current account—		
State taxation	1,022,207	1,122,550
Other State sources	393,948	443,945
Railways operating income	163,911	176,000
Commonwealth Government payments—		
Financial Agreement	4,254	4,254
Personal income tax sharing entitlement (a)	841,700	986,124
Other Commonwealth Government payments accounted for through the Consolidated Fund	102,846	122,868
Total	2,528,865	2,855,741
Works and services—		
Proceeds of loan raisings	228,706	240,142
Loan repayments	13,652	13,000
Commonwealth Government payments—		
Works grant	114,354	120,071
School building grants	45,612	49,286
Urban public transport grants	11,331	4,560
Sewerage advances	13,100	..
Total	426,755	427,059
Grand total	2,955,620	3,282,800

(a) Includes \$1m overpaid in 1976-77 and subsequently deducted from 1977-78 entitlement (see page 477).

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND : PAYMENTS, BUDGET SUMMARY, 1977-78 (\$'000)

Function of payments	1976-77 (Actual)	1977-78 (Estimate)
Current account—		
Special appropriations	485,472	556,740
Departmental votes	1,728,686	1,970,839
Railways operating expenses (a)	305,618	328,630
Total	2,519,776	2,856,209
Works and services—		
Appropriation to Works and Services Account	435,844	426,591
Grand total	2,955,620	3,282,800

(a) This item does not include railways debt charges, which are included in the item "special appropriations" as follows : charges on total debt 1976-77 (Actual) \$41,017,889 ; 1977-78 (Estimate) \$45,700,000 ; charges on debt since 1960—1976-77 (Actual) \$17,370,574 ; 1977-78 (Estimate) \$20,900,000.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF GOVERNMENTS

General

Governments of developed countries seek to monitor and regulate their country's economy so that such adverse circumstances as recession, price inflation, and unemployment are mitigated if not avoided. At the same time they seek to provide a wide range of services, and to assist with substantial benefits those members of the community whose incomes are insufficient to support an acceptable standard of living or who are otherwise disadvantaged.

To help attain the objective of a reasonably stable level of economic activity, modern governments have recourse to a variety of taxation measures and expenditure programmes operated through budgetary policy. By the use of taxation powers governments are able to release or withdraw purchasing power, and redistribute income from one section of the community to another, while through a rise or fall in their levels of expenditure on current goods and services or capital assets they can exert further control over purchasing power. To reinforce such actions governments also implement monetary policy through the activities of central banking institutions, through changes in currency valuations, and tariff adjustments.

Within the framework of a satisfactory level of economic activity, modern governments customarily provide a wide range of services including, *inter alia*, defence, law and order, education, public health, welfare, and housing. In addition to providing these and other services free, or at nominal costs, they also conduct trading enterprises. These enterprises (or public utilities) produce goods and services at prices usually designed to substantially cover expenses although, in recent years, charges of certain public utilities have tended to fall well below operating costs. This development has implications for income distribution and affects taxpayers as a whole in providing finance to cover deficits. Services provided by public utilities are ordinarily those considered to be of an essential nature such as provision of electricity and gas, transport, water supply, and sewerage, which experience has shown can best be provided by government agencies.

Victorian governmental financial activity

In Victoria governmental financial activity is carried out through :

- (1) State authorities comprising (i) the central government of the State and (ii) statutory bodies created by or under State legislation to carry out activities on behalf of the central government, and incorporated organisations in which the State Government has a controlling interest ; and
- (2) local governing bodies set up under the Local Government Act to carry out certain functions in municipal areas. Included with these bodies are authorities and undertakings created or acquired by local governing bodies.

The financial transactions of the central government are itemised in the State Consolidated Fund or in Trust Funds so that a satisfactory coverage of its transactions can be obtained from a detailed analysis of the accounts published in the annual budget papers, the Treasurer's Statement, and the report of the Auditor-General. The statutory bodies and other publicly owned or controlled organisations maintain accounts entirely or largely separate from the public accounts, although there are some transactions between them and the central government which affect the public accounts (e.g., interest payments and statutory contributions). Either the accounting reports of this group of organisations have to be analysed fully in order to present a complete statement of their transactions, or methods of analysis have to be adopted so that their transactions will be covered in principle. In tables which follow in this section all expenditure by the central government on certain institutions whether direct (e.g., a new building charged to the Works and Services Account) or indirectly by way of current or capital grants to the bodies administering them, has been treated as final expenditure on goods and services by State authorities ; fees and gifts by persons to these institutions are not included nor is the expenditure of the institutions from their own resources. Universities and public hospitals are examples of organisations for which this practice has been adopted.

Many State authorities have been granted a degree of financial autonomy by legislation and are vested with independent borrowing powers. A number of these are included in the category of public trading enterprises (or public utilities) who, for services provided, make charges designed to cover operating costs. Usually, they have been created to control a specific activity or provide

specific services including, *inter alia*, transport services, construction and maintenance of roads and bridges, provision of water supply and sewerage services, electricity and gas, and harbour facilities. Details of the activities of the individual public utilities engaged in these fields can be found in other relevant chapters of the *Victorian Year Book*.

The system of local governing bodies (or municipal councils) is based on the principle of a grant of specified powers to them by the central government. Their autonomy, however, is limited in some degree by the provision for general supervision by a department of the central government, namely, the Local Government Department. Otherwise, within the scope of the Local Government Act and other Acts which they administer, municipal councils are responsible only to the ratepayers. Particulars of their receipts and outlay are based upon the detailed analysis of the accounts of councils.

The tables which follow comprise a set of economic accounts for the public sector of Victoria which complement and underlie the tables for the public sector provided in the *Australian National Accounts—National Income and Expenditure* published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra, and in the annual Budget paper *National Income and Expenditure*.

These tables are intended to :

- (1) Consolidate the transactions of the various public authorities in the State and present them so that their economic impact can be assessed; and
- (2) show the overall purposes being served by State and local government expenditure programmes.

A substantial proportion of governmental financial transactions consists of transfers between funds and between authorities. Such transfers have been identified where possible and cancelled out so that duplication is avoided.

Public financial enterprises (government savings banks, insurance offices, etc.) have been omitted from the following tables mainly to centre attention on the activities of general government and public trading enterprises. Further comment on this treatment may be found in the annual publication *Public Authorities Finance: State and Local Authorities*, issued by the Australian Statistician.

VICTORIA—STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES: RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY (\$m)

Item	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
OUTLAY					
Final consumption expenditure	679.3	835.2	1,065.1	1,482.7	1,988.5
Gross capital formation—					
Increase in stocks	-2.2	2.1	1.7	15.4	4.4
Expenditure on new fixed assets	578.4	638.4	727.0	1,073.2	1,278.8
Expenditure on existing assets (net)	23.4	43.6	76.4	121.8	123.3
Total gross capital formation	599.5	684.1	805.2	1,210.4	1,406.6
Transfer payments—					
Interest	266.3	290.8	312.8	349.8	400.8
Transfers to persons	35.1	44.5	46.2	54.8	62.7
Subsidies	3.8	5.1	5.2	7.5	11.0
Transfers overseas	..	..	..	0.1	0.1
Grants for private capital purposes	5.6	6.1	8.6	14.7	18.7
Total transfer payments	310.8	346.5	372.8	426.9	493.3
Net advances—					
To the private sector	25.8	18.1	15.1	65.2	86.3
To public financial enterprises	..	..	5.0	5.0	5.8
Total net advances	25.8	18.1	20.1	70.2	92.1
Total outlay	1,615.4	1,883.8	2,263.1	3,190.2	3,980.4
Total outlay—					
Current outlay	990.1	1,181.7	1,437.8	1,909.6	2,481.7
Capital outlay	625.3	702.1	825.3	1,280.6	1,498.7

VICTORIA—STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES : RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY—continued
(\$m)

Item	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
RECEIPTS AND FINANCING ITEMS					
Receipts—					
Taxes, fees, fines, etc.	544.7	662.5	841.8	1,073.3	1,309.4
Income from public enterprises	121.1	111.2	104.5	88.2	114.1
Property income—					
Interest	31.5	35.7	44.9	53.6	57.8
Land rent, royalties	25.9	27.5	35.0	40.4	46.8
Total property income	57.4	63.2	79.9	94.1	104.6
Grants from the Commonwealth					
Government—					
For current purposes	431.5	502.5	621.9	920.1	1,374.9
For capital purposes	136.5	159.1	203.4	349.7	387.0
Total receipts	1,291.2	1,498.5	1,851.5	2,525.4	3,289.9
Financing items—					
Net borrowing—					
Local authority and public corporation securities	144.7	186.0	173.3	208.7	289.8
Other general government securities	1.9	1.3	0.2	1.7	2.8
Advances from the Commonwealth					
Government (net)—					
For loan works purposes	141.4	154.7	115.1	148.4	181.2
Other	1.5	10.5	69.3	158.3	174.0
Net receipts of private trust funds	35.8	45.0	50.8	111.3	-80.7
Reduction in cash and bank balances	-65.6	-29.7	-33.6	-91.6	-94.7
Reduction in security holdings	-18.2	-71.9	-55.4	-25.0	39.9
Other funds available (including errors and omissions)—					
Depreciation allowances	66.2	71.0	74.9	79.2	86.7
Other	16.6	18.3	17.0	73.8	91.5
Total financing items	324.2	385.3	411.6	664.8	690.5
Total funds available	1,615.4	1,883.8	2,263.1	3,190.2	3,980.4

VICTORIA—STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES : EXPENDITURE
(\$m)

Purpose	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE CLASSIFIED BY PURPOSE					
General public services—					
Law, order, and public safety	62.0	71.8	88.6	122.7	148.6
General administration, n.e.c.	44.4	59.6	76.2	99.6	118.9
Education	339.7	419.1	536.8	766.1	946.3
Health	135.4	160.2	209.0	283.4	499.2
Social security and welfare	14.1	17.0	22.0	31.7	42.1
Housing and community amenities—					
Housing	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
Community and regional development	1.8	2.0	4.3	7.9	10.8
Protection of the environment	5.5	7.8	12.0	17.6	22.3
Recreation and culture	23.9	29.4	35.5	50.8	67.7
Economic services—					
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	23.7	32.9	37.5	45.7	57.4
Mining, manufacturing, and construction	3.4	4.1	5.6	7.4	9.1
Electricity and gas	..	0.1	..	..	..
Water supply	-1.4	-1.4	-2.2	-1.0	0.6
Rail transport	-0.2	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4
Sea transport	0.3	0.3	..	..	..
Road systems and regulation	8.5	10.9	13.9	15.1	18.1
Other transport services, n.e.c.	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9
Other economic services (including general administration)	17.8	20.1	25.0	34.4	45.2
Other purposes	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	..
Total	679.3	835.2	1,065.1	1,482.7	1,988.5

VICTORIA—STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES : EXPENDITURE—*continued*
(\$m)

Purpose	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS CLASSIFIED BY PURPOSE					
General public services—					
Law, order, and public safety	5.0	5.8	8.4	9.1	14.0
General administration, n.e.c.	15.3	17.5	20.3	42.9	67.8
Education	75.3	86.9	100.5	170.9	170.4
Health	18.0	20.2	30.2	48.7	73.5
Social security and welfare	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.2	2.0
Housing and community amenities—					
Housing	15.9	16.9	19.3	57.8	29.1
Community and regional development	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.9	8.2
Protection of the environment (incl. sewerage and drainage)	68.5	87.7	95.6	124.4	140.8
Recreation and culture	8.8	10.5	9.9	16.1	27.2
Economic services—					
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	20.9	21.9	26.8	40.0	50.3
Mining, manufacturing and construction	4.5	8.5	13.0	7.3	12.8
Electricity and gas	98.3	98.9	95.4	131.2	174.6
Water supply	39.4	48.6	50.4	63.9	74.7
Rail transport	20.0	25.3	34.9	56.8	72.4
Sea transport	11.6	11.0	16.1	19.9	20.2
Road systems and regulation	170.1	171.0	197.5	265.2	318.6
Other transport services, n.e.c. (a)	0.9	1.0	1.1	7.0	9.7
Other economic services (incl. general administration)	3.8	5.2	5.7	8.9	12.3
Total	578.4	638.4	727.0	1,073.2	1,278.8

(a) Excludes suburban rail transport systems included under "Rail transport".

Commonwealth-State financial relations under the Commonwealth Constitution, 1977**COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO VICTORIA****General**

The fiscal superiority of the Commonwealth Government is supported by present day acceptance of the role of national governments as agents of economic control and providers of social services on a large scale. In order to carry out these functions the central government requires a substantial measure of control over major types of taxation revenue and the level of public investment.

However, the lack of balance between the spending functions and the sources of revenue (mainly taxation) available to the Commonwealth and State governments, respectively, has led to a system of grants from the Commonwealth Government to the States including more recently, grants made to the States for passing on to local government authorities and to direct payments by the Commonwealth Government to individual local authorities within each State. Grants may be either unconditional or earmarked for specific purposes such as roads or universities. Important examples of the former are financial assistance grants and from 1976-77 personal income tax sharing entitlements payable under the uniform tax system, and special grants payable under the provisions of sec. 96 of the Constitution which provide assistance to those States experiencing difficulty in raising revenue and providing services on a comparable level with other States. At the end of 1976-77 the only claimant State for special grants under sec. 96 was Queensland.

The history and particulars of Commonwealth Government payments to States and local government authorities are comprehensively covered in the publication *Payments to or for the States and Local Government Authorities* issued annually with the Commonwealth Government Budget. A summary of the principal Commonwealth Government payments to Victoria (other than Loan

Council borrowing programmes, and direct payments to local government and non-government bodies) are given below. These payments include grants paid to the States for transmission to local government. More information on such payments is given in Chapter 6 of this *Year Book*.

Financial Agreements

Under the terms of the Financial Agreement of 1927 the Commonwealth Government undertook to share debt charges with the States. In 1929 the Commonwealth Government assumed responsibility for the payment of interest on debt, on the understanding that the States would reimburse these payments less a sum of \$15.2m which the Commonwealth Government agreed to contribute annually for a period of 58 years from 1 July 1927. Victoria's share of this is \$4.3m. The Financial Agreement also provided for the creation of sinking funds for the extinction of debt existing at 30 June 1927 or incurred subsequently. Contributions to these sinking funds are made jointly by the Commonwealth and State Governments on bases laid down. Over the course of 1975-76 amendments to the Financial Agreement provided for new sinking fund arrangements for State debt. The amendments had retrospective effect to 30 June 1975 and also gave effect to the transfer of \$1,000m of State debt to the Commonwealth from 30 June 1975. In 1976-77 the sinking fund contribution made by the Commonwealth Government on account of debt incurred by Victoria was \$8.0m.

Nature of payment

Financial assistance grants

When the Commonwealth Government took over the States' income taxing powers during the Second World War in order to meet its war-time obligations, it became the sole authority for levying taxes on income. In return for vacating this field of taxation the States received an annual payment from the Commonwealth Government as reimbursement for the loss of income tax revenue. Over the years a number of challenges to the validity of the income tax legislation have been made. These are discussed on pages 546-7 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1975 and in earlier editions. Previous *Year Books* have also covered the arrangements for tax reimbursement grants (or financial assistance grants as they became known after 1958-59) by the Commonwealth Government leading up to the fixing of the financial assistance grants for 1975-76, of which Victoria's share was \$706.4m.

Personal Income Tax sharing with the States

A formula system was used to make annual determinations of financial assistance grants up to the end of 1975-76. Commencing with the year 1976-77 financial assistance grants were replaced by arrangements under which State Governments will be entitled to a specified share of Commonwealth net personal income tax collection. For tax sharing arrangements with local government see Chapter 6, page 172.

The arrangements for tax sharing with the States were to be introduced in two stages. Stage 1 of these arrangements commenced in 1976-77. The Commonwealth continued to be the sole government imposing taxes on incomes and the States were entitled to receive 33.6 per cent of net personal income tax collections for the year excluding the effects of any special tax levies or rebates such as the Medibank levy. This proportion of 33.6 per cent was to apply in subsequent years and was determined by reference to the relationship between actual financial assistance grants in 1975-76 and an estimate of personal income tax collections in the same year. The States' entitlements are subject to the guarantee that their entitlement in any year is not less, in absolute terms, than in the previous year and that, in the years 1976-77 to 1979-80, their entitlements will not be less in a year than the amount which would have been

yielded in that year by the financial assistance grant formula as laid down in the *State Grants Act* 1973. The relative shares of the States are determined on a weighted population basis. The weights are based on the per capita relativities in the States' financial assistance grants in 1975-76.

Actual payments in 1976-77 were made from an estimated \$10,990m net personal income tax collections for 1976-77, and Victoria received \$841.7m of \$3,695.6m distributed to the States. Net personal income tax collections as finally determined for 1976-78 were \$10,876.8m which was \$113.2m less than the estimated figure on which payments had been made. Thirty-three point six per cent of \$10,876.8m was \$3,654.6m of which Victoria's share was \$833.3m. However, the guarantee under the financial assistance formula referred to above entitled all States, except Queensland, to amounts greater than those calculated as a percentage of \$10,876.8m. The entitlement finally arrived at was \$3,676.0m of which Victoria was entitled to \$840.7m. This, in effect, meant that all States, other than Queensland, were not entitled to any more in 1976-77 than they would have received if the previous financial assistance grants scheme was to have continued. An amount of \$19.6m was overpaid in 1976-77 and payments in 1977-78 were to be reduced by this amount. Victoria's 1977-78 payment would be reduced by \$1.0m.

Because of the uncertainty associated with the use of the current year's tax collections as the base of the tax sharing scheme, it was agreed at the July 1977 Premiers Conference that the preceding year's tax collections would be used as the base in future (local government tax sharing entitlements are at present based on tax collections made in the preceding year). The States' tax sharing entitlements in respect of 1977-78 was fixed at \$4,336.1m (see also pages 467 and 505).

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO OR FOR
THE STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES (a)
(\$'000)

Nature of payment	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
General revenue assistance (b)	362,085	396,087	443,624	562,266	706,389
Financial Agreement—					
Interest on State debt	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254
Sinking fund on State debt (c)	6,378	6,809	7,195	7,525	7,500
Debt charges assistance	5,566	8,348	11,131	13,914	..
Capital assistance grants	55,890	63,405	70,789	87,370	108,871
Research grants	1,177	1,620	1,540	1,821	1,553
Government schools—					
Capital grants	5,650	7,346	12,647	50,367	38,279
Recurrent grants	..	..	10,172	35,859	51,855
Non-government schools—					
Capital grants	1,937	2,140	5,364	8,071	10,779
Recurrent grants	9,655	13,337	18,083	31,797	42,175
Schools—joint programmes	..	..	870	4,669	6,551
Technical and further education	1,500	3,350	7,272	13,379	17,029
Colleges of advanced education	12,921	19,718	60,391	118,571	145,620
Teachers colleges	2,750				
Universities	25,255	29,223	67,596	117,128	120,233
Pre-schools and child care	..	..	1,514	9,297	4,502
Child migrant education	1,158	1,819	3,282	5,191	12,797
Hospitals	..	..	150	7,330	27,280
Medibank—public hospital running costs	..	..	..	..	229,570
Community health	..	..	4,386	4,976	10,863
School dental scheme	..	..	1,344	4,097	3,395
Dwellings for aged pensioners	2,243	1,478	650	1,343	2,827
Aboriginal advancement	400	770	948	2,130	1,358
Housing assistance grants	1,005	1,679	1,679	1,679	1,679
Employment grants	6,075	25,670	2,647	11,200	8,200
Regional Employment Development Scheme	..	..	..	4,292	5,404
Area improvement programme	..	..	2,400	4,608	4,896

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES (a)—continued

(\$'000)

Nature of payment	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Sewerage	..	..	150	10,634	10,784
Land acquisition	..	..	..	993	3,417
Leisure, recreation, and cultural facilities	..	..	498	839	1,731
Agricultural extension services	1,364	1,490	1,601	1,877	2,022
Bovine brucellosis and T.B. eradication	700	1,150	1,681	2,064	2,459
Dairy adjustment programme	142	45	72	1,172	2,388
Rural reconstruction	2,125	3,392	1,900	1,658	1,675
Roads	49,820	57,240	65,720	74,710	89,080
Urban public transport	..	..	..	18,867	9,332
Transport planning and research	..	..	..	1,241	3,106
Local government general purposes grants	..	..	..	14,630	20,242
Natural disaster relief	..	40	22	9,338	5,972
Other payments	2,390	4,348	7,559	6,923	10,123
Total	562,440	654,758	819,130	1,258,080	1,736,190

(a) Excludes subsidies and bounties to primary producers, payments from National Welfare Fund, repayable loans. Includes on-passing grants but not direct payments to local government authorities and non-government bodies.

(b) Includes financial assistance grants and special revenue assistance.

(c) Paid to National Debt Sinking Fund.

Capital assistance grants

From 1970-71 the Commonwealth Government has made interest free capital grants to support that part of the States' Loan Council programmes from which debt charges are not normally recoverable (e.g., schools, police buildings, etc.). These grants are distributed between the States in proportion to their respective borrowing programmes and have risen from 24.3 per cent of each States' total Loan Council programme in 1970-71 to 33.3 per cent in 1975-76 and 1976-77. In 1976-77 they amounted to \$425.0m of which Victoria received \$114.4m.

Education

From 1977 the fixed triennial system of the past has been converted to a three-year rolling programme encompassing four broad areas of payment to the States for education: universities, colleges of advanced education, technical and further education, and schools. Under this rolling programme a firm allocation is determined for the first year of the period and planning guidelines are given for the second and third years of the period. Cost supplementation arrangements relating to both recurrent and capital costs are to be confined, after 1977, to the wages and salaries component of recurrent programmes.

Tertiary education

In 1977 the Tertiary Education Commission was established as a replacement for the three former Commissions: the Universities Commission, the Commission on Advanced Education, and the Technical and Further Education Commission. Programmes of assistance to States in these areas are administered by the new Commission. In 1978, base levels of expenditure on universities and colleges of advanced education are to be maintained at the same real levels as for 1977, and the base level of expenditure on technical and further education is to increase by 10 per cent in real terms. In the planning guidelines a 2 per cent real growth in the base level of expenditure for the tertiary area as a whole was set for each of the years 1979 and 1980.

Assistance to the States for the recurrent expenditures of universities dates from 1951-52; in 1957-58 assistance was first given for expenditure on capital programmes. In 1973-74 the Commonwealth assumed full financial responsibility in this area. In 1976-77 total grants for universities were \$568.5m of which

Victoria received \$145.2m (\$139.4m for recurrent expenditure and \$5.8m for capital expenditure).

The Commonwealth Government has made grants to the States for colleges of advanced education since 1965-66; for teachers colleges since 1967-68 and for pre-school teachers colleges since 1968-69. In 1976-77 the total grants made to the States for these institutions amounted to \$446.4m of which Victoria received \$161.9m (\$135.9m for recurrent expenditure and \$26.0m for capital expenditure).

Grants towards capital expenditure for technical and further education have been made by the Commonwealth Government since 1964-65 and towards recurrent expenditure since 1973-74. In 1976-77, grants to the States were \$77.9m of which Victoria received \$23.2m (\$13.9m for recurrent expenditure and \$9.3m for capital expenditure).

Grants for schools

The Commonwealth Government has been providing assistance for secondary schools since 1964-65. The range of assistance has been progressively extended and by 1975-76 the Commonwealth was providing grants for both government and non-government schools in a number of categories. Under the three-year rolling programme an amount which would represent the same amount in real terms as for the 1977 programme is expected to be provided in 1978. For 1979 and 1980 the rolling programme planning guidelines are based on a 1 per cent per annum growth rate in base levels of expenditure in real terms.

Health Insurance Programme (Medibank)

The States entered into agreements in 1975 with the Commonwealth Government for the provision of free standard ward public hospital treatment without means test and free public hospital outpatient services. There were agreed arrangements in respect of charges in wards other than standard wards. In essence, the agreements provided that the Commonwealth Government met 50 per cent of the net recurrent costs of hospitals referred to as "recognised" hospitals in the agreements. When these agreements were found to be invalid new cost-sharing agreements were negotiated and became effective on 1 October 1976. The main change from the previous arrangements was that the Commonwealth was now to meet 50 per cent of budgets as approved by the Commonwealth and the State Health Ministers. In 1976-77 the States received \$630.2m of which Victoria's share was \$149.9m. These figures do not include a pre-payment to all States in 1975-76 of \$215.6m which would normally have been paid in 1976-77.

Pre-school and child care

From 1972-73 grants for services for children were made by the Commonwealth Government direct to local government authorities and non-profit organisations. Payments to the States commenced in 1973-74 under a broader scheme of assistance providing capital and recurrent assistance for pre-school child care projects including home care, vacation and after school care projects, and various other community-initiated projects. The grants in 1976-77 amounted to \$52.1m, of which Victoria received \$12.7m for recurrent expenditure and \$4.6m for capital expenditure.

Grants to community health facilities and services

Under the Community Health Programme which commenced in 1973-74 the Commonwealth Government provides grants to the States and other eligible organisations. From 1 July 1977 the Commonwealth Government meets 50 per cent of new capital costs and 75 per cent of operating costs of approved projects administered by the State and the full cost of those community health projects which have an Australia-wide application. New grants for community

facilities and services for mental health, alcoholism, and drug dependency under this programme commenced in 1973-74. In 1976-77 \$64.5m was paid to the States under the Community Health Programme of which Victoria received \$15.0m (\$11.4m for recurrent expenditure and \$3.7m for capital expenditure).

Hospitals development programme

This programme commenced in 1973-74 and covers grants to the States for capital expenditure on public general hospitals, mental hospital facilities, public nursing homes, and health hostels. In 1976-77 \$108.0m was paid to the States for these purposes of which Victoria received \$27.0m.

Grants for roads

The Commonwealth Government assistance for expenditure on roads has taken two main forms—general assistance, and assistance for specific roads or road projects. Payments of the latter kind were subsumed in the general programme of roads assistance introduced in 1974-75. The Commonwealth Government's proposals for the triennium 1974-75 to 1976-77 envisaged an expenditure of \$1,100m mainly for national highways and arterial roads. In 1976-77 the actual grants made totalled \$433.8m and Victoria's share of this was \$91.1m.

Urban public transport grants

Under an agreement concluded with the States in 1974 the Commonwealth Government is meeting two thirds of the cost of approved urban public transport projects, including railways, in the States for five years until 1977-78. The grants in 1976-77 amounted to \$58.4m, of which Victoria received \$15.9m.

National sewerage programme

In 1973-74 the Commonwealth Government instituted a programme of assistance to the States designed to eliminate the backlog of sewerage works in principal urban areas including, from 1974-75, amounts for research, training, monitoring, and planning. This programme has been discontinued from 1977-78. Total assistance to the States in 1976-77 amounted to \$49.8m. Of this amount \$15.9m comprised grants and \$33.8m advances, of which Victoria received \$5.8m and \$12.0m respectively.

Advances to the States

In addition to grants to the States and direct payments to local government authorities the Commonwealth Government also makes advances to the States for various purposes. Particulars of these advances to Victoria, other than Loan Council borrowings, for the years 1972-73 to 1976-77, are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—ADVANCES FROM THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT (a)
(\$'000)

Nature of advance	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Housing for servicemen	2,019	2,691	4,192	6,082	4,191
Housing (b)	1,500	53,500	98,159	98,159	98,159
Growth centres	..	1,054	24,504	22,276	15,793
Land acquisitions	..	3,531	8,010	12,222	4,926
Sewerage	..	9,300	28,196	24,780	11,970
Dairy adjustment programme	45	73	4,371	7,677	3,565
Canned fruit industry	849	..	..	1,706	..
Rural reconstruction	10,178	5,700	4,976	5,025	2,850
Dartmouth Dam	675	950	2,500	2,800	1,875
Other	1,542	..	1,358	2,342	5,881
Total	16,808	76,799	176,266	183,069	149,210

(a) Excluding Loan Council borrowings.

(b) In 1972-73 the advance of \$1.5m was to supplement the housing programme financed from Loan Council borrowings.

Further reference, 1977

CONSOLIDATED FUND

Prior to 1970-71, Victoria's financial transactions were carried out through the Consolidated Revenue Fund, the Loan Fund, and the Trust Fund.

From 1 July 1970 legislation abolished the Consolidated Revenue Fund and Loan Fund and in lieu established the Consolidated Fund which was designed to show in a single statement the receipts and disbursements of all moneys, both revenue and loan, coming within the scope of the Budget (see *Victorian Year Book* 1976, pages 514 and 530).

The legislation also provided for the establishment of a new trust fund, the Works and Services Account, to be financed by appropriations from the Consolidated Fund. These appropriations were to be determined by the surplus of receipts available from time to time in the Consolidated Fund. Moneys to the credit of the Account were available to be expended on various works and services as approved by the Victorian Parliament.

Details of the principal sources of receipts are shown in the following table for each of the years 1971-72 to 1975-76.

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND : RECEIPTS
(\$'000)

Source of receipts	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Taxation (a)	309,695	405,838	547,232	707,358	888,056
Recoveries of debt charges—					
Interest	48,047	50,106	53,358	65,166	76,777
Redemption and repayment of advances	5,334	5,942	6,666	7,704	9,343
Other	1,226	3,455	3,415	3,957	4,077
Railways—					
Ordinary income	110,396	108,851	112,258	126,557	142,571
Other	1,570	1,560	1,954	2,447	4,372
Forestry—					
Royalties	5,945	6,209	7,556	9,850	11,994
Other	1,231	1,230	1,219	1,712	1,696
Lands, survey, and mining—					
Royalties	24,423	25,910	34,690	38,812	43,334
Other	3,743	4,021	4,378	5,031	6,141
Ports and harbours	4,782	4,324	4,834	5,550	5,974
Water supply, sewerage, irrigation, and drainage	16,290	17,144	18,780	22,708	27,220
Fees and charges, n.e.i.	32,220	34,860	47,479	59,753	69,485
Fines	6,021	7,226	8,623	10,313	12,576
Miscellaneous (b)	23,272	25,421	29,642	43,622	53,385
Commonwealth Government recurrent payments—					
Financial Agreement Act	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254
Financial assistance	348,464	396,087	437,604	548,405	706,389
Special revenue assistance	13,621	..	6,020	13,861	..
Debt charges assistance	5,566	8,348	11,131	13,914	..
Education grants (c)	..	..	10,112	39,069	57,966
Departmental charges—social welfare and health benefits (c)	3,731	4,416	5,475	6,954	9,817
Tuberculosis arrangement	3,143	2,191	2,570	4,865	4,205
Pre-school child education and care (c)	..	..	1,296	5,577	10,150
School dental programme (c)	..	..	..	1,606	1,365
Other (c)	137	406	780	2,246	4,488
Commonwealth Government capital payments—					
Works grant	55,890	63,405	70,159	87,370	108,871
Education grants (c)	1,700	3,405	9,182	49,524	45,075
Sewerage Agreement (c)	..	..	9,300	34,236	30,809
Other (c)	2,731	2,166	2,151	2,270	4,682

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND : RECEIPTS—*continued*
(\$'000)

Source of receipts	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Loan raisings	171,670	187,115	149,738	184,809	217,744
Loan repayments, n.e.i.	5,786	7,262	9,066	4,918	5,380
Total receipts	1,210,889	1,381,153	1,610,923	2,114,416	2,568,197

(a) For details of total taxation collections see pages 483-4.

(b) Includes repayments of advances by the Housing Commission under the Commonwealth Government—State Housing Agreement.

(c) There are also other receipts credited to Trust Funds. See pages 496-7.

The principal payments for each of the years 1971-72 to 1975-76 are shown in the following table. The table has been re-designed following the re-organisation of Victorian Government departments in recent years and generally conforms to the purpose classification of government expenditure described in the publication *Public Authority Finance: Federal Authorities, 1976-77*. The purpose classification is derived from that outlined in the United Nations publication *A System of National Accounts*.

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND : PAYMENTS
(\$'000)

Purpose of payment	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Public debt charges—					
Interest (including exchange)	131,832	140,131	149,370	164,398	175,734
Sinking fund	23,841	25,519	27,395	28,836	29,000
Other	432	533	658	1,258	1,042
Commonwealth—State Housing Agreement—					
Interest	22,158	22,059	23,114	25,930	29,735
Repayments	5,189	5,376	5,573	6,053	7,714
Railways—					
Working expenses (a)	135,052	152,674	184,759	239,103	267,923
Other	3,848	3,653	4,147	4,676	5,638
Agricultural, pastoral, etc., services	12,849	14,499	17,590	23,884	29,725
Culture and recreation	7,502	9,759	11,787	18,079	24,361
Development and decentralisation	1,677	2,236	7,378	13,251	21,153
Education—					
Registered schools	11,433	13,818	18,195	23,568	33,219
State schools—					
Primary and secondary (b)	219,767	266,071	332,725	444,036	560,223
Technical and vocational	11,180	12,327	15,619	20,306	25,051
Universities	23,829	30,070	16,173	44	20
Other higher education	46,791	58,246	52,193	39,710	39,970
Other	14,072	16,662	20,989	37,840	48,795
Forestry	7,780	8,375	9,621	12,436	14,990
Health services—					
Mental hygiene and mental hospitals	34,171	37,701	46,393	62,353	80,760
Payments to Hospitals and Charities Fund	87,890	105,643	141,470	194,702	225,834
Other	11,968	13,578	17,244	24,353	29,624
Lands, survey, and mining	14,114	15,150	23,436	28,739	33,383
Law, order, and public safety—					
Justice	12,700	14,681	19,314	25,373	32,757
Police	40,732	47,712	59,771	80,185	100,815
Prisons and probation	5,812	6,513	7,729	10,204	12,956
Public safety, etc.	302	336	572	586	1,117
Legislative and general administration	15,578	16,205	26,412	36,680	51,574
Local government, n.e.i.	1,497	1,731	2,069	2,679	3,213

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND: PAYMENTS—*continued*
(\$'000)

Purpose of payment	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Grants and advances to municipalities and semi-government authorities (c)	2,849	3,473	9,892	30,019	37,668
Subsidies to semi-government authorities	2,807	3,368	4,419	4,784	6,158
Pay-roll tax	10,249	13,486	19,154	29,578	37,658
Pensions and superannuation (d)	13,867	16,744	20,430	26,029	38,567
Ports and harbours	1,811	1,866	4,467	5,770	6,960
Protection of the environment (including sewerage)	377	1,365	3,617	5,497	6,942
Social welfare, n.e.i.	15,838	18,339	19,497	30,259	41,617
Water supply, irrigation, and drainage	14,513	16,073	19,899	24,628	29,102
Miscellaneous (e)	14,342	17,648	21,316	41,503	51,106
Appropriation to Works and Services Account	230,241	247,536	246,537	347,087	426,092
Total	1,210,889	1,381,153	1,610,923	2,114,416	2,568,197

(a) Excludes interest, etc., on Railways debt which is included with "Public debt charges".

(b) Including secondary technical.

(c) Includes grants to municipalities for culture and recreation, education, health, and social welfare among others.

(d) Railways pensions included under "Railways—Working expenses".

(e) Includes in 1974-75: \$10m. Special budgetary assistance repaid to the Commonwealth Government.

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT TAXATION

As mentioned on page 475 the Commonwealth Government alone exercises the right to impose customs and excise duties, and taxation on personal and company incomes. It also has exclusive access to sales tax. Before 1 September 1971 the Commonwealth Government was the sole collector of pay-roll tax, but since that date the right to impose this tax within State boundaries has been given to the States. For the most part, the ambit of taxation now left to the States comprises motor taxation, stamp duties, liquor, land, lottery, racing, pay-roll, and entertainments taxes. Estate and gift duties are shared between the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments.

In Victoria, taxation collections by the Victorian Government are allocated by statute either to the Consolidated Fund or to special funds. One of the principal items of Victorian taxation—taxes on the ownership and operation of motor vehicles—is allocated between the Consolidated Fund and special funds. (See pages 488-9 for 1975-76 allocation.)

VICTORIA—STATE TAXATION (GROSS)
(\$'000)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Pay-roll tax (a)	98,716	149,136	221,080	327,200	389,889
Probate and gift duties	44,632	50,317	59,499	60,716	71,392
Land tax	29,105	29,443	32,958	52,968	56,253
Liquor tax	12,811	13,260	14,505	21,940	24,831
Lottery tax	6,790	9,228	15,549	27,338	40,251
Football and soccer pools taxes (b)	..	27	9	1,470	6,762
Racing taxes	25,042	31,916	37,662	48,087	56,577
Taxes on the ownership and operation of motor vehicles—					
Vehicle registration fees and taxes	54,347	57,363	61,995	74,964	92,496
Drivers', etc., licences and fees	7,769	7,522	7,876	12,687	14,865
Stamp duty (vehicle registration)	8,961	12,407	17,309	23,579	31,500
Road transport taxes	2,119	2,265	3,605	5,296	5,873
Road maintenance contributions	9,136	9,745	10,359	10,038	10,132
Motor car third party insurance surcharges	3,028	3,100	3,336	5,166	7,317

VICTORIA—STATE TAXATION (GROSS)—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Stamp duties, n.e.i.	79,759	107,714	148,090	141,729	192,764
Statutory authority levy—					
Gas and Fuel Corporation	1,640	1,920	2,180	3,000	3,820
State Electricity Commission	9,120	9,260	9,720	11,520	13,520
Licenses and registration fees, n.e.i.	2,849	3,761	5,129	7,820	11,114
Business franchise licenses—					
Tobacco	..	..	..	1,104	12,184
Other taxes	2,683	3,061	2,890	2,202	1,698
Total	398,510	501,445	653,750	838,825	1,043,237
Paid to—					
Consolidated Fund	309,695	405,838	547,232	707,358	888,056
Trust funds	88,815	95,607	106,518	131,467	155,182

(a) Includes pay-roll tax paid by State departments.

(b) Football pools only in 1972-73 and 1973-74. Soccer pools only in 1974-75 and 1975-76.

Specific collections

Pay-roll tax

Commonwealth Government pay-roll tax operated from 1 July 1942 to 31 August 1971. The tax was payable by employers on all wages and salaries paid or payable in excess of a general exemption. The rate of tax, 2.5 per cent, remained unchanged from its inception.

From 1 September 1971, in accordance with an agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments, the Commonwealth Government vacated the pay-roll tax field within State boundaries in favour of the States.

The Victorian *Pay-roll Tax Act* 1971, operative from 1 September 1971, imposed a pay-roll tax at the rate of 3.5 per cent on all taxable wages and salaries paid or payable in this State. Amending legislation operative from 1 September 1973 increased the rate to 4.5 per cent. The rate was further increased to 5 per cent from 1 September 1974. The main exemptions from pay-roll tax are on wages and salaries paid by public benevolent institutions, public hospitals, non-profit private hospitals, non-government private schools (other than technical) of secondary level or below, and by municipalities other than in respect of their business activities.

Under the *Decentralized Industry Incentive Payments Act* 1972, operative from 1 July 1973, incentive payments in the form of pay-roll tax rebates may be made to a manufacturing or processing industry at a decentralised or special establishment, as defined in the Act. In 1974-75, \$7,023,137 and in 1975-76 \$11,484,395 was so paid. Total receipts of pay-roll tax for the year ending 30 June 1976, excluding rebates and pay-roll tax paid by Victorian Government departments, amounted to \$389.9m. For changes proposed in 1977-78 see page 468.

Probate duties

The *Probate Duty Act* 1962 fixed the rates of duty payable on the estates of deceased persons leaving property, whether real or personal, in the State of Victoria, and personal property wherever situate if the deceased was domiciled in Victoria at the date of death. The Act provides for discriminatory rates of duty in favour of estates passing to close relatives. An amendment to the Act in 1976 eliminated duty payable on any portion of an estate passing to the widow or widower of the deceased. For changes proposed in 1977-78 see page 468.

VICTORIA—RATES OF PROBATE DUTY, 1977

On that part of the final balance which—				The rate of duty per \$1 shall be where the final balance passes to—			
				Category A	Category B	Category C	Category D
\$				cents	cents	cents	cents
Exceeds	1,200	Does not exceed	1,200	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		but does not exceed	3,000	Nil	Nil	5	7.5
"	3,000	"	10,000	Nil	Nil	10	10
"	10,000	"	13,000	Nil	10	15	17.5
"	13,000	"	20,000	Nil	15	15	20
"	20,000	"	24,000	Nil	10	12.5	17.5
"	24,000	"	30,000	15	10	12.5	17.5
"	30,000	"	48,000	15	12.5	17.5	20
"	48,000	"	50,000	12.5	12.5	17.5	20
"	50,000	"	60,000	12.5	15	20	20
"	60,000	"	70,000	17.5	20	20	20
"	70,000	"	90,000	20	22.5	25	25
"	90,000	"	100,000	22.5	27.5	30	37.5
"	100,000	"	110,000	25	27.5	30	37.5
"	110,000	"	120,000	27.5	32.5	32.5	40
"	120,000	"	130,000	30	32.5	32.5	40
"	130,000	"	140,000	37.5	35	37.5	40
"	140,000	"	150,000	37.5	37.5	40	42.5
"	150,000	"	160,000	45	37.5	40	42.5
"	160,000	"	170,000	45	40	42.5	42.5
"	170,000	"	180,000	45	42.5	42.5	45
"	180,000	"	190,000	47.5	42.5	45	45
"	190,000	"	200,696 (a)	47.5	..	..	..
"	190,000	"	200,810 (b)	..	45	..	..
"	190,000	"	230,070 (c)	..	..	45	..
"	190,000	"	233,258 (d)	..	..	..	47.5
When the final balance exceeds (a), (b), (c), or (d), then the whole of the final balance is subject to a duty of				\$26.00 per \$100	\$26.50 per \$100	\$31.00 per \$100	\$34.00 per \$100

NOTE. Categories of beneficiaries shown above are:

- A. Children under 21 years of age, wholly dependent adult children, or wholly dependent widowed mother.
- B. Children over the age of 21 years not being wholly dependent, or grandchildren.
- C. Brothers, sisters, or parents.
- D. Other beneficiaries.

Land tax

The *Land Tax Act* 1958 provides for an annual tax on the unimproved value of all land owned by a taxpayer at 31 December in the year preceding the year of assessment. Unimproved value is the estimated selling price of the land if offered for sale on reasonable terms and conditions and assuming that improvements, if any, had not been made.

Land tax is assessed at the rate of 0.42 per cent on the total unimproved value up to \$17,500 with a graduated increase in the rate to reach 4 per cent where the unimproved value exceeds \$1,000,000. Land tax is not charged where the total unimproved value of all non-exempt land of a taxpayer does not exceed \$9,000. However, where only one parcel of land is owned, which is less than half a hectare in area and is used exclusively for residential purposes by the owner, land tax is not charged unless the unimproved value exceeds \$15,000.

Exemption from tax is provided for charities, municipalities, public statutory bodies, servicemen's associations, friendly societies, and trade unions unless the land is leased or occupied for business purposes. Certain concessions are available under the *Decentralized Industry Incentive Payments Act* 1972 and to taxpayers in necessitous circumstances. Land used for primary purposes is generally exempt, but within the metropolitan area exemption depends on the zoning of the land and whether the owner is substantially a full-time farmer. Where certain land ceases to be exempt from land tax a special land tax of 5 per cent of the unimproved value is payable. This applies only to land owned by statutory bodies, certain clubs, or land used for primary production.

In the following table details are shown of the assessments made during each of the years 1971 to 1975. Municipal valuations and the rate of land tax increased in 1974. For changes proposed in 1977-78 see page 468.

VICTORIA—LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS

Year	Number of taxpayers	Total tax payable	Average tax payable per taxpayer	Total unimproved value (a)
		\$'000	\$	\$'000
1971	62,486	28,670	458.82	1,983,513
1972	62,665	29,149	465.16	2,007,367
1973	63,488	30,139	474.72	2,056,115
1974	66,558	58,398	877.40	3,057,498
1975	72,777	59,388	816.03	3,189,019

(a) Of land not exempted from land tax.

Liquor tax

The Liquor Control Commission, established under the provisions of the *Liquor Control Act* 1968, controls the issue of liquor licences in Victoria. The principal sources of taxation are the fees received for liquor licences and club certificates. All receipts of the Commission are paid into the Licensing Fund. After payments for compensation, administration, etc., have been met, the excess of receipts is transferred each year from the Licensing Fund to the Consolidated Fund.

VICTORIA—LIQUOR TAX
(\$'000)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Licences—					
Victuallers	8,758	8,974	9,502	13,914	14,949
Spirit merchants and grocers	2,911	3,071	3,501	5,902	7,324
Others	242	246	292	475	569
Club certificates	613	670	750	1,138	1,296
Permits—extended hours, etc.	230	244	328	409	571
Fees	58	56	132	101	120
Total	12,811	13,260	14,505	21,940	24,831

Lottery tax

The Trustees of the will and estate of the late George Adams, founder of Tattersall's Consultations, conduct sweepstakes in Victoria, under the *Tattersall Consultations Act* 1958, with the object of providing additional finance for hospitals, charitable and mental institutions, recreational promotion, and historical and community projects. During 1972 a further type of consultation named "Tattslotto" was introduced; in 1974, "Soccerpools"; and in 1977, "Gold Lotteries".

The Act provides that 31 per cent of the total amount subscribed to each consultation and 30 per cent of the total subscribed to soccerpools be paid into the Consolidated Fund. Each year an equivalent amount of this duty on consultations (other than Gold Lotteries) and one third of the soccerpools duty is paid out of the Consolidated Fund, in such proportions as the Treasurer determines, into both the Hospitals and Charities Fund and the Mental Hospitals Fund. The Act also provides that, of the soccerpools duty, two thirds is paid out of the Consolidated Fund for the promotion of sport and recreation, at such intervals as the Treasurer determines. The Act further provides that an equivalent of the duty on Gold Lotteries is paid out of the Consolidated Fund to the Historical and Community Projects Fund.

VICTORIA—TATTERSALL LOTTERIES: SUBSCRIPTIONS, DUTY PAID, ETC.
(£'000)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Subscriptions to—					
Ordinary consultations (a)	20,942	19,003	18,241	17,680	16,460
Tattsotto consultations	446	11,143	33,944	69,550	116,001
Soccerpool consultations	..	..	..	4,898	5,709
Duty paid to Consolidated Fund	6,790	9,255	15,558	28,808	47,013
Allocation out of Consolidated Fund—					
Hospitals and Charities Fund	5,425	7,509	13,203	24,388	36,231
Mental Hospitals Fund	1,365	1,728	2,345	3,462	4,633
Soccerpools duty, other States (b)	..	..	..	..	4,924
Other funds, etc. (c)	..	19	10	958	1,225

(a) Includes subscriptions to football pool lotteries of \$97,706 in 1972-73 and \$26,428 in 1973-74.

(b) Collected on behalf of, and subsequently paid to, other States.

(c) Allocated for various sport and recreation purposes.

Racing taxes

The principal taxes levied on racing in Victoria are the percentage deducted from investments on the totalizator, the turnover tax on bookmakers' holdings, and stamp duty on betting tickets.

The *Racing (Totalizator Commissions) Act 1975* increased the commission to be deducted from all investments on the on-course and from win, place, and quinella, investments on the off-course totalizators in respect of horse races (including trotting), and greyhound races. As from 1 November 1975 a deduction of 15 per cent is made from investments on the on-course totalizator (metropolitan) and divided as follows: doubles, quinella, trio, trifecta, and forecast investments, 6.75 per cent to revenue and 8.25 per cent to the club; win and place investments, 9.75 per cent to revenue and 5.25 per cent to the club. In respect of country race meetings, 4.75 per cent of total investments is paid to revenue and 10.25 per cent to the club.

Under the provisions of the *Racing Totalizators Extension Act 1960*, off-course betting is permitted on race-course totalizators. The Totalizator Agency Board, appointed under the Act, conducts the off-course betting scheme which came into operation on 11 March 1961.

From investments on the off-course totalizator the following commission is deducted:

- (1) From investments for win, place, and quinella—15 per cent;
- (2) from investments for daily doubles and feature doubles—17 per cent; and
- (3) from investments for quadrella—19 per cent.

The commission is allocated in the following proportions:

VICTORIA—INVESTMENTS ON OFF-COURSE TOTALIZATOR:
COMMISSION DEDUCTED

Paid to—	Win, place, and quinella	Daily and feature doubles	Quadrella
	per cent	per cent	per cent
Consolidated Fund	6.25	5.25	5.25
Racecourses Development Fund or Greyhounds			
Racing Grounds Development Fund	0.25	1.25	1.25
Totalizator Agency Board	8.25	8.25	8.25
Totalizator Agency Board Development Reserve	0.25	0.25	0.25
Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation	Nil	2.00	4.00
Total	15.00	17.00	19.00

VICTORIA—TOTALIZATOR INVESTMENTS, INVESTMENTS WITH
LICENSED BOOKMAKERS, AND TOTAL RACING TAXATION
(\$'000)

Year	Totalizator investments		Investments with licensed book-makers (a)	Racing taxation			
	On-course	Off-course		Totalizator	Book-makers' turnover	Other (b)	Total
1971-72	57,149	271,993	217,898	20,154	3,944	944	25,042
1972-73	56,633	321,192	228,756	26,131	4,822	962	31,916
1973-74	62,483	362,468	263,170	31,469	5,503	690	37,662
1974-75	72,408	461,984	338,977	40,625	7,072	390	48,087
1975-76	83,498	488,070	396,023	47,905	8,376	295	56,577

(a) Estimated.

(b) Includes entertainments (admission) tax, stamp duty on betting tickets, and club and book-makers' licences, etc.

Gift duty

The *Gift Duty Act 1971* and the *Gift Duty (Rates and Rebates) Act 1971* imposed gift duty, from 1 January 1972, on any disposition of property which is made, other than by will, without consideration in money or money's worth or with any consideration so passing if the consideration is not fully adequate. For changes proposed in 1977-78 see page 468.

VICTORIA—RATES OF GIFT DUTY, 1977

Where the value of all relevant gifts—			The rate per centum of duty shall be—	
\$				
Does not exceed 4,000			Nil	
Exceeds 4,000 but does not exceed 6,000			1.5 per cent plus 0.001 per cent for each dollar of the excess over \$4,000	
„ 6,000 „ „ „ „ 14,000			3.5 per cent plus 0.000125 per cent for each dollar of the excess over \$6,000	
„ 14,000 „ „ „ „ 74,000			4.5 per cent plus 0.0001 per cent for each dollar of the excess over \$14,000	
„ 74,000 „ „ „ „ 201,777			10.5 per cent plus 0.00009 per cent for each dollar of the excess over \$74,000	
„ 201,777			22 per cent	

Taxes on the ownership and operation of motor vehicles

VICTORIA—TAXES ON THE OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION
OF MOTOR VEHICLES
(\$'000)

Paid to—	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
VEHICLE REGISTRATION FEES AND TAXES					
Consolidated Fund—					
Registration fees—recreational vehicles	..	..	14	14	10
Country Roads Board Fund—					
Motor registration fees, etc.	34,635	35,998	38,962	46,244	58,031
Additional registration fees (part)	2,397	2,561	2,726	130	..
Level Crossings Fund—					
Additional registration fees (part)	1,199	1,281	1,363	..	..
Road (Special Projects) Fund—					
Increase in registration fees (Act No. 7283)	16,106	16,577	17,956	21,230	26,684
Transport Regulation Fund—					
Motor omnibus registration fees	10	10	11	9	1
Traffic Authority Fund—					
Surcharge on motor registration	..	936	962	1,007	1,051
Transport Fund—					
Additional registration fees (part)	..	..	..	6,331	6,719
Total	54,347	57,363	61,995	74,964	92,496

VICTORIA—TAXES ON THE OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OF MOTOR
VEHICLES—*continued*
(\$'000)

Paid to—	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
DRIVERS, ETC., LICENCES AND FEES					
Consolidated Fund—					
Drivers licence fees (part)	3,647	3,488	3,648	4,778	5,771
Learner drivers test fees (whole) and drivers test fees (part)	..	..	..	2,429	2,628
Country Roads Board Fund—					
Drivers licence fees (part)	939	901	944	1,229	1,479
Drivers test fees (part)	448	517	548	485	437
Learner drivers permits (part)	..	..	..	160	192
Municipalities Assistance Fund—					
Drivers licence fees (part)	1,823	1,744	1,824	2,389	2,885
Drivers Licence Suspense Account—					
Drivers licences, learner drivers permits, and drivers test fees (all part)	912	872	912	1,217	1,473
Total	7,769	7,522	7,876	12,687	14,865
STAMP DUTY (VEHICLE REGISTRATION)					
Consolidated Fund	8,961	12,407	17,309	23,579	31,500
ROAD TRANSPORT TAXES					
Country Roads Board Fund—					
Sale of log books	10	10	11	10	12
Transport Regulation Fund—					
Licences, etc.	1,025	1,071	2,398	4,349	4,975
Permits	1,084	1,184	1,196	937	886
Total	2,119	2,265	3,605	5,296	5,873
ROAD MAINTENANCE CONTRIBUTIONS					
Country Roads Board Fund—					
Road charges under Commercial Goods Vehicles Act	9,136	9,745	10,359	10,038	10,132
MOTOR CAR THIRD PARTY INSURANCE SURCHARGES					
Consolidated Fund	3,028	3,100	3,336	5,166	7,317
TOTAL					
Consolidated Fund	15,636	18,995	24,306	35,966	47,226
Country Roads Board Fund	47,565	49,731	53,551	58,295	70,284
Level Crossings Fund	1,199	1,281	1,363	..	..
Municipalities Assistance Fund	1,823	1,744	1,824	2,389	2,885
Road (Special Projects) Fund	16,106	16,577	17,956	21,230	26,684
Transport Regulation Fund	2,119	2,265	3,605	5,295	5,862
Drivers Licence Suspense Account	912	872	912	1,217	1,473
Traffic Authority Fund	..	936	962	1,007	1,051
Transport Fund	..	..	..	6,331	6,719
Total	85,361	92,401	104,479	131,730	162,184

NOTE. Deductions from third party insurance premiums—credited to the Hospitals and Charities Fund in following years—are included in "other taxes" in the table on pages 483-4 and amounted to \$2,138,000 in 1971-72, \$2,188,000 in 1972-73, \$2,356,000 in 1973-74, and \$1,336,000 in 1974-75. The Motor Accidents Board, which came into operation on 19 September 1973, received \$469,580 in deductions from third party insurance premiums in 1973-74, \$1,929,548 in 1974-75 and \$1,960,904 in 1975-76. The Board also received levies from authorised insurers of \$653,330 in 1973-74, \$9,046,670 in 1974-75 and \$16,340,095 in 1975-76. (See also pages 582-3.)

Stamp duties

Under the provisions of the *Stamps Act* 1958 and subsequent amendments thereto, stamp duty is imposed in Victoria on a wide range of legal and commercial documents.

The rates of duty payable at 1 December 1975 on the principal dutiable classes of documents, etc., are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—STAMP DUTIES: RATES PAYABLE, 1 DECEMBER 1975

Dutiable class		Duty payable
SHARE TRANSFERS—On sale for full value—	up to \$100—per \$25 or part	14c
Based on consideration	over \$100—per \$100 or part	60c
TRANSFER OF REAL PROPERTY—	for each \$100 or part—	
Gifts and settlements (a)—Based on	\$	\$
value	up to 7,000	1.50
Other transfers on sale—Based on	over 7,000 to 15,000	1.75
consideration	" 15,000 " 40,000	2.00
	" 40,000 " 100,000	2.25
	" 100,000 " 500,000	2.50
	" 500,000 " 1,000,000	3.00
	" 1,000,000	3.50
LEASES AND ASSIGNMENTS OF LEASES OF REAL PROPERTY	variable scale according to nature	
INSURANCE COMPANIES (OTHER THAN LIFE)	each \$200 (or part) of annual	
—Annual licences	premium income	\$14
LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES—On the sum insured	up to \$2,000—per \$200 or part	12c
	over \$2,000—\$1.20 for first \$2,000 plus per \$200 or part of remainder	24c
CHEQUES—		
Payable on demand		9c
Drawn outside Victoria but negotiated, transferred, endorsed, or paid in Victoria		9c
BILLS OF EXCHANGE OR PROMISSORY NOTES—		
Payable on demand		9c
Drawn or made out of Victoria and duly stamped with <i>ad valorem</i> duty of another State		9c
Not drawn or made out of Victoria and duly stamped with <i>ad valorem</i> duty of another State, which is for a term of not more than 120 days after date or sight	for each 10 days or part, for each \$100 or part	1c
Any other (except a bank note)	for each \$100 or part	12c
POWER OF ATTORNEY OR APPOINTMENT OF AGENT		\$5
INSTALMENT PURCHASE (including hire purchase)	purchase price \$20 or more	2.1%
MORTGAGES, BONDS, DEBENTURES, AND COVENANTS—On amount secured	up to \$8,000	\$4
	up to \$10,000—\$4 for first \$8,000 plus per \$200 or part of remainder	70c
	over \$10,000—\$11 for first \$10,000 plus per \$200 or part of remainder	80c
CREDIT AND RENTAL BUSINESS	based on amount of credit, etc., or rental	2.1%
GUARANTEES AND INDEMNITIES		50c
OTHER AGREEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS—		
Partnerships, sale of business, etc.	}	\$5 each
Caveats		
Licence to use real property, etc.		
Transfer of mortgage		
Discharge of mortgage of real property		
Discharge of mortgage of personal property other than of a life policy		
Appointment of trustee		

VICTORIA—STAMP DUTIES : RATES PAYABLE, 1 DECEMBER 1975—*continued*

Dutiable class	Duty payable
Discharge of mortgage of a life policy	50c
DEEDS—not otherwise chargeable	\$5
MOTOR CAR—	
On every application for registration and every notice of acquisition of a motor car or trailer—	
For every \$200 and part of \$200 of the market value of such motor car or trailer	\$5
STATEMENT ON SALE OF CATTLE OR SWINE—	
(i) Cattle Statement—	
For every \$5 and part of \$5	
(a) of the amount of the purchase money in respect of one head of cattle sold singly; or	2c
(b) of the total amount of the purchase money in respect of any number of cattle sold in one lot	
Provided that the stamp duty in respect of the amount of the purchase money of any one head of cattle whether sold singly or as part of a lot, shall not exceed 20 cents	
(ii) Swine Statement—	
For every \$5 and part of \$5	
(a) of the amount of the purchase money in respect of one pig sold singly; or	2c
(b) of the total amount of the purchase money in respect of any number of pigs sold in one lot	
Provided that the stamp duty in respect of the amount of the purchase money of any one pig, whether sold singly or as part of a lot, shall not exceed 16 cents	

(a) From 1 January 1972 the *Gift Duty Act 1971* and the *Gift Duty (Rates and Rebates) Act 1971*, administered by the Commissioner of Probate Duties, imposed duty on gifts (including gifts and settlements of property) formerly imposed only under the *Stamps Acts*. However, where a gift involves the transfer of real property, stamp duty is still charged at the rates shown on page 490 but the amount paid is allowed as a deduction from the duty payable under the *Gift Duty Act*.

NOTE. Exemptions from duty are allowed in certain specific cases.

Statutory levy

The *Public Authorities (Contributions) Act 1966* requires the State Electricity Commission and the Gas and Fuel Corporation to pay to the Consolidated Fund in each of the financial years a contribution of an amount equal to 3 per cent of the total revenue of each authority in the preceding financial year. On 8 December 1971 the percentage was increased to 4 per cent.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT TAXATION

Specific collections

Commonwealth Government estate duty

The Commonwealth Government levies duties on deceased estates. The amount of such duty collected throughout Australia during each of the 5 years to 1975-76 was: 1971-72, \$67.2m; 1972-73, \$66.4m; 1973-74, \$65.9m; 1974-75, \$63.7m; 1975-76, \$76.1m.

Commonwealth income tax

Uniform taxation of income throughout Australia was adopted in 1942, when the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority levying this tax. However, arrangements which will enable each State to legislate to impose a surcharge on personal income tax in the State additional to that imposed by the Commonwealth or to give (at a cost to the States) a rebate on personal income tax payable under Commonwealth law are being introduced. Details of these arrangements are given in 1976-77 and 1977-78 *Budget Paper No. 7, Payments to or for the States and Local Government Authorities*.

For the income tax year ended 30 June 1977 the following were the principal changes:

(1) The introduction of tax indexation to the existing personal income tax rate scale—effective from 1 July 1976.

- (2) The minimum concessional rebate was increased to \$610.
- (3) Abolition of concessional rebates in respect of child and student dependants.
- (4) Assessability of certain pensions which were previously exempt from income tax. These include widows pensions, supporting mothers benefits and service pensions, irrespective of the age of the recipient. Unemployment benefits also become subject to tax from 1 July 1976.
- (5) Commencing with the 1976-77 income year there will be an annual tax deduction allowable to taxpayers holding eligible trading stock for business purposes. This stock valuation adjustment is based on the amount of the annual increase in the valuation of the trading stock. It will generally be calculated by applying the annual movement in the goods component of the Consumer Price Index from one June quarter to the next to the value at which trading stock on hand at the beginning of the year of income has been brought to account for income tax purposes. For 1976-77 the adjustment was 5 per cent.

AUSTRALIA—GENERAL RATES OF TAX : INDIVIDUALS
(1976-77 income year)

Total taxable income		Tax on taxable income	
Not less than	Not more than		
\$	\$	\$	\$
1	2,260	Nil	plus 20 cents for each \$1
2,260	5,650	452.00	plus 27 cents for each \$1 in excess of 2,260
5,650	11,300	1,367.30	plus 35 cents for each \$1 in excess of 5,650
11,300	16,950	3,344.80	plus 45 cents for each \$1 in excess of 11,300
16,950	22,600	5,887.30	plus 55 cents for each \$1 in excess of 16,950
22,600	28,250	8,994.80	plus 60 cents for each \$1 in excess of 22,600
28,250 and over		12,384.80	plus 65 cents for each \$1 in excess of 28,250

NOTE. Tax is not payable by an individual unless the taxable income exceeds \$1,040. Where it exceeds \$1,040 but does not exceed \$1,492 the tax is limited to 66% of the excess. However, because of the general concessional rebate of \$610 allowable to all resident taxpayers, a resident taxpayer is not called on to pay tax unless the taxable income is at a higher level than \$1,041. A resident taxpayer who is not subject to averaging provisions (applicable to primary producers) or to special notional income provisions does not pay tax unless the taxable income is \$2,846 or more.

Rebates

- (1) Dependants, housekeeper, zone allowance :

The following rebates from tax payable on taxable income, derived during the year of income ended 30 June 1977 are allowable to resident taxpayers :

Dependant, etc.	Rebate
	\$
Spouse or daughter—housekeeper	500
Invalid relatives—16 years and over	226
Parents/parent-in-law	452
Housekeeper	500
Sole parent	350
Zone and overseas allowance—	
Zone A and overseas forces	\$216 + 25 per cent of above rebates (a)
Zone B	\$36 + 4 per cent of above rebates (a)

(a) Plus notional rebates for students and dependent children.

- (2) Concessional expenditure :

Expenditure on education, medical, life insurance, etc., qualifies for concessional rebates. A minimum concessional rebate is allowed which reduces

gross tax payable by \$610 (40 per cent of \$1,525). However, where allowable expenditure exceeds \$1,525 the rebate is calculated at 40 per cent of the allowable expenditure.

Other deductions

The following remain as allowable deductions against assessable income :

- (1) Subscriptions to trade unions and trade business or professional associations ;
- (2) gifts to approved school building funds and public institutions ; (3) living-away-from-home allowance; (4) expenditure relating to allowances received; and
- (5) any other expenses necessarily incurred in gaining assessable income.

A graduated deduction is also allowable in respect of housing loan interest paid on a residence, where the combined income of husband and wife does not exceed \$13,999. The deduction is now limited to the first five years of use of the first home.

VICTORIA—INCOME TAX : INDIVIDUALS, 1975-76 (1974-75 income year)

Grade of net income(a)	Number of taxpayers			Net income	Taxable income	Net income tax assessed
	Males	Females	Persons			
\$				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1- 1,199	5,849	8,115	13,964	14,830	14,580	304
1,200- 1,999	29,315	59,469	88,784	142,127	133,627	4,142
2,000- 2,999	46,018	86,559	132,577	335,106	309,711	15,694
3,000- 3,999	60,203	95,847	156,050	546,775	497,767	38,017
4,000- 4,499	33,101	50,982	84,083	357,551	324,393	32,026
4,500- 4,999	37,311	51,766	89,077	423,216	381,998	42,971
5,000- 5,499	44,861	53,235	98,096	515,476	462,699	58,176
5,500- 5,999	55,917	48,764	104,681	601,875	532,942	73,226
6,000- 6,499	64,548	36,981	101,529	634,265	552,076	81,835
6,500- 6,999	68,970	25,452	94,422	637,015	544,970	86,646
7,000- 7,499	70,435	18,881	89,316	647,238	547,364	93,425
7,500- 7,999	66,565	15,121	81,686	632,585	531,112	97,171
8,000- 8,999	110,477	18,548	129,025	1,092,928	908,909	182,191
9,000- 9,999	78,808	10,716	89,524	847,694	698,373	155,740
10,000-14,999	147,125	18,849	165,974	1,952,645	1,616,535	441,361
15,000-19,999	27,824	4,105	31,929	541,612	464,004	165,293
20,000-29,999	13,165	1,998	15,163	360,133	320,181	140,530
30,000-49,999	4,671	645	5,316	194,648	178,391	93,007
50,000-99,999	1,027	145	1,172	74,241	70,279	41,673
100,000 and over	156	32	188	27,333	25,791	16,929
Total	966,346	606,210	1,572,556	10,579,292	9,115,705	1,860,357

(a) Net income is defined briefly as "total assessable income less total deductions for expenses incurred in gaining assessable income".

NOTE. Particulars shown in the above table relate to individuals who were assessed for income tax in the Melbourne Office of the Australian Taxation Office.

Withholding tax

A flat rate of tax has been levied on dividends derived by non-residents of Australia from Australian companies since 1 July 1960. In 1967 the income tax legislation was amended to provide also for a flat rate of tax on interest derived by non-residents of Australia from Australian residents on, or after, 1 January 1968.

The rate of withholding tax on dividends is 30 per cent of the gross payment, but the rate applicable to dividends paid to residents of countries with which Australia has comprehensive double tax agreements is limited to 15 per cent. The rate of withholding tax on interest is 10 per cent of the gross interest.

*Company tax*AUSTRALIA—RATES OF TAX: COMPANIES:
1976-77 FINANCIAL YEAR (1975-76 income year)

Type of company	Rates per cent
Private (a)	42.5
Public—	
Non-profit (b)—	
Friendly society dispensary	37.5
Other	42.5
Other	42.5

(a) Additional tax at rate of 50 per cent payable on undistributed income.

(b) A non-profit company is not liable to tax unless the taxable income exceeds \$416; where, in the case of a non-profit company other than a friendly society dispensary, the taxable income does not exceed \$1,830, the maximum amount of tax payable is 55 per cent of the taxable income over \$416, less any rebate or credit to which the company is entitled; where, in the case of a non-profit company that is a friendly society dispensary, the taxable income does not exceed \$1,664, the amount of tax payable shall not exceed 50 per cent of the excess of taxable income over \$416, less any rebate or credits to which the company is entitled.

Health insurance levy

On 1 October 1976 a new scheme of national health insurance was introduced to cover medical and hospital expenses of residents of Australia. Under this scheme a compulsory health insurance levy is imposed, of which the responsibility of collection rests with the Commissioner of Taxation. For the period from 1 October 1976 to 30 June 1977 the amount of this levy was 1.875 per cent of taxable income up to a maximum of \$112.50 for those taxpayers with no dependants. For those taxpayers with a dependant or dependants the maximum payable was \$225. However, exemptions from this levy are given to taxpayers who are insured with private health insurance funds, certain defence and repatriation personnel, specified pensioners, and low income earners.

SUPERANNUATION

Victorian pensions and gratuities

The following table shows details of Victorian Government expenditure on pensions, gratuities, etc., during each of the years 1971-72 to 1975-76:

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
State Superannuation Fund—					
Railways	6,533	7,308	8,325	9,695	12,642
Other (a)	13,237	16,086	19,585	24,959	35,603
Total	19,770	23,394	27,910	34,654	48,245
Police Superannuation Fund	5	4	4	4	4
Coal Mine Workers Pensions Fund	14	7	8		
Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Fund	361	361	490	637	2,442
Married Women's Superannuation Fund	27	49	76	94	68
Other pensions, gratuities, etc.	222	236	266	335	440
Grand total	20,401	24,052	28,755	35,724	51,199

(a) Includes contributions to the Pensions Supplementation Fund from 1972-73.

Victorian Superannuation Fund

This Fund was established under the *Superannuation Act* 1925 to provide superannuation benefits, on a contributory basis, for public servants, teachers,

railway employees, and employees of certain statutory bodies. The scope of the Fund was widened by amending legislation in 1963 to include, *inter alia*, members of the Victoria Police (see page 569 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1975), and in succeeding years amending Acts considerably increased the range of benefits available.

Substantial changes to the superannuation scheme were brought about by the *Superannuation Act* 1975. These changes in the main were introduced to deal with the problem of extremely high rates of contribution required to be paid in the years prior to retirement to secure maximum pensions and to cope with inroads made into benefits by inflation.

Briefly stated the main provisions which operated from 1 July 1975 are as follows :

- (1) A basic pension on retirement for ill-health or at age 65 of 70 per cent of salary at retirement ;
- (2) on age retirement before age 65, but after age 60, the pension will reduce pro rata to 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of salary at age 60 ;
- (3) officers' contributions limited to a maximum of 9 per cent of salary ;
- (4) widows' pensions, including present widows' pensions, increased from five eighths to two thirds of officers' pensions ;
- (5) the existing rights to convert part of the pension into a lump sum retained ;
- (6) married women eligible to elect to be contributors to the superannuation scheme ; and
- (7) railway officers, who previously elected to limit their superannuation entitlement to a maximum of six units, or to forego superannuation altogether, have the right to reinstate their situation.

VICTORIA—STATE SUPERANNUATION FUND
(\$'000)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Receipts—					
Contributions—					
Officers	24,966	27,876	33,790	43,213	50,468
Consolidated Fund (a)	20,381	22,146	25,006	28,916	37,480
Interest	11,177	12,599	14,748	17,705	18,499
Other	523	855	958	1,592	12,440
Total	57,047	63,477	74,502	91,425	118,887
Disbursements—					
Pension payments	24,747	27,342	29,909	34,432	42,564
Lump sum payments	5,400	7,130	9,733	9,691	34,311
Contributions refunded	2,194	2,469	3,055	3,148	3,654
Transfer to Pensions Supplementation Fund	3,636	4,476	5,927	7,117	8,720
Other	98	112	(b) 5,925	(b) 8,377	..
Total	36,075	41,529	54,549	62,763	89,249
Balance in Fund at 30 June	200,495	222,444	242,397	271,059	300,698

(a) These figures do not agree with those shown in the preceding table, as the latter include the Consolidated Fund's share of pensions accrued at the end of each year and contributions to the Pensions Supplementation Fund from 1972-73.

(b) Includes payments in respect of property acquisition amounting to \$3,517,887 in 1973-74 and \$5,681,718 in 1974-75.

The following table shows details of Victorian Government, local government, and semi-government superannuation schemes which are operated through separately constituted funds. Schemes operated through insurance offices are excluded.

**VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT SUPERANNUATION SCHEMES OPERATED
THROUGH SEPARATELY CONSTITUTED FUNDS, 1974-75**

Particulars	Victorian Government	Local government	Semi- government	Total
INCOME (a)				
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Contributions—				
Employees	44,496	5,290	16,640	66,425
Employing authorities	(b) 34,641	7,141	28,137	69,919
Interest, etc.	19,950	4,428	21,389	45,766
Total	99,087	16,859	66,165	182,110
EXPENDITURE (a)				
Pensions	49,986	643	5,624	56,253
Lump sum payments	13,243	5,070	15,350	33,663
Other	8,281	1,202	413	9,895
Total	71,510	6,915	21,386	99,811
ASSETS (c)				
Government securities—				
Commonwealth Government	1,600	5	5,650	7,256
Local and semi-government	195,250	45,993	62,486	303,729
Other securities, etc.	96,117	17,210	217,589	330,916
Total	292,968	63,208	285,725	641,900
Contributors (c)	number (d) 67,873	number 20,471	number 42,419	number (d) 130,763

(a) Excludes transfers between funds.

(b) This figure does not agree with that shown in the table on page 494 as the latter includes the Consolidated Fund's share of pensions accrued at the end of the year and because this table excludes the Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Fund, the Coal Mine Workers Pension Fund, and government expenditure on other pensions, gratuities, etc.

(c) At end of year.

(d) Estimated.

Further reference, 1977

VICTORIAN TRUST FUNDS AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS

General

Under the provisions of the Constitution Act revenues of the State are payable to the Consolidated Fund with the exception of certain revenues set aside by various Acts of Parliament for specific purposes and payable into special funds or accounts held at the Victorian Treasury and known collectively as the Trust Fund. In recent years there has been a proliferation of funds and accounts established to record the receipt and disbursement of moneys provided by the Commonwealth Government for specific purposes.

The transactions recorded annually are numerous and of considerable magnitude in total. Debits to all funds and accounts in 1975-76 aggregated \$3,142.0m and credits \$3,137.2m. At the end of the year the liability of the State on account of all trust funds or accounts (including shares to the value of \$15.6m lodged with the Treasurer) was \$316.2m. Of this total, investments in government and other securities amounted to \$70.7m, cash advanced was \$31.8m, while the balance, \$213.7m, was at the credit of the Public Account.

Relevant figures of balances and transactions of funds and accounts within the Trust Fund are shown under broad classifications in the following table, in respect of the year 1975-76. This classification follows the revised form of presentation of the Trust Fund used by the State Treasurer from 1975-76.

VICTORIA—CURRENT TRUST FUNDS AND ACCOUNTS
(\$m)

Particulars	Balance at 1 July 1975	1975-76		Balance at 30 June 1976
		Payments	Receipts	
State government funds	272.6	2,257.8	2,190.4	205.2
Joint Commonwealth and State funds	0.3	30.9	34.6	4.1
Commonwealth government funds	23.7	835.4	894.2	82.6
Bequests, deposits, etc.	24.4	17.8	18.0	24.5
Total	321.0	3,142.0	3,137.2	316.2

Specific accounts

Victorian Government funds

The accounts included in this category are those established to receive and expend money received under statutory provisions or Parliamentary appropriation, operating accounts of various authorities, and departmental suspense and clearing accounts. In terms of financial turnover the most important accounts, other than suspense and clearing accounts, were: (1) Works and Services Account, credited with \$426.1m and referred to in more detail on page 498; (2) Hospital and Charities Fund, credited with \$225.8m; (3) Insurers' Guarantee and Compensation Supplementation Fund, credited with \$76.4m; and (4) Country Roads Board Fund, credited with \$65.1m. The accounts dealing with the financial activities of the State Insurance offices closed with transfers of \$158.8m to the State Insurance Office. The major suspense and clearing accounts were: (1) The Railway Charges in Suspense Account, credited with \$307.3m; (2) Motor Accidents and Insurance Premiums Suspense Account, with receipts of third party insurance premiums \$131.0m for distribution to approved insurers and the Motor Accident Board; and (3) Payroll Deduction Suspense Account, with credits of \$280.3m.

Joint Commonwealth and Victorian funds

The major accounts under this heading are the Dartmouth Dam Construction Account and the Victorian Natural Disasters Relief Account with receipts of \$21.5m and \$13.6m, respectively.

Commonwealth Government funds

These accounts are created under the *Public Account Act* to receive and expend moneys received as a grant or payment under any Commonwealth Government Act. The main broad categories here together with their respective credits were: (1) education \$337.2m; (2) health \$235.8m; (3) housing \$114.6m; and (4) transport \$101.5m.

Moneys held for bequests, donations, deposits and research

The major item included in this category relates to shares of the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria to the value of \$15.6m purchased by the State.

Works and Services Account

When the Victorian Government amalgamated the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the Loan Fund in 1970-71 into one account to be known as the Consolidated Fund it created, at the same time, a trust fund, the Works and

Services Account, which was to cater for expenditure by the Commonwealth Government on capital works and services. In effect, therefore, this Account which is financed by appropriations from the Consolidated Fund, serves a similar purpose to that of the former Loan Fund.

VICTORIA—WORKS AND SERVICES ACCOUNT : EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Expenditure on—	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Agricultural, pastoral, etc. (a) services	7,085	9,512	4,074	6,497	11,529
Culture and recreation	3,391	4,672	5,627	8,317	14,514
Development and decentralisation (b)	270	16	5,245	5,865	6,560
Education—					
Primary and secondary (c)	27,800	34,978	42,597	82,375	103,665
Technical and vocational	14,798	11,852	11,940	25,448	28,815
Universities	6,939	9,681	2,923	7	103
Other higher education	7,247	9,574	7,052	1,761	1,138
Other	244	1,411	2,035	6,718	1,735
Electricity supply	11,000	16,000	16,000	13,000	14,000
Forestry	3,652	4,300	4,715	6,820	8,177
Gas supply	2,058	142	40	40	40
Grants to municipalities (d)	5,157	4,095	3,570	5,634	7,485
Health services—					
Mental hygiene and mental hospitals	3,926	4,181	6,700	9,484	14,003
Other hospitals	13,813	15,615	21,247	27,649	27,793
Other	727	721	964	1,318	2,195
Housing (e)	39,645	40,433	1,971	2,196	2,700
Lands, survey, and mining	376	1,116	1,469	2,942	4,058
Law, order, and public safety	3,215	3,978	4,072	7,425	11,526
Legislature and general administration	6,047	5,502	11,294	12,300	14,820
Natural disaster relief	5	..	..	3,250	3,500
Ports and harbours	3,769	2,986	1,146	2,176	2,944
Protection of the environment (including sewerage)	21,873	24,580	42,487	60,086	65,251
Transport—					
Railways	15,546	16,116	18,447	19,138	32,277
Tramways	1,200	3,855	8,350	..	..
Roads and bridges	1,468	1,588	1,038	665	1,428
Social welfare	2,382	2,356	2,334	3,582	3,972
Water supply, irrigation, and drainage	17,674	17,670	18,441	24,720	31,708
Miscellaneous	643	815	1,082	1,387	1,287
Total	221,950	247,742	246,860	340,800	417,221

(a) Expenditure on destruction of vermin and noxious weeds was charged mainly to the Consolidated Fund from 1973-74.

(b) Includes advances of \$5m to the Victorian Development Corporation in 1973-74 and 1974-75, and \$5.8m in 1975-76.

(c) Includes secondary technical.

(d) Includes grants for culture and recreation, education, health, roads, and social welfare among others.

(e) In 1971-72 and 1972-73 funds required for general housing purposes were treated as part of the States Loan Council borrowings programme and therefore disbursed in Victoria through the Works and Services Account. In 1973-74 it was decided to return to the system in force from 1945-46 to 1970-71, i.e., separate funds for housing as approved by the Loan Council which were then credited to and disbursed from Trust Accounts created for the purpose by the Victorian Treasury.

PUBLIC DEBT

The public debt chiefly comprises moneys raised and expended with the object of assisting the development of the resources of the State and is, to a large extent, represented by tangible assets.

Loan moneys have been used in Victoria principally for the construction of railways, roads, water supply and sewerage works, schools, hospitals, and other public buildings, improvements to harbours and rivers, electricity supply, land settlement, and forestry.

A notable feature of the public debt of the State is that approximately 99 per cent of indebtedness is now domiciled in Australia. There has been a

gradual change from the situation which existed a century ago when nearly all loans were financed in London. Even at the beginning of the twentieth century, only 10 per cent of State indebtedness was domiciled in Australia.

In the tables in this section relating to the public debt of Victoria, loans domiciled in overseas countries have been converted to Australian currency at rates of exchange ruling at 30 June in each respective year.

The public debt of the State of Victoria as shown in the following tables excludes certain liabilities due to the Commonwealth Government at 30 June 1976. These liabilities include advances of \$785.1m for housing purposes under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements, \$62.2m for sewerage, \$46.2m for rural and dairy reconstruction, \$47.8m for growth centres, \$23.7m for land acquisition, and \$12.1m of special assistance loans for soldier settlement. These and other purpose loans and advances made pursuant to Commonwealth-State agreements and arrangements should be taken into account when considering the total debt position of Victoria.

Public debt transactions

The following table shows particulars of the loans raised and redeemed during, and the amount outstanding at the end of, each of the years 1971-72 to 1975-76. The variations from year to year in the Australian currency equivalent of overseas loans, resulting from application of the rates of exchange ruling at 30 June in each year, are shown.

VICTORIA—STATE PUBLIC DEBT: SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS
(\$A'000)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
DEBT MATURING IN AUSTRALIA					
Debt outstanding at 1 July	2,274,719	2,424,680	2,591,969	2,711,720	2,618,754 ^(a)
New debt incurred—					
Commonwealth Government loan floatations	382,104	358,667	430,217	411,344	578,909
Domestic raisings	209,903	171,115	279,516	226,111	360,898
Less conversion and redemption loans					
Total new debt incurred	172,201	187,553	150,701	185,233	218,011
Less repurchases and redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	22,240	20,264	30,950	36,299	29,710
Net increase in debt	149,961	167,289	119,751	148,934	188,301
Debt outstanding at 30 June	2,424,680	2,591,969	2,711,720	2,860,654	2,807,054
DEBT MATURING IN LONDON					
Debt outstanding at 1 July	42,490	38,855	22,910	19,304	19,346
New debt incurred—					
Commonwealth Government loan floatations	..	..	..	..	..
Less conversion and redemption loans	..	..	..	..	..
Total new debt incurred	..	..	..	..	..
Less repurchases and redemption from National Debt Sinking Fund	2,042	11,461	888	776	1,009
Adjustment due to variation in rate of exchange	-1,593	-4,484	-2,719	+819	-2,665
Net increase in debt	-3,635	-15,945	-3,606	+43	-3,674
Debt outstanding at 30 June	38,855	22,910	19,304	19,346	15,673
DEBT MATURING IN NEW YORK, CANADA, SWITZERLAND, AND THE NETHERLANDS					
Debt outstanding at 1 July	30,632	24,812	18,031	15,587	16,172
New debt incurred—					
Commonwealth Government loan floatations	..	..	..	..	..
Less conversion and redemption loans	..	..	..	..	..
Total new debt incurred	..	..	..	..	..
Less repurchases and redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	4,409	3,820	1,567	1,939	5,780
Adjustment due to variation in rate of exchange	-1,412	-2,961	-877	+2,524	+922
Net increase in debt	-5,820	-6,781	-2,444	+585	-4,858
Debt outstanding at 30 June	24,812	18,031	15,587	16,172	(b)11,314

VICTORIA—STATE PUBLIC DEBT: SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS—*continued*
(\$A'000)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
	TOTAL				(a)
Debt outstanding at 1 July	2,347,842	2,488,348	2,632,910	2,746,610	2,654,272
New debt incurred—					
Commonwealth Government loan floatations	382,104	358,667	430,217	411,344	578,909
Domestic raisings	209,903	171,115	279,516	226,111	360,898
Less conversion and redemption loans					
Total new debt incurred	172,201	187,553	150,701	185,233	218,011
Less repurchases and redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	28,691	35,545	33,405	39,014	36,499
Adjustment due to variation in rate of exchange	-3,005	-7,445	-3,596	+3,342	-1,742
Net increase in debt	140,505	144,562	113,701	149,561	179,769
Debt outstanding at 30 June	2,488,348	2,632,910	2,746,610	2,896,172	2,834,041

(a) Adjusted in accordance with Financial Agreement as amended (Act 8843 of 1976). Liability of \$241.9m has been assumed by the Commonwealth.

(b) Includes New York, \$A8,452,757; Canada, \$A1,872,490; and the Netherlands, \$A988,444.

The following table shows details of the amounts of loans outstanding in Australia, London, New York, Canada, Switzerland, and the Netherlands at the end of each of the years 1971-72 to 1975-76:

VICTORIA—PUBLIC DEBT: LOANS OUTSTANDING
(\$A'000)

At 30 June—	Amount of loans maturing in—						Total debt
	Australia	London	New York	Canada	Switzerland	The Netherlands	
1972	2,424,680	38,855	18,230	2,359	2,784	1,440	2,488,348
1973	2,591,969	22,910	11,780	1,830	3,076	1,345	2,632,910
1974	2,711,720	19,304	9,846	1,742	2,868	1,131	2,746,610
1975	2,860,654	19,346	9,415	1,708	3,840	1,209	2,896,172
1976	2,807,054	15,673	8,453	1,872	..	988	2,834,041

In the following table the annual interest liability of the State has been calculated on the basis of the debt outstanding at the end of each of the years 1971-72 to 1975-76. The liability, therefore, represents the amount of interest payable in the ensuing year without regard to new loan raisings and redemptions during that year. The table shows particulars of the annual interest payable in Australia and in overseas countries respectively, and the average rate of interest liability.

VICTORIA—ANNUAL INTEREST LIABILITY
ON PUBLIC DEBT (a)

At 30 June—	Payable in Australia	Payable in overseas countries	Total	Average rate
	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000	per cent
1972	134,229	3,451	137,680	5.53
1973	143,789	2,217	146,006	5.55
1974	152,655	1,888	154,543	5.63
1975	181,912	1,913	183,825	6.35
1976	199,930	1,483	201,412	7.11

(a) Calculated at the end of each year in respect of the ensuing year.

The actual interest and expenses paid on the public debt of Victoria for each of the years 1971-72 to 1975-76 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—INTEREST AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEBT
($\$A'000$)

Year	Interest paid on loans maturing—				Total interest	Commission on payment of interest overseas, expenses of conversion loans, etc.	Grand total (b)
	In Australia	In London (a)	In New York (a)	Elsewhere overseas (a)			
1971-72	127,941	2,339	1,203	349	131,832	432	132,264
1972-73	136,931	1,964	922	314	140,131	533	140,664
1973-74	147,347	1,112	620	291	149,370	658	150,027
1974-75	162,311	1,253	492	342	164,398	1,258	165,656
1975-76	173,909	968	509	(c) 347	175,734	1,041	176,775

(a) Includes exchange.

(b) Includes $\$A4,254,318$ contributed each year by the Commonwealth Government in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Agreement, but excludes interest paid on advances received from the Commonwealth Government for housing, soldier settlement, rural reconstruction, etc.

(c) Includes Canada, $\$A104,823$; Switzerland, $\$A183,633$; and the Netherlands, $\$A58,332$.

National Debt Sinking Fund

Under the Financial Agreement of 1927 between the Commonwealth Government and the States, it was arranged that the Commonwealth Government assume responsibility for the public debt of the States. The securities covering these debts would be redeemed or repurchased by payments from the National Debt Sinking Fund (which had been in existence from 1923) and the Commonwealth Government and the States were to make annual contributions to the Fund for this purpose.

Details of transactions of the National Debt Sinking Fund in respect of the public debt of the State of Victoria, for each of the years 1971-72 to 1975-76, are shown in the following tables. The first table shows particulars of the receipts of the Fund, and the second table shows details of the expenditure on, and face value of, securities repurchased and redeemed.

VICTORIA—NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND: RECEIPTS
($\$'000$)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Contributed under Financial Agreement—					
Victorian Government	23,846	25,519	27,401	28,839	29,049
Commonwealth Government	6,378	6,809	7,195	7,525	7,500
Total contributions under Financial Agreement	30,224	32,328	34,595	36,364	36,549
Interest on investments	44	63	79	49	..
Special contributions by Victoria	25	25	14	14	..
Total	30,293	32,416	34,688	36,427	36,549
Total to date	406,252	438,669	473,357	509,784	546,332

**VICTORIA—NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND: SECURITIES
REPURCHASED AND REDEEMED**
($\$A'000$)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76(a)
Australia—					
Face value	22,240	20,264	30,950	36,299	29,710
Net cost	22,236	20,231	30,948	36,297	29,697

**VICTORIA—NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND : SECURITIES REPURCHASED
AND REDEEMED—continued**
(\\$A'000)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	(a) 1975-76
London—					
Face value	2,042	11,461	888	776	1,009
Net cost	1,911	11,171	589	540	962
New York—					
Face value	4,122	3,547	1,374	1,634	1,650
Net cost	3,978	3,630	1,270	1,426	1,531
Canada—					
Face value	143	123	51	133	76
Net cost	123	117	42	118	65
Netherlands—					
Face value	144	150	141	173	165
Net cost	145	145	135	164	166
Switzerland—					
Face value	..	..	..	..	3,889
Net cost	..	..	..	..	4,049
Total—					
Face value	28,691	35,545	33,405	39,014	36,499
Net cost	28,393	35,293	32,984	38,544	36,469
Total to date—					
Net cost	401,187	436,481	469,465	508,009	544,479

(a) In accordance with the 1976 amendments to the Financial Agreement, purchases made since 30 June 1975 are brought to account at net cost plus accrued interest. In previous years net cost only was charged to State's accounts.

Local government and semi-governmental bodies : new money loan raisings

The following table shows particulars of the new money loan raisings for capital works, during each of the years 1970-71 to 1974-75, by local government, semi-governmental, and other public bodies in Victoria :

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT, SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL, AND
OTHER PUBLIC BODIES: NEW MONEY LOAN RAISINGS**
(\\$'000)

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
LOCAL GOVERNMENT					
Due to government	458	277	39	181	465
Due to public creditor	26,155	37,248	43,478	38,932	51,249
Total	26,613	37,525	43,517	39,113	51,715
SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL, ETC.					
Due to government	55,940	50,204	70,092	100,544	143,239
Due to public creditor	141,113	158,458	203,297	196,722	234,983
Total	197,053	208,662	273,389	297,266	378,222
ALL AUTHORITIES					
Due to government	56,398	50,481	70,131	100,724	143,704
Due to public creditor	167,268	195,706	246,775	235,654	286,233
Total	223,666	246,187	316,906	336,379	429,937

NEW FEDERALISM POLICY

Introduction

From 1976-77, financial assistance grants were replaced by personal income tax sharing arrangements between the Commonwealth and the States.

The sharing of personal income tax with the States is the central element of the Commonwealth Government's federalism policy.

Other elements of the policy are :

- (1) Sharing by local government in the proceeds of personal income tax ;
- (2) a more selective use of specific purpose payments to the States with the absorption of such payments, where appropriate, into general purpose funds ;
- (3) the establishment of an advisory Council for Inter-Government Relations ; and
- (4) a review of the functions of the different levels of government and the elimination of unnecessary duplication of effort.

Personal income tax sharing between the Commonwealth and the States

Personal income tax sharing is being introduced in two stages. Under Stage 1, which commenced in 1976-77, the Commonwealth continues to be the sole Government imposing income taxes in Australia, with each State receiving a specified proportion of personal income tax collections. Under Stage 2, for which enabling legislation was introduced by the Commonwealth in the autumn 1977 session of Parliament, Stage 1 entitlements will continue to operate, but each State will be free to impose a surcharge or to grant a rebate of personal income tax.

Tax sharing arrangements are to apply to receipts from personal income tax only, not to receipts from company taxes, withholding taxes on dividends, and interest.

Stage 1 entitlements

Under Stage 1 of the scheme, which began in 1976-77, the States are entitled to receive a fixed percentage of Commonwealth personal income tax each year. That percentage for 1976-77 and for subsequent years, subject to any decisions made, given relevant points mentioned below, will be 33.6 per cent.

In determining the allocation of the total amount between States, the distribution will be such that the initial per capita relativities between the States will be the same as the relativities in the Financial Assistance Grants in 1975-76. The Agreement provides that these relativities should be reviewed before the end of 1980-81.

The Commonwealth has guaranteed that a State's entitlement in any year will not be less in absolute terms than that which it received in the previous year. In addition, the Commonwealth has guaranteed that during the first four years of the Agreement the States will not receive less than they would have received under the previous system of financial assistance grants.

The amounts received by the States are dependent on actual personal income tax collections. Total collections will vary as changes in Commonwealth Government taxation are announced. As a part of the new federalism arrangements the Commonwealth has given firm assurances that :

- (1) It will ensure that the States are kept fully informed of relevant tax changes made by the Commonwealth and of their estimated effects on the States' entitlements ;
- (2) it will participate in a review of the arrangements when there are changes in Commonwealth tax legislation which would have effects on the States' entitlements of such significance as to warrant such a review ;
- (3) longer term trends in regard to such matters as changes in the relative importance of personal income tax vis-à-vis other taxes will be kept under notice between the Commonwealth and State Governments ; and
- (4) when post-budget changes in Commonwealth personal income tax legislation with substantial effects on the States' entitlements are made, the Commonwealth will consider, in consultation with the States, appropriate adjustments to offset the effect of such changes on the States' entitlements.

Stage 2 entitlements

Under Stage 2 of the arrangements to be introduced in 1977-78, Stage 1 entitlements will continue. However, each State will be entitled to legislate to impose a surcharge on personal income tax in the State, or to give (at cost to the State) a rebate on personal income tax. Assessment provisions, and the basic income tax rate structure will remain uniform throughout Australia. There will continue to be one income tax assessment form and the Commonwealth will remain the sole income tax collection agency.

Where the States wish to impose a surcharge or grant a rebate of tax, the Commonwealth is to act as agent for the State concerned. The level of surcharge or rebate will be a matter for determination by each State. However, in exercising their powers the States have agreed to work in parallel with, and not in negation of, the overall economic management policies of the Commonwealth. Equalisation arrangements will continue to operate so that the smaller, less populous States will be able to enjoy the same relative advantage from a surcharge as those States with a broader tax base.

Local government

Each year local government will receive an amount equal to 1.52 per cent of Commonwealth Government collections from net personal income tax collections in the previous year. This amount will be distributed between the States in accordance with recommendations of the Commonwealth Grants Commission. Allocations to individual councils within States will be determined in accordance with recommendations made by State Grants Commissions which are to be established in each State. Following a review by the Commonwealth Grants Commission of the relative shares of each State, Victoria's share was increased from 25.28 per cent to 25.45 per cent. For 1977-78 the grant to Victoria for on-passing as general purpose assistance for local government authorities was \$42.1m. Further information on this topic is given in chapter 6 of this *Year Book*.

Specific purpose payments

Another element of the new federalism concerns specific purpose payments. Specific purpose payments have grown at a much faster rate than general purpose payments in recent years. Specific purpose payments will be examined to determine which of them can be absorbed into the general arrangements for income tax sharing.

Advisory Council for Intergovernmental Relations

Following discussions at Premiers' Conferences in 1976 it was agreed that a Council for Intergovernmental Relations would be established. The Council will comprise members of the Commonwealth and State Parliaments, representatives from local government, and private citizens. Subjects for investigation and advice by the Council will be referred to it by Premiers' Conferences, and may include matters raised originally at the initiative either of local government or the Council itself.

Elimination of duplication of effort between governments

A fourth part of the Commonwealth's federalism policy is a review of the function of the different levels of government in Australia so as to eliminate unnecessary duplication of effort. One of the matters on which the Administrative Review Committee was asked to report was "possible means of improving Commonwealth-State administrative arrangements with particular reference to the degree of Commonwealth involvement in the supervision of State expenditure of Commonwealth financial assistance, and to the avoidance of duplication and overlapping of activities".

Further developments in 1976-77

At the 1977 Premiers' Conferences further discussion was had on the earlier agreement that there would be a periodic review of relativities between States' entitlements under Stage 1. It was agreed that the review body should be composed of the Chairman of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, two members of the Commission, plus three associate members, one nominated by New South Wales and Victoria and two by the other four States. Guidelines were suggested for the review body. Consideration was given to a proposal to change tax-sharing entitlements from 33.6 per cent of the current year's personal income tax collection to an appropriate percentage of the preceding year's collection. For 1977-78 it was agreed that the Commonwealth should provide in its Budget for an amount of \$4,336.1m for the States' tax sharing entitlement. The figure of \$4,336.1m will be related to actual personal income tax collections in 1976-77 to determine a percentage figure which will be applied to the previous year's tax collections to calculate entitlements for future years.

FIRE AUTHORITIES**Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board**

Until January 1974 municipalities within the Metropolitan Fire District contributed one third, and fire insurance companies transacting business in the same area provided two thirds, of the amount required to maintain metropolitan fire brigades. As a result of amended legislation, operative since the beginning of 1974, contributions have subsequently been received in the proportions of one eighth from the Victorian Government, one eighth from municipal councils, and three quarters from fire insurance companies. During 1975-76 contributions by municipalities were equivalent to 0.42 cents in the dollar of the annual value of property, amounting to \$693m, while fire insurance companies contributed at a rate of \$30.05 for every \$100 of fire insurance premiums paid on insured property. Premiums received in the Metropolitan Fire District in 1975-76 amounted to \$58.6m.

Particulars of the revenue, expenditure, and loan indebtedness of the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board for each of the years 1971-72 to 1975-76 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD :
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
 (\$'000)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
REVENUE					
Statutory contributions—					
Treasurer of Victoria			889	2,376	2,937
Municipalities	3,149	3,864	3,264	2,372	2,937
Insurance companies	6,299	7,652	10,040	14,254	17,624
Brokers and owners	170	125	118	194	299
Charges for services	858	966	1,220	1,623	1,992
Interest and sundries	527	538	673	808	1,046
Total	11,003	13,146	16,204	21,627	26,835
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries	7,800	8,749	11,223	14,587	16,558
Other	3,466	3,857	5,792	6,712	7,955
Total	11,266	12,606	17,015	21,299	24,513
Net surplus (+) or deficit (—)	—264	+540	—811	+328	+2,322
Loan indebtedness at 30 June	1,717	2,883	3,236	3,683	4,296

The following table shows particulars of the number of fire stations operated by the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board and the number of staff employed at 30 June for each of the years 1972 to 1976 :

VICTORIA—METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD : NUMBER OF FIRE STATIONS AND STAFF EMPLOYED AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Fire stations	46	47	47	47	47
Staff employed—					
Fire fighting	1,226	1,248	1,321	1,396	1,430
All other	250	251	272	282	292

Further reference, 1977

Country Fire Authority

The headquarters of the Country Fire Authority are situated in Malvern, a suburb of Melbourne, where an operations centre is in direct radio contact with every fire control region throughout Victoria. At 30 June 1976 there were 103 permanent firemen employed in brigades at Ballarat, Bendigo, Boronia, Dandenong, Frankston, Geelong, North Geelong, Geelong West, and Springvale, with a total of 92 permanent brigade officers at these stations and at Chelsea, Doveton, Mildura, Morwell, Norlane, Shepparton, Traralgon, Wangaratta, and Warrnambool.

The revenue of the Country Fire Authority consists mainly of statutory contributions, in the proportion of one third from the Victorian Treasury's Municipalities Assistance Fund and two thirds from insurance companies underwriting fire risks in the country area of Victoria. There were 143 insurance companies thus contributing during 1975-76.

Up to 30 June 1976 the Authority had raised 108 loans, representing a total of \$10.9m, which has been used for the provision of buildings and equipment for brigades.

Particulars of revenue, expenditure, surplus, and loan expenditure and indebtedness of the Country Fire Authority, for each of the years 1971-72 to 1975-76, are shown in the first of the following tables. The second table shows particulars of the number of fire brigades, personnel, and motor vehicles for the same years.

VICTORIA—COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC. (\$'000)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
REVENUE					
Statutory contributions—					
Municipalities Assistance Fund	1,498	1,638	2,144	2,883	3,756
Insurance companies	2,996	3,277	4,288	5,766	7,512
Other	103	166	212	326	336
Total	4,597	5,081	6,644	8,975	11,604
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and wages	2,009	2,474	3,346	4,662	5,442
Other	2,285	2,579	2,965	4,110	5,079
Total	4,294	5,053	6,311	8,772	10,521
Net surplus	303	28	333	203	1,083
Loan expenditure	668	446	628	944	1,987
Loan indebtedness (at 30 June)	4,275	4,650	5,235	6,179	7,468

**VICTORIA—COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY : NUMBER OF FIRE
BRIGADES, PERSONNEL, AND MOTOR VEHICLES AT 30 JUNE**

Particulars	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Fire brigades—					
Urban	212	212	215	215	215
Rural	1,049	1,054	1,061	1,061	1,060
Personnel—					
Permanent	319	331	371	398	431
Volunteer	113,221	114,709	117,250	118,283	114,145
Vehicular fleet—					
Self-propelled	1,379	1,390	1,411	1,452	1,498
Trailer units	383	395	420	389	401

Further reference, 1977

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- 5506.0 Public authority finance: taxation
- 5508.0 Public authority finance State Government: social services
- 5510.0 Expenditure on education
- 5511.0 Public authority pensions and superannuation schemes

PRIVATE FINANCE

BANKING

Banking in 1976

The Commonwealth Government's primary economic objective throughout 1976 was to reduce the inflation rate. Heavy reliance was placed upon monetary policy in the pursuit of this goal.

During the six months to December 1975, broadly defined money supply (M3) had grown at an annual rate of 17.9 per cent after seasonal adjustment, and in March 1976, the Treasurer announced that the government was aiming for an annual growth rate during the six months to June of 11 to 13 per cent.

Monetary initiatives

The Statutory Reserve Deposit (SRD) requirement was raised from 6.6 per cent to 7.6 per cent in January and later in the month several other measures, aimed at reducing the growth in money supply, were announced. A major initiative was the introduction of the Australian Savings Bond, aimed at tapping the pool of personal sector savings. Series 1 offered an interest rate of 10.5 per cent, and raised a total of \$757m in the 19 days for which it was on issue. In a further effort to cut private sector liquidity, the trading banks' liquid assets and government securities (LGS) convention was increased from 18 per cent to 23 per cent. At the same time, the government tried to stimulate business activity; interest rates on overdrafts were cut and the suspension of quarterly company tax payments, until the end of 1976-77, was announced.

Series 2 of the Australian Savings Bond, with an interest rate of 9.5 per cent, attracted a further \$329m and the volume of money actually fell during February 1976, as did trading bank deposits, but both rose again during March as the flow of funds to Savings Bonds slowed.

June quarter

During April, provisional tax payments put the government account into surplus. The overseas account remained in deficit and liquidity tightened. Rates on Certificates of Deposit (CDs) rose considerably as the trading banks competed for funds.

Most company tax payments were made during May and the government account moved further into surplus. Action by the Reserve Bank ensured that the trading banks were able to cope adequately with the liquidity drain. During April, the SRD requirement was reduced in two steps from 7.6 per cent to 5.6 per cent. During the June quarter, the Reserve Bank also provided considerable support through loans to official money market dealers and purchases of government securities as well as buying commercial bills direct from the trading

banks. Thus, although the major trading banks' LGS ratio fell to 23.9 per cent (only 0.9 per cent above the minimum requirement) in June, Reserve Bank support prevented an undue tightening of liquidity and increase of interest rates.

The government's actions were successful in reducing the rate of growth of the money supply. During the second half of 1975-76, on a seasonally adjusted basis, M3 increased at an annual rate of 9.6 per cent, well below the government's target.

The government account moved back to deficit in the month of June, but monetary conditions remained tight, since the Reserve Bank had begun to "unwind" its portfolio of commercial bills.

It was expected that this factor, together with a lower level of pay as you earn (PAYE) tax refunds following the introduction of personal tax indexation, would inhibit the usual seasonal easing of monetary conditions during the September quarter. The SRD requirement was reduced to 5.0 per cent during June.

As it turned out, tax refund payments during the September quarter 1976 were slightly higher than during the same period a year earlier, and the aggregate Commonwealth Government deficit for the September quarter was as high as \$2,276m. While partly offset by the unwinding of the Reserve Bank's previous support and a sizeable capital outflow, this large deficit laid the foundation for a high rate of money supply growth. In seasonally adjusted terms, M3 increased at an annual rate of 18 per cent during the September quarter 1976.

Reduction in money supply growth, however, continued to be a commitment of the government and during his Budget Speech in August, the Treasurer set a target range for money supply growth for 1976-77 of 10 to 12 per cent.

In August, and then again in September, the yields on both 13-week and 26-week Treasury Notes were increased by 0.5 percentage points. The October Commonwealth Loan attracted subscriptions of only \$230m, and the prospect of a fall in interest rates in the near future diminished.

Devaluation

At this time, a steady capital outflow was accompanying speculation concerning a possible devaluation of the Australian dollar. Early in November, the government announced several policy initiatives with the apparent aim of both averting a devaluation and dampening monetary expansion. The measures included increased interest rates on Treasury Notes, Australian Savings Bonds, short-to-medium term government bonds, and semi-government securities. The SRD ratio was increased by 1 per cent but, to allow the banks some small return on these "frozen" funds, the interest rate paid on them was increased from 0.75 per cent to 2.5 per cent. Banks and other financial institutions were requested to reduce their rate of new lending.

Despite these measures, a 17.5 per cent devaluation was announced on 28 November and was followed by further restrictive monetary measures aimed at offsetting the expansionary effects of the expected capital inflow. More severe reductions in bank lending were requested and official interest rates were again increased.

Net apparent capital inflow totalled \$557m during December, a substantial turnaround from the outflows recorded in the preceding two months. Major trading banks' deposits grew by 3.4 per cent in December, and their LGS ratio increased to 27.0 per cent, from 25.7 per cent in November. The SRD requirement was raised by 1 per cent to 7 per cent from 30 December.

A series of small revaluations during December reduced the extent of the November devaluation from 17.5 per cent to 12.4 per cent at 31 December.

During the latter part of 1976, a major concern of the trading banks was to prepare for the very heavy liquidity drain expected during March-June 1977. The restrictive measures taken by the government during December were an indication of its determination to continue to exercise close control over the banks' liquidity and to minimise the effect upon money supply growth of the November devaluation.

Following the devaluation, the Treasurer had expressed doubts that the government's money supply growth rate target would be met. However, during the December quarter, M3, seasonally adjusted, grew at an annual rate of 11.8 per cent, inside the target range for the year as a whole, indicating that the original 10 to 12 per cent target might not be greatly exceeded.

Major Trading Bank deposits

Total deposits of the Major Trading Banks (MTBs) in Australia increased by \$2,208m to \$17,708m during 1976, compared with increases of \$2,993m and \$441m during 1975 and 1974, respectively. Current deposits in 1976 increased by \$467m, and term deposits (including Certificates of Deposit) increased \$1,741m. The ratio of term deposits to total deposits increased from 55.8 per cent to 58.7 per cent.

Savings Bank deposits

Deposits with Australian Savings Banks increased by \$1,750m during 1976 to \$15,834m. Investment type accounts continued to grow more strongly than other classifications (mainly ordinary pass-book accounts) and their share of total deposits increased from 33.6 per cent to 36.3 per cent.

Deposit growth was strongest during the early part of 1976, aided by a flow of funds away from building societies in some States.

Major Trading Bank lending

During most of 1976, banks' new lending was relatively subdued. New and increased lending commitments of the Major Trading Banks reached a peak of \$121m per week during April.

Over the full year, Major Trading Banks' loans, advances, and bills discounted increased by \$1,563m or 15.4 per cent. This compares with increases of \$905m (9.8 per cent) and \$1,377m (17.4 per cent) during 1975 and 1974, respectively.

Savings Bank lending

Australian Savings Banks' housing and other loans outstanding increased by \$1,510m to \$7,483m during 1976. The proportion of loans outstanding to depositors' balances rose from 42.4 per cent to 47.3 per cent.

Victorian bank deposits

Total Major Trading Banks' deposits in Victoria rose by \$646m to \$4,982m during 1976. This represents an increase of 14.9 per cent compared with a rise of 28.4 per cent during 1975. Victoria's share of Australia's Major Trading Banks' deposits increased marginally, from 28.0 to 28.1 per cent during 1976.

Savings Bank deposits in Victoria increased by \$660m or 12.8 per cent to \$5,810m during 1976, compared with a rise of 19.2 per cent during 1975. Victoria's share of all savings bank deposits also increased marginally from 36.6 per cent to 36.7 per cent during the year.

In December 1976, Victorians on average had \$1,576 a head in savings bank accounts, compared with a national average of \$1,164. In December 1975, the equivalent figures were \$1,376 (Victoria) and \$1,034 (Australia).

Bank lending in Victoria

Major Trading Bank loans, advances and bills discounted in Victoria increased \$535m to \$3,351m during 1976, compared with an increase of \$298m during 1975.

Savings Bank housing loans outstanding in Victoria increased from \$1,951m in December 1975 to \$2,459m in December 1976. Victoria's share of all savings bank housing loans outstanding in Australia was 37.8 per cent at the end of 1976, compared with 37.7 per cent a year earlier.

Further reference, 1977 ; History of banking in Victoria, 1961

Reserve Bank of Australia

The Reserve Bank of Australia is Australia's central bank which operates under legislative powers contained in the *Banking Act 1959* and the *Reserve Bank Act 1959*.

The Bank is responsible for regulating the Australian monetary and banking system ; it manages the note issue, performs banking and other services for government, is banker to the trading and savings banks, and administers exchange control. The Bank also distributes Australia's coinage on behalf of the Commonwealth Government, manages stock registries for Commonwealth Government debt, deals with banks in foreign exchange, and manages a central pool of the nation's gold and overseas currency reserves. Through its Rural Credits Department, the Bank makes short term loans to rural marketing authorities and co-operative associations of primary producers.

The Bank was established by Commonwealth legislation in 1911 as a body corporate with the name Commonwealth Bank of Australia. It initially carried on the general business of banking and the business of a savings bank ; these activities are now conducted in the family of banks within the Commonwealth Banking Corporation, established under the *Commonwealth Banks Act 1959*. The Reserve Bank Act preserved and continued in existence the original corporate body known as the Commonwealth Bank of Australia under the new name Reserve Bank of Australia. The Act came into operation on 14 January 1960 and from that date the Bank has been a completely separate central bank.

Responsibility for determining the policies of the Bank and ensuring that they are carried out is entrusted to the Reserve Bank Board which consists of the Governor of the Bank (Chairman), the Deputy Governor (Deputy Chairman), the Secretary to the Treasury, and seven other members appointed by the Governor-General. Under the Reserve Bank Act it is the duty of the Board, within the limits of its powers, "to ensure that the monetary and banking policy of the Bank is directed to the greatest advantage of the people of Australia and that the powers of the Bank under this Act, the *Banking Act 1959* and the regulations under that Act are exercised in such a manner as, in the opinion of the Board will best contribute to : (1) The stability of the currency of Australia ; (2) the maintenance of full employment in Australia ; and (3) the economic prosperity and welfare of the people of Australia."

Monetary policy, administered by the Reserve Bank, supplements the other branches of government economic policy, such as fiscal policy, exchange rate policy, and debt management policy. Realisation of the community's economic objectives can require an appropriate setting in each of the several policy instruments.

The Bank directly regulates bank liquidity through the dual mechanism of the Statutory Reserve Deposit (SRD) system and the liquid assets and government securities (LGS) convention. Interest rate and open market policies also bear indirectly on bank liquidity.

The Bank is also required to perform its functions and exercise its powers under the Financial Corporations Act with the same general objectives as its monetary and banking policy, as laid down in the Reserve Bank Act.

**AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK :
CENTRAL BANKING BUSINESS (INCLUDING NOTE ISSUE
DEPARTMENT) : AVERAGE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS
(\$m)**

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Liabilities—					
Capital and reserves	66	48	46	46	46
Special reserve—					
IMF Special Drawing Rights	197	185	202	205	217
Australian notes on issue	1,633	1,958	2,374	2,762	3,172
Statutory Reserve Deposit accounts of trading banks	642	1,026	462	909	1,304
Other deposits of trading banks	84	54	52	42	69
Deposits of savings banks	1,201	1,311	1,057	1,090	1,213
Other liabilities	1,454	1,210	1,200	748	1,255
Total	5,277	5,792	5,393	5,802	7,276
Assets—					
Gold and foreign exchange	4,122	3,768	3,111	2,779	2,612
Australian notes and coin	19	19	22	21	27
Cheques and bills of other banks	5	9	7	7	6
Commonwealth Government securities—					
Redeemable in Australia—					
Treasury bills and notes	98	72	147	1,290	1,758
Other	407	730	1,041	907	2,190
Bills receivable and remittances in transit	39	46	48	69	78
Loans, advances, and all other assets	587	1,148	1,017	729	605
Total	5,277	5,792	5,393	5,802	7,276

**AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK : RURAL CREDITS
DEPARTMENT : AVERAGE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS
(\$m)**

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Liabilities (excluding capital and contingencies)	202.2	167.3	147.3	201.2	289.0
Assets (loans, advances, etc.)	250.0	217.1	200.2	258.5	350.3

Further reference, 1977

Commonwealth banking legislation

Information about the provisions of Commonwealth banking legislation can be found on pages 648-50 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1966.

Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia

The Commonwealth Trading Bank, a member bank of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation, is one of the largest Australian trading banks. It provides banking services at more than 1,200 branches and agencies throughout Australia.

The Bank offers a full range of domestic and international banking services including portfolio management, and nominee and share registry facilities. It supplies a wide variety of market information and financial assistance to exporters and importers. It also has a comprehensive network of agents and correspondent banks throughout the world.

The Bank's services are complemented by (1) a fully integrated retail travel service; (2) a merchant banking facility through its affiliate Australian European Finance Corporation Limited; and (3) a range of general financial services in the traditional areas of hire purchase, leasing, and consumer and commercial loans through the Commonwealth Banking Finance Company Limited which it owns jointly with the Commonwealth Savings Bank.

AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK :
DEPOSITS, ADVANCES, AND NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS

At 30 June—	Deposits repayable in Australia (average for month of June)			Advances	Number of accounts
	Bearing interest	Not bearing interest	Total		
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	'000
1972	979	748	1,727	1,105	1,216
1973	1,388	971	2,359	1,534	1,287
1974	1,667	928	2,595	1,887	1,357
1975	2,060	1,068	3,128	2,180	1,556
1976	2,310	1,297	3,607	2,424	1,596

Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia

The Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia was established in July 1912. It is the largest savings bank in Australia, having total assets at 30 June 1976 of \$5,673m and conducting 8,026,000 active accounts.

The Savings Bank's depositors' balances are widely invested in the development of Australia; apart from advances (mainly for housing) of \$2,406m outstanding at 30 June 1976, investments in Commonwealth and State Government securities totalled \$1,428m and in local and semi-governmental securities amounted to \$1,269m.

During 1975-76 the Savings Bank approved housing loans totalling \$726m enabling 41,500 families to buy their own homes.

The Commonwealth Savings Bank and the Commonwealth Trading Bank provide special services to facilitate the assimilation of newcomers to Australia through the Australian Financial and Migrant Information Service in London, the Migrant Information Service in all capital cities and other major centres, and agencies conducted on migrant vessels and at hostels.

AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK :
NUMBER OF ACTIVE ACCOUNTS, AMOUNT AT
CREDIT OF DEPOSITORS, LOANS AND ADVANCES
OUTSTANDING, ETC.

At 30 June—	Number of active accounts	Amount at credit of depositors	Loans and advances outstanding	Common- wealth and other securities held
	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m
1972	7,633	3,421	1,175	1,862
1973	7,780	4,023	1,290	2,018
1974	7,569	4,333	1,476	2,367
1975	7,865	4,840	1,940	2,576
1976	8,026	5,423	2,406	2,697

Commonwealth Development Bank

The Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia provides finance for the purpose of primary production and for the establishment or development of industrial and tourist undertakings, particularly small undertakings. It supplements the lending activities of the trading banks and other institutional lenders and may only provide assistance in circumstances where, in the opinion of the Bank, the finance sought would not otherwise be available on reasonable and suitable terms and conditions.

Loans are made to primary industry for a wide range of purposes: purchase of plant and livestock, pasture improvement, fodder and water storage, and conservation and erection of essential farm buildings (including housing). Loans are also made to assist with purchase of property for farm development or to enable a farmer with a marginally economic holding to build up his area to the extent reasonably required for economic operation in the longer term. In addition, loans are provided for the purchase of farm properties in appropriate circumstances other than for development and farm build-up; to assist with the holding together of a farming enterprise upon the death of a farm proprietor, and for the repayment of unsuitably short-term private mortgage debt and similar obligations.

The Commonwealth Development Bank also provides assistance to the fishing industry by way of construction loans for new vessels and gear and loans to improve the operating performance and functional activity of older boats. In appropriate cases, loans are made to finance change of ownership of fishing boats and also to finance the repayment of existing debt on fishing boats, arranged on unsuitable terms and conditions.

Loans to secondary industry are provided mainly to the manufacturing, construction, and transport industries. The Bank expects that the finance it provides to industrial enterprises will lead to increased production or improved productivity.

With regard to the tourist industry, the Bank expects that the finance it provides will lead to the establishment or improvement of undertakings providing accommodation or transportation for tourists, and other facilities designed to attract tourists, in locations away from main population centres. Except in special circumstances, the Bank does not approve loans for industrial and tourism purposes which merely involve change of ownership of assets or the taking over of debt from another lender.

The Bank also provides finance under hire purchase or other appropriate instalment payment arrangements for the acquisition of income-earning equipment used in primary production, industrial undertakings, and tourist undertakings.

Loan approvals for the year ended 30 June 1976 numbered 1,380 for a total amount of \$37.9m and equipment finance approvals numbered 6,083 for a total amount of \$45.2m.

**AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK: OUTSTANDING
LOAN BALANCES AT 30 JUNE 1976
(\$'000)**

Rural loans		Non-rural loans	
Type of industry	Amount	Type of industry	Amount
Sheep	62,292	Engineering	6,625
Dairying	25,546	Chemicals	1,283
Cattle	89,674	Foodstuffs and preservation	9,329
Wheat	26,765	Electrical and allied	
Fruit growing	9,752	manufacturing	1,267
Poultry	3,468	Building materials and fittings	3,467
Other grain crops	8,957	Other manufacturing	4,272
Other rural industries	16,127	Transport, storage, and	
		communication	1,205
		Fishing	6,524
		Other non-rural industries	14,853
Total	242,581		48,825

Further reference, 1977; Australian Resources Development Bank Ltd, 1970

Trading banks

The following tables show operations of trading banks in Victoria :

VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS: NUMBER OF BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Bank	At 30 June 1975		At 30 June 1976	
	Branches	Agencies	Branches	Agencies
Major trading banks—				
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	149	96	162	88
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd	317	69	310	55
The Bank of Adelaide	2	..	2	..
Bank of New South Wales	192	10	196	8
The Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd	180	38	180	26
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd	153	36	155	31
The National Bank of Australasia Ltd	247	78	245	61
Total major trading banks	1,240	327	1,250	269
Other trading banks—				
Bank of New Zealand	1	..	1	..
Banque Nationale de Paris	1	..	1	..
Total other trading banks	2	..	2	..
Total all trading banks	1,242	327	1,252	269
Melbourne metropolitan area	743	154	755	135
Remainder of Victoria	499	173	497	134

VICTORIA—MAJOR TRADING BANKS: AVERAGE (a) OF DEPOSITS
AND ADVANCES, MONTH OF JUNE 1976
(\$'000)

Bank	Deposits repayable in Australia			Loans (b), advances, and bills discounted
	Not bearing interest	Bearing interest	Total	
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	275,100	380,103	655,203	532,895
Private trading banks—				
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd	510,358	737,196	1,247,555	887,053
The Bank of Adelaide	5,535	5,634	11,170	8,114
Bank of New South Wales	212,297	404,741	617,038	433,588
The Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd	226,742	358,527	585,268	415,899
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd	124,237	249,925	374,164	218,778
The National Bank of Australasia Ltd	335,089	554,284	889,372	518,994
Total	1,689,359	2,690,412	4,379,771	3,015,321

(a) Averages of amounts at close of business on Wednesday of each week.

(b) Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market.

VICTORIA—MAJOR TRADING BANKS: AVERAGES (a)
OF DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES
(\$'000)

Month of June—	Deposits repayable in Australia			Loans (b), advances, and bills discounted
	Not bearing interest	Bearing interest	Total	
1972	1,065,861	1,163,039	2,228,898	1,434,696
1973	1,389,221	1,572,730	2,961,949	1,824,796
1974	1,328,101	1,834,843	3,162,943	2,395,379
1975	1,437,328	2,415,570	3,852,898	2,751,212
1976	1,689,359	2,690,412	4,379,771	3,015,321

(a) Averages of amounts at close of business on Wednesday of each week.

(b) Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market.

**VICTORIA—MAJOR TRADING BANKS: ADVANCES TO
CATEGORIES OF BORROWERS
(\$m)**

Classification	At second Wednesday of July—				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Resident borrowers—					
Business advances—					
Agriculture, grazing, and dairying	197.2	210.7	238.5	261.3	276.9
Manufacturing	298.8	311.0	529.5	571.0	595.9
Transport, storage, and communication	23.2	31.6	48.9	63.0	54.5
Finance	137.2	249.1	168.7	315.3	214.9
Commerce	193.9	236.8	333.8	330.3	368.7
Building and construction	41.8	67.0	84.0	94.1	108.8
Other businesses	262.4	301.5	362.0	431.4	486.8
Unclassified	14.1	19.6	19.5	28.4	57.9
Total business advances	1,168.6	1,427.3	1,785.0	2,094.7	2,164.5
Advances to public authorities	30.8	15.5	25.3	63.3	71.0
Personal advances	246.5	423.9	525.0	614.5	821.6
Advances to non-profit organisations	17.0	18.8	24.4	32.3	32.8
Total advances to resident borrowers	1,462.9	1,885.5	2,359.7	2,804.8	3,090.0
Non-resident borrowers	1.6	1.3	1.9	4.6	5.4
Grand total	1,464.5	1,886.8	2,361.6	2,809.5	3,095.4

The following table shows the average weekly amounts debited by trading banks to customers' accounts. Particulars relate to the operation of all trading banks transacting business in Victoria (as set out in the first table on page 515) and, in addition, the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank and the Commonwealth Development Bank. Debits to Commonwealth and Victorian Government accounts at Melbourne city branches are excluded from the table.

**VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS (a): AVERAGE
WEEKLY DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS
(\$m)**

Year	Average weekly debits	Year	Average weekly debits
1966-67	940.0	1971-72	1,808.7
1967-68	1,041.8	1972-73	2,373.2
1968-69	1,214.1	1973-74	2,719.0
1969-70	1,413.3	1974-75	3,000.8
1970-71	1,647.3	1975-76	3,932.1

(a) Also includes the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank and the Commonwealth Development Bank.

State Bank

The State Bank, formerly known as the State Savings Bank of Victoria, which was established in 1841, is constituted under Victorian statutes and operates branches and agencies throughout Victoria. It is directed by a Victorian Government appointed board of seven commissioners, who exercise control through the general manager. The business of the Bank is conducted in two departments, the Savings Bank Department and the Credit Foncier Department.

The Savings Bank Department accepts interest-bearing deposits through pass-book, school bank, coupon club accounts, and fixed deposit stock and term deposits, and provides cheque accounts, safe deposits, and a wide range of other banking services. The funds are principally invested in loans to semi-governmental, municipal, and other public authorities within Victoria; loans on the security of first mortgage over freehold land for houses and farms either directly

or through investment in the debentures of the Credit Foncier Department; secured and unsecured loans for personal and other purposes; and in Commonwealth Government securities.

The Credit Foncier Department, which is wholly financed by the Savings Bank Department, also makes long-term loans to finance the erection and purchase of homes.

The State Bank is the largest savings bank in Victoria, having assets of \$3,217m at 30 June 1977. The deposits of its 3,588,443 operative accounts, held at 527 branches and sub-branches and 540 agencies, amounted to \$2,849m which represented approximately 47.7 per cent of all savings bank balances in Victoria.

Under a 1957 amendment to the State Savings Bank Act, the Bank was empowered to conduct cheque accounts which, except in the case of certain non-profit organisations, do not bear interest. At 30 June 1977 the Bank held 395,674 cheque accounts with balances of \$251m.

At 30 June 1977, 298 branches were served by a computer complex at the Bank's Head Office. These included 270 directly linked by telegraph line. The computer also processed many Head Office accounting functions.

A Christmas Club has operated since November 1964 and a Calendar Club with a variable term arrangement since 1971. For the year ending 30 June 1977, \$25.0m was paid out to members of the Christmas Club.

Secured and unsecured personal loans were introduced in November 1963. At 30 June 1977, 106,557 borrowers owed \$319.8m.

A 1973 Act removed a requirement for approval of the Governor in Council to changes in interest rates. This had involved administrative delays which sometimes placed the Bank at a competitive disadvantage.

The Bank's powers were extended significantly in 1973 by amendments to the Savings Bank Act. A notable change, aimed at assisting decentralisation, was a provision enabling the Bank to lend funds to the newly established Victorian Development Corporation.

A new legislative provision introduced after the 1973 Victorian Budget required that, as from 30 June 1974, one half of the annual net profits of the Savings Bank Department would be paid into Consolidated Revenue. This provision was consistent with the general practice of other government banks in Australia.

To provide banking facilities for a rapidly expanding population, and to replace agencies formerly conducted by private banks, the State Bank increased the number of its branches and sub-branches from 267 in 1956 to 527 in 1977. In the same period many of the Bank's older branches were re-built or modernised to provide attractive premises for clients and staff.

Depositors' balances have increased from \$528.6m at 30 June 1956, the year in which private banks entered the savings field, to \$2,849m at 30 June 1977.

Housing and farm loans

The State Bank has been the largest single source of housing finance in Victoria since it introduced low cost long-term mortgage loans in 1910. At 30 June 1977, 103,325 housing loan borrowers owed a total debt of \$1,221m.

In less direct ways the Bank provides further assistance to home seekers. Overdraft accommodation has been provided to co-operative housing societies and, at 30 June 1977, \$2.2m. was owed to the Bank by co-operative societies. The Bank also provides funds to the Home Finance Trust which, at 30 June 1977, owed the bank \$8.9m.

Rural interests are well served by long-term mortgage loans or short-term personal loans. Advances to farmers totalled \$3.2m in 1976-77 and at 30 June 1977, \$28.7m was outstanding from 1,466 borrowers.

Loans for essential services

Houses require such services as water, power, and sewerage, while such amenities as made roads, nearby baby health centres, and recreation areas are also important adjuncts to family living. The Bank lends considerable support to the semi-governmental and municipal authorities responsible for providing these services; the amount invested with them at 30 June 1977 was \$747.9m.

Loans to churches, schools, social organisations, etc.

The Bank has always been a source of finance for the erection of churches, school buildings, and community halls and for the provision of associated amenities. The advances to borrowers during 1976-77 totalled \$1.5m.

School banking

The State Bank's school bank system was introduced in 1912. At 30 June 1977 banking was provided at 2,412 schools for 466,458 depositors whose balances totalled 10.9m.

Other facilities

The Bank also provides other services such as industrial savings facilities, bankcards, and facilities for travellers interstate and overseas.

**VICTORIA—STATE BANK: DEPOSITORS' ACCOUNTS
AND TRANSACTIONS**

Year	Depositors' accounts at 30 June		Transactions		Interest paid
	Number	Amount	Deposits	Withdrawals	
	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1972-73	3,090	1,615,431	3,619,360	3,387,172	56,271
1973-74	3,209	1,862,302	5,165,430	4,962,023	76,166
1974-75	3,406	2,225,639	8,492,067	8,169,974	114,256
1975-76	3,497	2,575,292	9,638,308	9,505,732	134,671
1976-77	3,588	2,850,196	12,537,767	12,446,814	147,109

**VICTORIA—STATE BANK: ADVANCES AND BALANCES
OUTSTANDING FOR MORTGAGE AND OTHER LOANS (a),
SAVINGS BANK AND CREDIT FONCIER DEPARTMENTS
(\$m)**

Year	Advances				Balances outstanding at end of year	
	Savings bank			Credit foncier	Savings bank	Credit foncier
	Housing (b)	Farms	Churches, etc.			
1972-73	114.5	4.6	0.7	3.7	434.9	126.7
1973-74	167.6	6.6	0.7	1.5	550.7	107.0
1974-75	277.3	3.6	0.9	0.4	766.2	91.2
1975-76	302.4	4.0	1.3	0.4	991.6	75.4
1976-77	330.0	3.2	1.5	0.1	1,219.0	61.8

(a) Excludes personal loans and loans to finance the extension of electric power lines in rural areas.

(b) Excludes loans to co-operative housing societies and deposits with the Home Finance Trust.

The reserves of the State Bank at the end of each of the five years to 1976-77 were: 1972-73, \$60.6m; 1973-74, \$63.8m; 1974-75, \$67.2m; 1975-76, \$74.5m; and 1976-77, \$89.4m.

Further reference, 1977; *History of the State Savings Bank, 1961*

Private savings banks

Private savings banks have been operating in Victoria since January 1956, when two of the banks commenced operations in this field. By July 1962 seven banks were participating in this business, which were reduced to six from 1 October 1970, and increased to seven again from August 1972.

**VICTORIA—PRIVATE SAVINGS BANKS:
DEPOSITS AND PROPORTION OF ALL
VICTORIAN SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS**

At 30 June—	Deposits in Victoria	Proportion of deposits with all savings banks in Victoria
	\$'000	per cent
1972	855,606	30.0
1973	1,139,113	32.2
1974	1,214,312	30.9
1975	1,386,568	29.7
1976	1,685,462	31.3

At 30 June 1976 private savings banks had 1,089 branches and 831 agencies throughout Victoria.

Total deposits, etc., in savings banks

The following table shows the amount of depositors' balances in each savings bank in Victoria at 30 June 1972 to 1976:

VICTORIA—SAVINGS BANKS: DEPOSITS

Savings bank	Depositors' balances at 30 June—				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
State Savings Bank of Victoria (a)	1,344,404	1,615,145	1,861,972	2,303,497	2,574,500
Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia	651,944	784,549	853,858	978,443	1,117,655
Private savings banks—					
Australia and New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd	317,221	416,187	437,132	479,483	565,534
The Bank of Adelaide Savings Bank Ltd	1,754	2,366	2,383	2,976	3,737
Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Ltd	191,148	243,889	255,167	295,282	365,440
Bank of New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd (b)	..	330	494	508	512
The Commercial Savings Bank of Australia Ltd	95,758	134,978	148,414	181,162	219,125
C.B.C. Savings Bank Ltd	91,740	126,329	136,536	154,612	194,868
The National Bank Savings Bank Ltd	157,987	215,034	234,186	272,545	336,246
Total deposits	2,851,956	3,538,807	3,930,142	4,668,508	5,377,617
Deposits per head of population	\$ 804	\$ 987	\$ 1,082	\$ 1,270	\$ 1,460

(a) Including school bank and deposit stock accounts, but excluding balances held in London.

(b) Bank of New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd commenced in August 1972.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (OTHER THAN BANKS)

Introduction

Financial institutions specialise in borrowing and lending funds. They act as intermediaries between holders of surplus funds (i.e., funds surplus to their current spending or investment requirements) and seekers of funds (whose current and/or future fund requirements exceed their holdings of liquid funds).

This intermediation activity can be distinguished from direct financing where lenders and borrowers actually meet or where firms, for instance, raise capital from primary lenders. The success of financial intermediaries is dependent on their ability to satisfy the needs of borrowers and lenders efficiently. In this context their ability to meet not only existing needs but emerging demands is of paramount importance.

In line with the rapid transformation of the Australian economy over the last twenty years, the range and variety of financial institutions have expanded considerably. Some general factors contributing to the growth of the Australian private financial sector include changes in the industrial structure of the economy, changing levels of incomes and wealth, and changes in community spending patterns. These factors have in turn led to altered preferences for asset acquisition—between physical and financial assets—and to the development of preferences for particular types of financial assets. Price expectations, anticipated income levels, community views on real and nominal rates, and the general level of business and consumer confidence also play a part in the eventual demand for financial assets.

The expansion of the financial sector has been paralleled by the development of a range of government policies and regulations for social and economic objectives. These have been implemented with the aim of protecting lenders through limiting risks on some claims, influencing the allocation of funds and/or by affecting the relative attractiveness of different sorts of liabilities and assets. Official controls exercised upon some of the financial institution groups, e.g., in portfolio structure (particularly the holding of government securities), officially controlled interest rate ceilings, and asset ratio requirements, have been instrumental in affecting relative rates of growth between finance groups.

The following table shows the categories of financial organisations operating in the Australian economy:

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL ASSETS OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Financial institutions	At 30 June—				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	AMOUNT OF TOTAL ASSETS				
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Trading banks	8,488	9,640	12,573	r15,352	18,097
Savings banks	8,074	8,873	10,730	11,766	13,647
Other banking institutions	588	677	669	737	872
Banks (consolidated) (a)	r16,627	r18,572	r23,409	r26,941	31,777
Reserve Bank	3,550	4,451	5,600	6,360	5,576
Life insurance offices	6,064	6,724	7,577	8,282	8,909
Public pension funds	1,916	2,204	2,506	r2,633	2,984
Private pension funds	1,759	r1,937	2,132	r2,384	2,700
Non-life insurance offices	2,020	2,313	2,625	3,062	3,430
Finance companies (b)	4,467	5,690	7,889	9,688	10,286
Merchant banks	893	1,520	2,118	2,249	2,442
Building societies	2,337	2,918	3,825	4,521	5,200
Authorised money market dealers	773	1,103	878	488	889
Credit co-operatives	171	249	365	484	633
Pastoral finance companies	r651	r654	r764	r850	837
Unit trusts, land trusts, and mutual funds	266	294	349	393	387
Investment companies	300	338	394	r418	381
Other financial institutions	399	556	708	859	1,005
Total	r42,193	r49,526	r61,139	r69,611	77,436

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL ASSETS OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS—*continued*

Financial institutions	At 30 June				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	PROPORTION OF TOTAL ASSETS				
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Trading banks	20.0	19.4	20.5	21.9	23.4
Savings banks	19.0	17.8	17.5	16.8	17.6
Other banking institutions	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1
Banks (consolidated) (a)	39.7	37.8	38.4	39.1	41.0
Reserve Bank	8.4	8.9	9.1	9.1	7.2
Life insurance offices	14.3	13.5	12.4	11.8	11.5
Public pension funds	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.9
Private pension funds	4.2	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.5
Non-life insurance offices	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.4
Finance companies (b)	10.5	11.4	12.9	13.8	13.3
Merchant banks	2.1	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.2
Building societies	5.5	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.7
Authorised money market dealers	1.8	2.2	1.4	0.7	1.2
Credit co-operatives	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
Pastoral finance companies	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
Unit trusts, land trusts, and mutual funds	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Investment companies	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
Other financial institutions	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Discrepancies in totalling "trading banks", "savings banks", and "other banking institutions" are a result of netting effects.

(b) Including assets of general financiers, i.e., companies other than those borrowing from the general public.

It should be noted that the importance of these institution groups cannot be exclusively gauged from their size or even relative sizes. Some may be quite important as brokers between borrowers and lenders, while holding very small assets on their own account. Aspects such as competitive relationships between groups and changes in roles or functions are not evident, and a clear distinction is difficult between some of the categories, e.g., finance companies and merchant banks.

The private banking sector which in 1953 had almost 60 per cent of total assets was, twenty years later, in a less dominant position with about 40 per cent in 1972. This relative decline was greatest during the 1950s when increasing financial needs encouraged the growth of more specialist intermediaries and restrictive monetary policies tended to weaken the banks' competitive position—banks subsequently acquired direct and indirect equity interests in finance companies and merchant banks.

During the 1960s official policies and attitudes became directed towards improving the competitiveness of the banking system and ensuring that controls were more market-orientated. Trading banks recorded a 7.4 per cent annual growth rate compared with 9.5 per cent for all institutions during the 1960s, reflecting the steady decline in demand deposits as a proportion of investors' portfolios. Banks have generally sought to provide a fairly comprehensive range of financial services while other financial institutions have tended to concentrate on specialist areas or in new and more rapidly expanding sectors of finance. However, over recent years there has been a clear strengthening of banks' competitiveness compared with other institutions. On the borrowing side greater flexibility has been introduced in fixed deposit terms and in the introduction of certificates of deposit, while on the lending side, new arrangements allowing banks greater discretion in the setting of overdraft rates have been of prime importance in enabling trading banks to recoup ground lost previously to other financial intermediaries.

Major factors affecting the growth of savings banks over the last twenty years have been the entry of the private savings banks in the 1950s and, in more recent times, the pressing competition of the permanent building societies. In the past decade the growth rate of the building societies has been very rapid, reflecting such factors as rising incomes, expectations within the community as to the standard of housing demanded, and the widening of the deposit gap. The societies' ability to service the demand for larger loans and higher percentage (of valuation) loans has been facilitated by the introduction of mortgage insurance in 1965.

Inflation has brought major problems for the life insurance industry. It has eroded the value of sums insured on one hand and, on the other, has increased operating costs and reduced investment returns.

In the 1975-76 Budget the Commonwealth Government introduced a General Rebate which credited taxpayers with expenditure of \$1,350 on what were previously concessional deductions—for medical, educational and other expenses, life insurance premiums, and superannuation contributions. A 40 per cent tax rebate was applied. The basis for this 40 per cent rebate has been increased to \$1,690 for 1977-78, but the maximum allowance for each component, including \$1,200 for life insurance premiums and superannuation contributions, has not been changed.

Instalment credit companies, now more commonly called finance companies, have exhibited strong growth in recent years (a compound annual rate of growth of 11.4 per cent in the ten years to 1970 with rather faster growth since). Their annual growth rate of over 30 per cent in the 1950s was effectively checked by the economic measures of November 1960. Reflecting the need to find new outlets for funds these companies have moved away from their early pattern of financing mainly consumption spending and now lend as well to business and land development companies. Housing and construction also form a significant segment of their lending spectrum.

The assets of money market corporations or merchant banks more than doubled in the years 1970-1972 after exhibiting rapid growth during the late 1960s. The number of companies in this sector has risen strongly and the scope of their operations has increased. These institutions offer a wide range of services including accepting and discounting of commercial bills, the arrangement and provision of short or medium term finance, operations in short term money market activities, and underwriting or sub-underwriting security issues. Many also specialise in corporate advice and portfolio management services. (Time series data of balance sheet items and some other activities of most of these money market corporations have only recently become available in official statistics.)

Credit co-operatives have had a very rapid expansion over recent years. Based on the principle of mutual co-operation, they enable borrowers to obtain funds at reasonable conditions and investors to derive a satisfactory return.

Unlike most other groups surveyed, unit trusts have experienced limited growth in Australia.

Changes in the growth rates and relative importance of financial institutions have in many ways been influenced or affected by official policies and the changing structure of the Australian economy during the 1950s and 1960s; the end of the 1970s could see even more rapid changes. New demands by a resource-rich economy could not only call forth new government directions and needs, but new initiatives. Officially sponsored structural changes in the economy may also alter the rules and environment under which financial institutions have to operate.

Finance companies

A comprehensive account of the scope of statistics relating to the lending operations of finance companies and further details of the transactions of finance companies can be found in the publication *Finance Companies Transactions, 1973-74* (reference number 5.13). Finance companies, like other financial

institutions, are distinguishable from non-financial institutions in that they deal mainly in financial assets as opposed to physical goods and non-financial services. However, whilst the various classes of financial institutions are commonly acknowledged as possessing individual traits, it is difficult to formulate precise and mutually exclusive definitions in respect of each class. For the purpose of these statistics, finance companies are defined as incorporated companies which are engaged mainly in providing to the general public (businesses as well as private persons) credit facilities of the following types: hire purchase and other instalment credit for retail sales, wholesale finance, personal loans, other consumer and commercial loans, factoring, financial leasing of business plant and equipment, and bills of exchange. The finance companies covered in these statistics, insofar as they provide instalment credit for retail sales, are also included in the statistics of instalment credit for retail sales (see below and page 524). Incorporated finance companies which are not subsidiaries of other finance companies and have total balances outstanding on finance agreements of less than \$500,000 are excluded.

Companies mainly engaged in financing the operations of related companies ("related" as defined in the Companies Act) are included if they finance:

- (1) The sales, by unrelated business, of products of related companies, or
- (2) the sales of related companies where the related companies write agreements with the general public.

Excluded from the statistics are companies lending funds to:

- (1) Related companies to enable such companies to finance their sales;
- (2) related finance companies; or
- (3) related companies which are not engaged in providing credit facilities to the general public.

Also excluded are the following classes of financial and quasi-financial institutions: banks; life insurance companies; fire, marine, and general insurance companies; authorised dealers in the short-term money market; pastoral finance companies; investment companies; unit trusts, land trusts, mutual funds, and management companies for the foregoing trusts and funds; pension and superannuation funds; building societies; friendly societies; and credit unions.

VICTORIA—FINANCE COMPANIES (\$m)

Year	Instalment credit for retail sales	Personal loans	Wholesale hire purchase	Other consumer and commercial loans	Factoring	Total
AMOUNTS FINANCED (a)						
1971-72 (b)	246.2	64.2	279.9	808.0	49.1	1,447.5
1972-73	254.9	83.5	305.8	678.6	54.9	1,377.7
1973-74	(c) 250.6	109.6	427.0	978.1	80.6	1,845.9
1974-75	251.5	111.3	500.9	509.7	98.5	1,471.9
1975-76	308.6	169.2	711.4	770.4	111.8	2,071.4
BALANCES OUTSTANDING AT 30 JUNE						
1972 (b)	418.9	85.4	51.2	593.9	13.1	1,162.5
1973	422.2	109.9	43.3	676.9	15.4	1,267.8
1974	(c) 392.9	164.2	66.3	1,095.3	23.4	1,742.1
1975	420.1	189.3	89.4	1,197.2	24.1	1,920.0
1976	493.7	252.2	158.4	1,397.9	26.0	2,328.3
COLLECTIONS AND OTHER LIQUIDATIONS OF BALANCES (d)						
1971-72 (b)	324.4	61.8	272.6	705.4	56.4	1,420.6
1972-73	329.5	87.1	316.1	593.1	61.6	1,387.4
1973-74	(c) 298.6	106.5	412.4	784.5	84.5	1,686.6
1974-75	303.2	128.5	483.8	593.7	115.3	1,624.5
1975-76	353.0	173.0	663.4	821.5	126.3	2,137.2

(a) The actual amount of cash provided. It excludes interest, insurance, hiring and other charges, and initial deposits. For purchases of existing agreements and trade debts purchased, it represents the amount of cash paid to the seller.

(b) From July 1971 companies with balances less than \$500,000 are excluded.

(c) From 1973-74, instalment credit excludes "producer"-type goods.

(d) Covers cash collections of capital repayments, hiring charges, interest and insurance, and also other liquidations such as bad debts written off and rebates for early payouts.

Instalment credit for retail sales

Instalment credit schemes which relate primarily to the financing of the retail sales of consumer commodities are covered by these statistics. The term instalment credit is defined as relating to schemes in which repayment is made by regular predetermined instalments (either by amount or by percentage of amount financed or balance outstanding) and includes schemes such as hire purchase, time payment, budget accounts, and personal loans.

From July 1973, businesses covered by these statistics are incorporated finance companies (as defined on pages 522-3), retail establishments which come within the scope of the Census of Retail Establishments, and unincorporated finance businesses provided that their outstanding balances on instalment credit schemes are \$500,000 or more for the whole of Australia. Banks, credit unions, and insurance companies financing retail sales of consumer commodities are at present excluded. Also excluded are credit schemes which do not involve regular predetermined instalments, credit transactions which relate mainly to financing of "producer" type goods (e.g., plant and machinery, tractors and commercial type vehicles), and credit transactions involving sale of land and buildings, property improvements, travel, services such as repair and maintenance work, and the leasing and rental of goods. A detailed account of the scope of these statistics may be found in the publication *Instalment Credit for Retail Sales, July-September 1973* (catalogue number 5631.0), issued by the Central Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

VICTORIA—INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES (INCLUDING HIRE PURCHASE), AMOUNTS FINANCED BY COMMODITY GROUPS (a) 1975-76 (\$m)

Group	Finance companies	Other business	All business
Motor vehicles, etc.	250.1	1.6	251.7
Household and personal goods	58.5	78.4	136.9
Total	308.6	80.0	388.6

(a) Excludes hiring charges, interest, and insurance.

VICTORIA—RETAIL HIRE PURCHASE OPERATIONS : AMOUNTS FINANCED BY COMMODITY GROUPS FOR ALL BUSINESSES (a) (\$m)

Year	Motor vehicles, etc.				Household and personal goods	Total
	New	Used	Other (b)	Total		
1974-75	49.3	52.1	13.9	115.3	44.0	159.3
1975-76	65.9	82.1	22.0	169.9	54.5	224.4

(a) Excludes hiring charges, interest, and insurance.

(b) New and used motor cycles, boats, caravans, trailers, motor parts, and accessories.

Short-term money market

The short-term money market in Australia includes nine dealer companies which specialise in the business of borrowing money, investing borrowed funds in an approved range of assets, and buying and selling such assets. Four of these companies have head offices in Melbourne and five in Sydney, but representation is Australia-wide.

Known as authorised dealers, each of these dealer companies has been accredited by the Reserve Bank. Such accreditation has significance both for the dealers and for their clients, the most important aspect being that by acting as "lender of last resort" the Bank provides liquidity to dealers, in that they can borrow from the Bank against the bulk of their assets. The Bank does not, however, accept responsibility for the repayment of a dealer's individual loans or for solvency generally.

The Bank also trades in Commonwealth Government securities with dealers and provides a range of other facilities which contribute to the efficient operation of the market. The Bank maintains special clearing accounts for dealers, by means of which funds can be quickly transferred from one point in Australia to another, and a safe custody system for dealers' holdings of Commonwealth Government securities, which makes possible the safe and rapid movement of security for loans from one lender to another.

AUSTRALIA—SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET: AUTHORISED DEALERS:
LIABILITIES CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF CLIENT AT 30 JUNE (a)
(\$m)

Clients	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
All trading banks	369.3	212.9	130.4	243.5	392.9
Savings banks	69.0	125.5	51.6	80.5	71.5
Insurance offices	44.8	48.9	12.1	50.2	44.1
Superannuation, pension, and provident funds	19.3	16.1	11.8	26.8	17.3
Hire purchase and other instalment credit companies	11.7	7.7	1.5	14.9	2.8
Companies, n.e.c.	253.3	209.4	63.7	180.5	178.7
Commonwealth and State Governments	100.3	75.6	57.6	110.5	137.3
Local and semi-government authorities, n.e.c.	99.8	91.2	72.0	115.5	115.9
All other lenders (including marketing boards and trustee companies)	71.1	51.0	38.9	27.6	38.0
Total	1,038.7	838.2	439.5	850.0	998.4

(a) Liabilities to Reserve Bank as lender of last resort are excluded.

The rates of interest paid by dealers for funds of different maturities vary not only from dealer to dealer but also from day to day—and even during the day—depending on the general funds position and the judgment of individual dealers as to future trends in interest rates, the availability of funds, fluctuations in the value of their security portfolios, etc.

AUSTRALIA—SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET: AUTHORISED DEALERS:
INTEREST RATES
(per cent per annum)

Month	Interest rates on loans accepted during month				Weighted average interest rate on loans outstanding (a)
	At call		For fixed periods		
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
September 1975	3.00	13.50	5.00	9.50	7.52
December 1975	1.00	15.00	2.50	10.00	7.23
March 1976	1.00	13.00	4.00	9.50	6.54
June 1976	2.00	14.00	4.50	9.50	8.03
September 1976	1.00	13.90	2.00	11.15	7.50
December 1976	0.10	14.75	1.50	12.50	5.84
March 1977	1.00	17.00	3.00	13.50	7.16

(a) From July 1975, weighted average of rates paid on all days of the four or five weeks ending on the last Wednesday of the month.

The Bank maintains close supervision over the categories of assets which the dealers may acquire. The vast majority of dealers' assets must comprise Commonwealth Government securities (including Treasury notes) maturing within five years. In addition, dealers may deal in and hold securities of public authorities (i.e., semi-government and local government), securities of the Australian Industry Development Corporation, and banks' Certificates of Deposit (all of the foregoing securities must mature within five years) plus bank accepted or endorsed commercial bills (without formal limit as to maturity). Also, a very small part of dealers' funds may be held in non-bank commercial bills and such other assets as they might choose, including securities longer than five years to maturity. It is against Commonwealth government securities up to five years to maturity (including semi-government and local government) that dealers may borrow under the last resort arrangement.

Dealers stand ready to buy and sell securities; aggregate figures of turnover of Commonwealth Government bonds and notes have averaged more than \$300m per week in recent years.

**AUSTRALIA—SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET: AUTHORISED DEALERS:
SELECTED ASSETS (FACE VALUE) (a)**
(\$m)

Month	Commonwealth Government face value securities (b)			Commercial bills (c)	Banks' Certificates of Deposit
	Treasury notes	Other	Total		
September 1975	298.1	436.2	734.3	76.4	45.2
December 1975 (d)	289.1	562.5	851.6	62.2	34.6
March 1976	353.6	593.6	947.2	108.5	39.8
June 1976	53.3	696.4	749.7	129.2	61.3
September 1976	93.5	659.3	752.8	128.9	49.6
December 1976 (d)	556.0	345.8	901.8	72.5	15.7
March 1977	388.0	506.9	894.9	85.7	10.9

(a) Average of securities holdings on the Wednesdays of the month.

(b) Not more than five years to maturity.

(c) Accepted or endorsed by banks.

(d) Holdings on one Wednesday of the month have been excluded.

Companies

Company legislation

In recent years the Victorian Parliament has given much attention to company legislation and, following the passage of a new Companies Act in Victoria in 1958, company legislation has been passed throughout Australia in substantially similar form. In Victoria the current legislation is the *Companies Act* 1961 and subsequent amendments. A special article on company law in Victoria appears on pages 891-5 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1977.

VICTORIA—COMPANIES REGISTERED, ETC.

Particulars	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	number	number	number	number	number
New companies registered—					
Victorian	5,103	6,359	5,047	6,651	12,225
Other	503	461	451	391	342
Total	5,606	6,820	5,498	7,042	12,567

VICTORIA—COMPANIES REGISTERED, ETC.—*continued*

Particulars	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Nominal capital of new companies—					
Victorian	122,067	202,019	112,135	89,974	173,163
Other	291,966	138,157	225,582	104,120	136,152
Total	414,033	340,175	337,717	194,094	309,315
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Approximate number of existing companies (at end of year)—					
Victorian	68	74	77	82	91
Other	5	5	6	6	6
Total	73	79	83	88	97
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Increase in nominal capital of Victorian companies during year	518,772	650,134	778,507	544,912	757,885

Further reference, 1977 ; Company registration fees, 1964 ; Company law in Victoria, 1974

The Stock Exchange of Melbourne Limited

The Stock Exchange of Melbourne was established in 1859, since which time there has been continuous growth in share ownership and large amounts of capital have been raised for public works and for the expansion of industry. In these ways the Stock Exchange has played an important role in the economic development of Australia as well as of the State. The basic function of the Stock Exchange is to provide the means by which investment securities, stocks, bonds, shares, etc., may be conveniently bought and sold. The type of market has developed over the years from the "callroom" style of trading to the present post-trading method which is practised in most exchanges throughout the world.

The Stock Exchange of Melbourne Limited was incorporated as a company limited by guarantee under the Companies Act on 1 July 1970 in order to enable it to operate more efficiently as a legal entity. New Memorandum and Articles of Association were adopted to replace the former Rules and Regulations.

At 30 June 1977 membership numbered 190 and member firms 31. During the year 21 members were admitted to membership.

At 30 June 1976 membership numbered 169 and member firms 32. During the year 41 members were elected.

The 1975-76 financial year was the last in which "seats" provided the basis for membership of the Exchange, and in effect, a licence to operate as a sharebroker in Melbourne. A new system has been designed to open up membership of the Exchange to any person of good character who has the appropriate qualifications, experience, and financial standing. Under the old system there were 169 seats, whereas the new system provides for a membership of 250.

Official List requirements

The Listing Manual of the Australian Associated Stock Exchange prescribes the conditions under which company securities were granted and retain listing. It includes a Company Secretary's Guide which details the actions required with reference to listing regulations. In order to provide for changing conditions, Official List requirements are continually updated and expanded. Changes in 1974-75 included the following :

(1) The minimum value of shares for initial listing of a mining company was raised from \$300,000 to \$500,000 ;

- (2) quarterly reports for mining companies were expanded to cover location of mineral areas held or relinquished with particulars of loans ;
- (3) in takeover situations, additional information was prescribed following the acquisition of control of a listed company by an unlisted entity ; and
- (4) the terminology of half-yearly and preliminary final reports was re-drafted to conform with new accounting standards ; results must now be expressed in absolute money terms, rather than percentage variations as previously.

Two supplements to the Listing Requirements were prepared during the year 1975-76 : Supplement 14, effective 31 December 1975, and Supplement 15, effective 1 July 1976. These amendments involved over twenty major changes to the Requirements. Numerous minor amendments were also made during the period, including a number to the Company Secretary's Guide.

Only one supplement issued to the Listing Requirements was issued in 1976-77 : Supplement 16, effective from 1 July 1977. The changes related only to a variation in the Listing Fee Scale.

Stock market during 1975-76

The All Ordinaries index opened the year at 132.61, reached a high point of 169.52 on 22 June 1976, and closed the year 27 per cent higher at 167.76. The 50 Leaders index followed a similar trend, closing the year 25 per cent higher at 182.88.

All 22 index groups recorded rises in 1975-76, the largest increase being of 61 per cent in Group 8, Textiles and Clothing. The Metals and Minerals group closed the year 32 per cent higher at 452.72.

Total value of turnover on the Exchange rose 32 per cent to \$1,138m, after decreases in each of the immediately preceding two years.

All three categories of share securities recorded higher turnover, the total value being 41 per cent higher at \$640.3m. The value of industrial turnover exceeded that of mining for the fifth consecutive year.

Total loan securities turnover rose 21 per cent to \$498m—reflecting increases of 20 per cent in Commonwealth Government securities and 120 per cent in company debentures and notes, and a decrease of 30 per cent in semi-government securities.

The total volume of turnover rose, with increases of 11 per cent in loan securities and 18 per cent in shares.

Stock market during 1976-77

The All Ordinaries index opened the year at 170.00, reached a high point of 186.37 on 18 August 1976 and closed the year 3 per cent lower at 165.35. The 50 Leaders index opened the year at 185.63 peaked at 202.71 on 19 August 1976 and closed the year 6 per cent lower at 174.02.

Of the 22 index groups, fourteen dropped for the year, the highest fall being Group 3—Pastoral with a decrease of 15 per cent. Group 6—Media and Other Services had the highest rise at 14 per cent.

Total value of turnover on the Exchange fell 10 per cent to \$1,023.4m. All three categories of share securities recorded higher turnover, the total value being 12 per cent higher at \$718.9m. The value of industrial turnover exceeded that of mining for the sixth consecutive year.

Total loan securities fell 39 per cent to \$304.5m despite a rise of 196 per cent in semi-government securities.

The total volume of turnover also fell ; loan securities decreased 36 per cent and share securities rose only 1 per cent.

Official List

At 30 June 1977, 3,808 separate securities (including options), with nominal value of \$27,454m and a market value of \$36,577m were quoted on the Exchange. The market value is 2 per cent higher than at 30 June 1976.

Thirteen new companies were added to the list including Telecom Australia in November 1976. Their combined nominal capital was \$289m, and new capital issues by companies already listed totalled \$687m. At the close of the year the official list comprised of 1,238 companies—920 industrial, 239 mining, 32 preference shares, and 37 companies with debentures and notes listed only. During the year 78 companies were removed from the Official List due to takeovers and mergers, etc.

Industrial companies issued equity securities totalling \$444m, including 119 bonus issues amounting to \$131m, 30 per cent of the total (last year 25 per cent). New mining securities totalled \$130m, an increase of 116 per cent on last year's figure of \$60m.

A total of 3,808 issues was listed at 30 June 1977, compared with 3,997 a year earlier.

Further reference, 1977

Building societies

The provisions of the *Building Societies Act* 1874 made it compulsory for building societies to effect registration. Current legislation regulating the activities of these societies is embodied in the *Building Societies Act* 1958 and subsequent amending Acts.

VICTORIA—PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES (a)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Number of societies	48	52	56	55	55
Number of shareholders (b)	74,682	163,636	154,882	151,972	134,481
Number of borrowers	26,935	38,789	47,008	48,866	48,597
Value of transactions—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Income—					
Interest on mortgage loans	13,151	21,896	35,972	56,759	72,533
Other	2,692	5,055	7,573	11,393	20,084
Total	15,843	26,951	43,545	68,153	92,617
Expenditure—					
Interest payable	7,302	11,711	20,474	43,524	71,451
Administration, etc.	2,694	4,800	18,328	13,594	16,360
Total	9,996	16,511	38,802	57,119	87,811
Loans and advances—					
Paid	86,921	176,923	176,610	133,426	n.a.
Repaid	16,841	30,187	60,442	69,461	n.a.
Deposits—					
Received	138,400	274,949	443,308	633,039	n.a.
Repaid	108,045	191,851	335,126	503,585	n.a.
Liabilities—					
Investing members' funds—					
Paid-up capital	99,396	174,922	212,364	186,189	232,866
Reserves, etc.	5,882	7,082	8,428	9,802	12,265
Borrowing members' funds—					
Share subscriptions	291	484	674	596	n.a.
Other	27	33	84	95	n.a.
Deposits	112,436	195,535	302,924	432,640	623,416
Loans (including bank overdraft)	10,056	18,474	37,944	20,958	27,587
Other	3,929	6,689	9,237	8,598	6,608
Total	232,017	403,219	571,657	658,878	902,742

VICTORIA—PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES (a)—continued

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Assets—					
Loans on mortgage	191,419	337,936	454,658	518,099	694,275
Land and house property	2,334	2,437	3,393	6,087	13,143
Other investments	10,862	39,896	80,301	87,437	31,695
Cash and deposits	26,115	19,382	28,345	41,622	155,410
Other	1,287	3,569	4,958	5,634	8,219
Total	232,017	403,219	571,657	658,878	902,742

(a) Excludes Starr-Bowkett Societies.

(b) Includes 8,188 shareholders holding borrowers' shares in 1971-72, 16,355 in 1972-73, 24,295 in 1973-74, 29,671 in 1974-75; 1975-76 not available.

Co-operative organisations

In December 1953 the Victorian Parliament passed the Co-operation Act, now known as the *Co-operation Act* 1958. The Act provides for the formation, registration, and management of co-operative societies which are classified into various kinds according to their objects.

The Act permits the Victorian Treasurer to guarantee the repayment of any loan raised by a society for the implementation of its object. At 30 June 1976, 596 guarantees were in force, the amount involved being \$7,906,574.

Under the direction of the Treasurer, the Act is administered by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. He is assisted by an advisory council constituted under the Act.

VICTORIA—REGISTERED CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AT 30 JUNE
(number)

Type	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Producer	64	65	65	66	70
Trading	67	72	73	78	84
Community settlement	6	5	7	10	13
Community advancement	710	756	798	826	854
Credit	205	211	211	221	220
Associations	2	2	2	2	3
Total	1,054	1,111	1,156	1,203	1,244

Co-operative organisations operating in Victoria may also be registered under the provisions of the Companies Act, the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, and the Co-operative Housing Societies Act. Differences in totals between the preceding and following tables are due partly to this reason and partly to the fact that, although registered at 30 June, some societies were not operating during the year, or had ceased operating during the year. They are engaged in a number of activities which primarily are the production, marketing, and distribution of goods, and in the provision of finance for home building. Details relating to co-operative housing societies are given on pages 291-2. In recent years, a considerable number of co-operative credit societies which extend credit facilities to members to enable them to finance the purchase of household durables, or to discharge financial liabilities, etc., have also been registered under the Co-operation Act.

VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS: PRODUCER AND CONSUMER SOCIETIES

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Number of societies	150	152	149	137	135
Number of members	162,974	167,410	168,505	174,860	178,150
Value of transactions during the year—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Income—					
Sales	199,242	234,225	261,439	300,105	274,304
Other	5,923	5,508	5,699	8,810	12,020
Total	205,165	239,734	267,138	308,915	286,324
Expenditure—					
Purchases	145,357	171,861	194,651	228,075	192,400
Working expenses, etc.	50,326	58,637	61,550	83,601	80,988
Interest	1,566	2,985	2,664	6,603	7,772
Rebates and bonuses	1,671	2,122	2,092	985	808
Total	198,921	235,605	260,958	319,264	281,968
Dividend on share capital	1,772	2,548	2,794	3,225	2,519
Liabilities—					
Share capital	27,894	33,195	34,912	35,610	35,270
Loan capital	13,440	14,651	23,959	30,789	35,076
Bank overdraft	17,964	25,264	30,983	39,199	34,650
Profit and loss (<i>Cr.</i>)	3,396	3,371	4,281	4,279	3,801
Reserve funds	26,873	29,574	32,596	36,995	39,104
Sundry creditors	31,535	38,494	42,011	46,024	43,954
Other	7,413	9,245	12,584	13,233	11,382
Total	128,515	153,793	181,327	206,128	203,238
Assets—					
Land and buildings	} 55,707	63,961	81,349	88,758	92,941
Fittings, plant and machinery					
Stock	22,783	27,648	27,367	38,882	36,235
Sundry debtors	35,506	50,103	58,141	55,645	53,172
Cash in bank, on hand, or on deposit	5,531	4,246	4,704	3,381	4,820
Profit and loss (<i>Dr.</i>)	2,885	2,454	1,449	5,649	5,471
Other	6,102	5,383	8,318	13,813	10,599
Total	128,515	153,793	181,327	206,128	203,238

Further reference, 1977

VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS: CREDIT SOCIETIES

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Number of societies	196	207	201	205	205
Number of members	77,154	98,828	123,283	146,200	175,112
Transactions during the year—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Income—					
Interest	2,615	4,212	7,182	19,513	14,165
Other income	143	199	241	1,061	1,465
Total	2,758	4,411	7,423	10,574	15,630
Expenditure—					
Interest on deposits	1,421	2,333	3,864	5,732	8,378
Working expenses	1,326	2,146	3,786	5,248	7,491
Total	2,747	4,479	7,650	10,981	15,869

VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS: CREDIT SOCIETIES.—*continued*

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Liabilities—					
Share capital	653	861	1,092	1,305	1,591
Reserve					
Accumulated surplus	—171	—362	—685	—1,214	—1,593
Other	215	277	513	677	914
Depositors	32,181	53,970	78,240	98,511	139,738
Other	1,543	2,928	5,343	5,616	6,817
Total	34,421	57,673	84,503	104,894	147,467
Assets					
Loans to members	29,628	47,552	71,206	88,935	124,963
Cash at bank or on hand	922	1,940	2,042	3,168	4,992
Deposits, other loans and investments	3,241	7,261	8,841	9,180	12,560
Other assets	629	919	2,414	3,612	4,952
Total	34,421	57,673	84,503	104,894	147,467

Insurance*Life insurance*

The first life office with headquarters in Victoria was established in 1869, although branches of other Australian and overseas insurance offices were operating in the Colony before this time. In 1975 there were forty-three companies transacting life business in Victoria, compared with twenty in 1946, with assets throughout Australia of more than \$8,444.0m.

Section 51 (xiv) of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act empowers the Commonwealth Parliament to legislate on insurance extending beyond any one State. Control of the activities of life offices in Victoria and the rest of Australia is vested in the Insurance Commissioner under the *Life Insurance Act* 1945-1973. The main categories of life insurance are ordinary, collector (industrial), and superannuation. Under a collector policy, premiums are payable to collectors at intervals of less than two months.

In general, there are five main types of life policy: whole of life, under which the amount of the policy, plus any bonuses, is payable on death; endowment insurance, which provides for payment of the sum insured, plus any bonuses, when the life insured reaches a specified age or date, or if death occurs before; "pure" endowment, under which the amount of the policy is payable, plus any bonuses, only if the life insured reaches a specified age or date (if death occurs before, all premiums paid are generally returned, plus compound interest); temporary insurance for short terms; and annuities. There are many variations of these five basic types available. Since 1946 the number of ordinary and superannuation life policies in force in Victoria has more than doubled to 1,646,812 at 31 December 1975, and the total sum insured increased during the same period from \$379m to \$16,734.7m.

**VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE: PREMIUM RECEIPTS AND POLICY
PAYMENTS (INCLUDING ANNUITIES)
(\$'000)**

Year	Premiums received (including single premiums)	Payments			
		Claims	Surrenders	Annuities and cash bonuses	Total
1971	240,512	77,696	44,098	2,396	124,190
1972	294,485	90,360	49,031	3,001	142,392
1973	304,587	99,112	54,631	2,772	156,515
1974	344,235	120,996	85,994	3,210	210,200
1975	399,200	129,700	108,900	5,300	243,900

**VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE: NEW POLICIES ISSUED
(EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)**

Particulars		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Ordinary business—						
Number of policies		153,098	151,758	155,241	133,278	126,780
Sum insured	\$'000	1,198,701	1,369,940	1,704,167	1,726,289	2,086,067
Annual premiums	\$'000	25,522	27,753	26,919	24,864	27,101
Superannuation business—						
Number of policies		14,621	13,126	16,592	21,295	19,016
Sum insured	\$'000	886,587	892,012	1,103,157	1,740,820	1,924,669
Annual premiums	\$'000	22,044	21,959	27,600	41,022	52,846
Industrial business—						
Number of policies		37,302	36,755	36,082	20,868	14,739
Sum insured	\$'000	63,007	69,103	76,033	50,107	41,102
Annual premiums	\$'000	2,229	2,443	2,676	1,728	1,428

Sums insured under new policies issued during 1975 averaged \$16,454 in the ordinary department, \$101,213 in the superannuation department, and \$2,789 in the industrial department.

**VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE: POLICIES DISCONTINUED OR REDUCED
(EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)**

Cause of discontinuance	1973		1974		1975	
	Number of policies	Sum insured (\$'000)	Number of policies	Sum insured (\$'000)	Number of policies	Sum insured (\$'000)
ORDINARY BUSINESS						
Death or disability	6,528	22,079	6,770	21,206	7,837	26,200
Maturity, expiry, etc.	10,017	87,884	45,412	114,445	30,653	147,500
Surrender	13,456	153,745	55,393	284,977	79,671	435,100
Forfeiture	15,987	153,419	23,654	203,559	26,480	289,600
Other (a)	-21,318	-5,045	-797	-862	-10,022	-49,600
Total	24,670	412,083	130,432	623,327	134,619	848,800
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS						
Death or disability	442	9,654	497	11,370	727	14,000
Maturity, expiry, etc.	1,785	157,952	1,820	82,151	2,121	209,100
Surrender	4,367	328,620	6,828	401,747	12,984	630,800
Forfeiture	497	6,856	760	10,286	1,224	16,500
Other (a)	4,248	134,156	7,616	95,331	4,124	122,700
Total	11,339	637,237	17,521	600,884	21,180	993,100
INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS						
Death or disability	3,504	1,032	3,730	1,263	3,478	1,200
Maturity, expiry, etc.	41,999	7,711	39,103	7,421	36,012	7,200
Surrender	12,932	12,554	16,289	20,330	17,423	21,900
Forfeiture	8,274	19,222	12,388	26,051	5,263	12,800
Other (a)	-10,163	798	2,776	2,344	-485	700
Total	56,546	41,318	74,286	57,408	61,691	43,800

(a) Includes net loss or gain resulting from transfers, cancellations of, and alterations to, policies, etc.
NOTE. Minus sign (-) indicates an increase in existing business in the registers concerned due to an excess of transfers from other States or conversions from other classes of business over discontinuances in those registers.

**VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE: BUSINESS IN EXISTENCE
(EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)**

Particulars	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Ordinary business—					
Number of policies	1,345,731	1,409,358	r1,539,929	1,542,775	1,534,936
Sum insured \$m	5,970.0	6,937.1	r8,336.2	9,439.1	10,676.3
Annual premiums \$m	142.4	161.3	r179.6	191.0	203.0
Superannuation business—					
Number of policies	107,280	105,013	r110,266	114,040	111,876
Sum insured \$m	3,071.0	3,433.3	r3,986.9	5,126.8	6,058.4
Annual premiums \$m	76.0	86.7	r102.7	129.7	162.6
Industrial business—					
Number of policies	720,120	692,821	672,357	618,939	571,987
Sum insured \$m	388.6	419.5	454.2	446.9	444.3
Annual premiums \$m	15.0	16.0	17.3	16.8	16.6

In 1975 the average amount of policy held in the ordinary department was \$6,956, in the superannuation department, \$54,153, and in the industrial department, \$777.

Further reference, 1977

General insurance

Statistics

Selected statistics relating to all classes of general insurance are collected annually from insurers licensed to operate in Victoria. They refer to all policies issued in this State on Australian risks wherever situated, but do not include data for policies issued in other States to cover Victorian risks.

Returns are for the year ended 30 June or for the immediately preceding accounting periods of the insurers concerned. Since the accounting years of many insurers end on dates other than 30 June, the figures are not for a uniform time period.

The statistics have been compiled on the following basis:

- (1) Premiums are the total amounts received and receivable during the year for policies issued and renewed, after deduction of stamp duty, returns of premium and rebates and bonuses paid or credited to policy holders;
- (2) claims consist of payments during the year plus the estimated amount of claims unsettled at the end of the year, less the estimated amount of claims unsettled at the beginning of the year; and
- (3) contributions to fire brigades, commission and agents' charges, and expenses of management are charges paid during the year.

It should be noted that the figures shown for premiums are different from the premium income earned by insurers during the year, as no adjustment is made for premiums unearned at the beginning and end of the year. When, as in recent years, the premium volume is increasing, the figures in the tables are greater than the premiums earned by insurers and the amount of the difference is often substantial. For this reason, the relationship of claims and other charges to premiums should be used only as a basis of comparison with ratios calculated under similar headings in previous years.

The following table, which shows details of general insurance business transacted in Victoria for the years 1971-72 to 1975-76, should not be construed as a "profit and loss statement" or a "revenue account" as it contains only selected items of statistics:

VICTORIA—GENERAL INSURANCE

(\$'000)

Class of business	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
PREMIUMS (LESS RETURNS, REBATES, AND BONUSES)					
Fire (including sprinkler leakage)	44,218	47,269	52,783	r59,611	71,543
Householders' comprehensive	26,724	31,555	37,784	r47,833	56,023
Loss of profits	8,915	9,883	11,518	r11,726	15,900
Crop (including hailstone)	1,108	952	1,942	r3,571	2,325
Marine	17,502	17,179	20,681	r24,774	26,305
Motor vehicles (including motor cycles)	89,048	93,342	106,419	r135,130	168,864
Compulsory third party (motor vehicles)	50,334	56,208	69,589	r138,877	152,617
Employers' liability and workers compensation	83,624	97,728	122,339	r195,202	366,243
Personal accident	13,178	12,992	15,676	r15,755	19,663
Public liability	9,667	10,003	11,795	r11,484	14,847
Product liability	661	1,060	831	1,034	870
Plate glass	1,404	1,399	1,480	r1,675	1,995
Boiler/engineering and machine breakdown	882	1,075	1,129	r2,951	3,481
Livestock	489	617	1,036	798	1,131
Burglary	6,663	7,028	7,725	r7,197	7,542
Guarantee	690	805	878	r1,098	997
Aviation	5,023	2,298	1,308	1,020	2,256
All risks/baggage	4,145	5,064	5,903	r6,718	7,773
Contractors' all risks	3,175	3,258	4,132	3,905	5,414
Other	7,274	11,192	11,850	r12,381	17,559
Total premiums	374,724	410,908	486,796	r682,738	943,348
GROSS CLAIMS (LESS AMOUNTS RECOVERABLE)					
Fire (including sprinkler leakage)	18,463	17,986	26,268	r32,021	27,561
Householders' comprehensive	9,968	11,562	13,281	r22,529	24,367
Loss of profits	1,859	3,360	8,641	r7,743	3,564
Crop (including hailstone)	1,323	348	1,421	r1,347	1,180
Marine	8,065	8,143	11,859	r19,068	18,244
Motor vehicles (including motor cycles)	64,278	59,902	66,780	r94,954	109,588
Compulsory third party (motor vehicles)	60,063	73,813	98,403	r121,293	125,029
Employers' liability and workers compensation	50,534	77,996	103,308	r150,099	180,044
Personal accident	4,875	5,437	6,107	r6,812	7,309
Public liability	3,801	6,234	8,416	r8,342	10,698
Product liability	324	390	326	1,504	338
Plate glass	952	978	1,017	r1,288	1,414
Boiler/engineering and machine breakdown	279	448	404	979	1,264
Livestock	346	372	396	546	698
Burglary	3,984	3,899	3,271	r3,384	3,376
Guarantee	191	77	134	r376	310
Aviation	624	768	420	r721	810
All risks/baggage	2,495	2,425	3,473	r3,576	3,933
Contractors' all risks	1,129	1,601	1,557	746	2,774
Other	2,644	3,060	6,297	r2,611	5,701
Total claims	236,197	278,798	361,780	r479,939	528,203
Contributions to fire brigades	9,515	10,433	13,698	r16,990	21,148
Commission and agents' charges	32,122	33,603	39,555	r45,700	55,023
Expenses of management	59,169	63,477	71,048	r89,247	104,569
Total (a)	337,003	386,311	486,081	r631,876	708,943

(a) Excludes taxation, etc.

Motor vehicle insurance (compulsory third party)

The *Motor Car (Third Party Insurance) Act 1939* (now embodied in the *Motor Car Act 1958*) which came into force on 22 January 1941, made it compulsory for the owner of a motor vehicle to insure against any liability which may be incurred by him, or any person who drives such motor vehicle, in respect of the death of, or bodily injury to, any person caused by, or arising out of, the use of such motor vehicle.

**VICTORIA—MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE (COMPULSORY THIRD PARTY):
NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES INSURED, 1975-76**

Class of motor vehicle	Motor cars usually garaged—		Total
	Within a radius of 32 kilometres of the G.P.O., Melbourne	Outside a radius of 32 kilometres of the G.P.O., Melbourne	
Private and business	925,494	545,482	1,470,976
Goods carrying	92,974	152,714	245,688
Hire	3,593	2,241	5,834
Hire and drive yourself	1,770	408	2,178
Passenger transport	216	324	540
Miscellaneous	11,179	56,197	67,376
Motor cycle	22,766	26,998	49,764
Recreation vehicles	1,873	1,383	3,256
Total	1,059,865	785,747	1,845,612

State Insurance Office

The State Insurance Office was established under the *State Insurance Office Act 1975* to assume the functions of the State Accident Insurance Office and the State Motor Car Insurance Office and came into operation on 1 July 1975. The Office is managed and controlled by the Insurance Commissioner and the policies issued are guaranteed by the Victorian Government.

The now superseded State Accident Insurance Office was constituted under the *Workers Compensation Act 1914* for the purpose of enabling employers to obtain from the State policies of insurance indemnifying them against their liability under the Workers Compensation Act or at common law or otherwise.

The now superseded State Motor Car Insurance Office was established under the *Motor Car (Third Party Insurance) Act 1939* for the purpose of enabling owners of motor cars to obtain policies of third party insurance required under that Act, and policies generally in relation to insurance of motor cars. Business commenced on 24 January 1941.

In previous *Victorian Year Books* employers' liability and motor car business statistics were shown in two separate tables. This year, however, the entire transactions of the State Insurance Office from 1971-72 to 1975-76 are shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—STATE INSURANCE OFFICE: TOTAL BUSINESS
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Gross premium	36,971	45,926	67,283	106,292	183,172
Net earned premium	36,278	42,481	55,608	85,325	138,077
Investment income	3,516	4,346	5,483	9,749	18,102
Net claims	37,189	50,452	76,237	101,006	140,504
Expenses and commission	2,656	2,875	3,378	5,329	4,534
Underwriting profit (loss)	-3,568	-10,847	-24,008	-21,010	-6,961
Net profit (loss)	-51	-6,501	-18,526	-11,261	11,141
Underwriting reserves	90,864	112,447	159,825	229,478	257,552
Other reserves	-11,390	-18,392	-36,918	-48,179	-37,138

OTHER PRIVATE FINANCE

Public Trustee

The Public Trustee was constituted and incorporated by the *Public Trustee Act* 1939 (which came into operation in 1940) and became the successor in law of the Curator of the Estates of Deceased Persons, and of the Master-in-Equity with respect to the administration of mental patients' property.

He is empowered by the Public Trustee Acts, under the guarantee of the State of Victoria, to act as a trustee, executor, administrator, and attorney, and in certain other capacities, and is required to undertake the protection and management of the property of certified patients in mental hospitals, of voluntary patients who so authorise him, and of infirm persons. An infirm person is a person certified by the Public Trustee to be incapable of managing his affairs on account of age or infirmity. Certificates on the prescribed form (obtainable from the Public Trust Office) must be given by two medical practitioners acting independently of each other, before the Public Trustee may certify.

Any person may name the Public Trustee as his executor in his will, and may deposit such will with him for recording and safe custody. If the original will is not deposited with the Public Trustee, it is highly desirable that a copy of the will be sent to him with the name and address of the person holding the original will. A person may also obtain advice about his will at the Public Trust Office if he intends to appoint the Public Trustee executor.

The Public Trustee Acts enable the person appointed executor of a will to authorise the Public Trustee to act as executor in his place, and the next of kin of anyone dying intestate, or any other person entitled to a grant of administration, may also authorise the Public Trustee to act as administrator in his place. In cases where there is no one else entitled and ready to apply for a grant of administration, the Public Trustee is authorised to apply for a grant of administration himself.

Consequent on the passing of the *Public Trustee Act* 1948, the Public Trustee Fund at the Victorian Treasury was abolished and the proceeds of all estates, as from 1 October 1948, were invested in the Common Fund under the control of the Public Trustee.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC TRUSTEE : COMMON FUND
(£'000)

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Proceeds of realisations, rents, interest, etc.	18,675	22,629	25,621	31,120	37,484
Investments, distributions, claims, etc.	15,509	18,748	20,199	23,868	30,453
Cash variation	3,166	3,881	5,422	7,252	7,031
Balance at 1 July	30,293	33,459	37,340	42,762	50,014
Balance at 30 June	33,459	37,340	42,762	50,014	57,045

**VICTORIA—APPLICATIONS BY PUBLIC TRUSTEE
FOR PROBATE, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, ETC.,
AND NUMBER OF WILLS LODGED FOR CUSTODY**

Year	Number of applications	Number of wills
1972-73	1,056	3,543
1973-74	1,219	3,866
1974-75	1,398	4,922
1975-76	1,206	3,682
1976-77	1,338	3,278

Trustee companies

Through the *Trustee Companies Act 1958* seven companies are authorised to act as executors or administrators if named in the last will and testament and to apply for and obtain Probate or Letters of Administration.

Private individuals who may apply for Letters of Administration or who are named as executor by the testator may authorise a trustee company to apply for Letters of Administration or Probate as if such application had been made on the company's own application. In addition to acting as executor or administrator, the companies are also authorised to act as trustees, agents, and in a number of other fiduciary capacities.

Each company has lodged with the Victorian Treasury the sum of \$20,000 as security in place and stead of the Administration Bond required in the case of private individuals granted Letters of Administration. Further protection is afforded to the estates under administration of trustee companies by the imposition of a statutory reserve liability over the share capital of each company. The companies' charges are limited by the *Trustee Companies Act 1958* to a maximum commission charge of 4 per cent on capital and 5 per cent on income. The capital commission is a once only charge regardless of how long the estate remains under the administration of the trustee company.

**VICTORIA—TRUSTEE COMPANIES : VALUE OF ESTATES
ADMINISTERED AT 30 JUNE
(\$m)**

Particulars	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Stock and debentures	126.0	133.3	143.9	141.0	164.6
Advances on mortgages	71.5	78.6	90.2	108.3	116.0
Property and livestock	76.2	81.7	103.2	110.7	104.7
Shares	202.8	227.3	251.7	208.3	198.4
Fixed and other deposits	22.8	26.8	20.8	41.5	49.2
Cash at bank	12.5	13.8	19.9	14.9	46.7
Other	26.7	28.9	53.2	45.1	34.0
Total	538.5	590.4	682.9	669.8	713.6

The values shown in the preceding table are probate values or values of assets at the time of their being committed to the care of the trustee companies or current market value if available.

The Victorian trustee companies may also act as trustees for debenture and note issues of public companies and as trustees for unit holders in various unit trust schemes, but the value of these issues and trusts is not included in the above table.

Probate

Under the general words of section 17 of the *Supreme Court Act 1958*, the Court has power to do everything which is necessary or desirable in connection with the grant of probate or administration.

The *Administration and Probate Act 1958*, section 6, confers jurisdiction on the Court to grant probate of the will or letters of administration of the estate of a deceased person leaving property, whether real or personal, within the State of Victoria. Grants are made to the executor of a will, the next of kin of an intestate, or the creditor of an intestate. A person receiving such a grant becomes the legal personal representative of the deceased, and is thus empowered to deal with all his assets and generally administer the estate.

Provision is made in Part III of the *Administration and Probate Act 1958* for the sealing by the Supreme Court of probates or letters of administration which have been granted in Great Britain, Australia (other than Victoria), New

Zealand, or certain British possessions, when the deceased has left real or personal estate in Victoria. The object of this provision is simply to put the executor or administrator under it in the same position as if he were an original executor or administrator.

The *Administration and Probate Act* 1958 also gives the Court jurisdiction to grant probate or administration of the estate of a person who is presumed to have died, but, in such a case, it prohibits the distribution of the estate without the leave of the Court.

Estates for which probate, letters of administration, etc., were granted in 1976 had a total net value of \$551m or an average net value per estate of \$25,095. The Victorian Government has indicated its intention to phase out probate duty.

**VICTORIA—NUMBER AND NET VALUE
OF ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS**

Group	1976	
	Number	Net value
\$		\$'000
Under 200	507	51
200– 599	872	375
600– 999	734	528
1,000– 1,999	1,668	2,490
2,000– 3,999	2,599	7,597
4,000– 5,999	1,761	8,644
6,000– 7,999	1,406	9,749
8,000– 9,999	1,091	9,320
10,000– 19,999	3,528	51,498
20,000– 29,999	2,628	65,843
30,000– 49,999	2,446	93,298
50,000– 99,999	1,738	118,626
100,000–199,999	755	103,094
200,000 and over	234	80,144
Total persons	21,967	551,257

Transfer of land

In Victoria there are two distinct types of title to land which has been alienated by the Crown. One is commonly known as a “General Law” title; the other as a “Torrens” or “Transfer of Land Act” title.

Any certificate of title can be searched at the Titles Office for a small fee, and any person intending to deal with the registered proprietor of the land is not concerned to go behind any of the entries shown on that title. The certainty and accuracy of these particulars can be assumed.

Since 1953 there has existed in Victoria a method for the subdivision of land in strata and the issue of individual titles to flats (see pages 684–5 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1966). The *Strata Titles Act* 1967 introduced into Victoria a further method for the subdivision of land in strata. Existing methods can still be used, as registration of a plan under Part II of the *Strata Titles Act* is not compulsory. The Act (except as to Part IV) came into operation on 1 July 1967. Part IV of the Act operated as from 1 December 1967. Further information about the *Strata Titles Act* can be found on pages 695–6 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1968. During the year ending 30 June 1976, 1,665 plans were lodged for registration under the new Act.

Assurance fund, 1977

VICTORIA—TITLES OF LAND ISSUED

Year	Certificates of title	Crown grants	Crown leases	Total titles
1972	50,711	681	149	51,541
1973	50,196	648	130	50,974
1974	61,848	1,125	129	63,102
1975	56,349	658	132	57,139
1976	58,808	784	292	59,884

VICTORIA—DEALINGS LODGED AT THE TITLES OFFICE
UNDER THE TRANSFER OF LAND ACT

Year	Number of transfers	Mortgages (a)		Number of—				
		Number	Amount	Entries of executor, administrator, or survivor	Plans of sub-division	Caveats	Other dealings	Total dealings
			\$'000					
1971-72	127,675	71,639	862,829	16,400	4,397	22,654	95,250	338,015
1972-73	161,406	83,515	1,176,233	16,281	4,830	23,654	117,704	407,390
1973-74	180,418	85,057	1,598,686	17,130	5,800	27,711	129,895	446,011
1974-75	128,301	73,211	1,408,914	17,711	5,478	27,378	115,279	367,358
1975-76	155,435	75,008	1,613,032	16,885	6,017	28,476	138,569	420,390

(a) Excluding certain mortgages, principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

VICTORIA—DEALINGS UNDER THE PROPERTY LAW ACT

Year	Mortgages (a)		Reconveyances		Conveyances	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount (b)	Number	Amount
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
1971-72	979	15,454	1,512	4,088	2,847	38,357
1972-73	1,016	26,806	1,887	5,877	3,437	60,401
1973-74	1,261	44,755	2,218	7,182	4,219	82,953
1974-75	971	28,866	1,817	7,209	3,541	63,120
1975-76	1,407	35,268	1,929	7,274	3,703	71,499

(a) Excluding certain mortgages, principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

(b) Excluding repayments designated "principal and interest".

Mortgages of real estate

Details of mortgages lodged for registration under the Transfer of Land Act and the Property Law Act (mentioned in the two preceding tables) are shown in the following table.

Certain mortgages (principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts) have not been included in the figures as only the number of such mortgages, and not the amounts involved, are available. Particulars of mortgages not lodged for registration are not available.

VICTORIA—MORTGAGES (a) OF REAL ESTATE LODGED FOR REGISTRATION

Type of mortgagee	1973-74		1974-75		1975-76	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
Banks	31,436	407,937	33,512	551,476	34,525	626,347
Building societies	10,448	162,553	6,244	108,230	11,296	239,986
Co-operative housing societies	3,251	36,652	4,216	58,915	3,278	55,473
Friendly societies	223	2,931	273	3,827	99	1,650
Insurance companies	2,391	67,324	1,941	64,270	1,149	47,735
Government institutions	4,748	99,950	4,345	98,635	3,639	74,630
Trustee institutions	535	32,628	330	14,472	368	22,830
Finance companies	12,486	365,523	5,113	119,743	6,365	181,765
Private individuals	15,475	291,904	13,713	248,204	12,861	264,749
Other mortgagees	5,325	176,040	4,495	170,008	2,835	133,134
Total	86,318	1,643,441	74,182	1,437,780	76,415	1,648,300

(a) Excluding certain mortgages, principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

Stock mortgages and liens on wool and crops

The number and amount of stock mortgages, liens on wool, and liens on crops registered at the Office of the Registrar-General during the years 1972 to 1976 are shown in the following table. Releases of liens are not required to be registered as, after the expiration of twelve months, the registration of all liens is automatically cancelled. Very few mortgagors of stock secure themselves by a registered release.

**VICTORIA—STOCK MORTGAGES AND LIENS
ON WOOL AND CROPS**

Security	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Stock mortgages—					
Number	715	579	586	587	344
Amount (\$'000)	2,427	2,134	1,871	906	1,215
Liens on wool—					
Number	63	12	9	12	11
Amount (\$'000)	266	58	65	231	75
Liens on crops—					
Number	160	166	183	105	120
Amount (\$'000)	565	744	858	763	602
Total—					
Number	938	757	778	704	475
Amount (\$'000)	3,258	2,937	2,794	1,900	1,892

Bills of sale

The following are the numbers and amounts of bills of sale which were filed at the Office of the Registrar-General during the years 1972 to 1976:

VICTORIA—BILLS OF SALE

Security	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Bills of sale—					
Number	24,427	24,821	20,515	22,139	29,127
Amount (\$'000)	42,267	56,719	53,743	65,896	95,211

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 5611.0 Permanent building societies (monthly)
 5614.0 Finance companies, Australia (monthly)
 5617.0 Financial corporations statistics (monthly)
 5618.0 Credit unions: assets, liabilities, income and expenditure
 5619.0 Insurance and other private finance
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 5621.0 Life insurance (monthly)
 5631.0 Instalment credit for retail sales (monthly)

PRICES

INTRODUCTION

As part of the interactive process between suppliers and consumers of goods and services, decisions about whether to enter into business transactions can be identified at the production stage, or at the point of wholesaling or retailing. Insofar as price is a factor influencing these decisions the "price mechanism" is said to operate.

For the purposes of economic planning and decision making, whether by individuals, government and its agencies, or private enterprise, prices and price movements are a constant subject of study and measurement. Included in a range of available techniques of measurement is the method of calculating indexes. This chapter outlines particular applications of the index method, namely, movements in retail and wholesale prices, with special reference to those indexes currently produced by the Australian Statistician.

RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

General background

It must be emphasised that retail price indexes are designed to measure the extent of changes in price levels only. While they may be used to indicate the effect of price change on the cost of living, they do not in fact measure the absolute cost of living nor the extent of changes in the cost of living. They measure, as nearly as may be, the proportionate change in the aggregate cost of specified quantities and qualities of the items included in the index.

Retail price indexes are sometimes used as a measure of change in the "purchasing power of money". Strictly speaking, such a measure relates only to purchasing power over the list of items in the index combined in their specified proportions. The validity of its use in any broader sense or in dealing with a particular problem is a question for judgment by prospective users on the facts of the case and in the light of the definition of the index.

Retail price indexes may also be used by industrial tribunals and other authorities for the adjustment of wages and salaries. The Australian Statistician has an important function in stating explicitly what such indexes measure and how they are constructed, in order that authorities using them may be fully informed as to their suitability for particular purposes.

Retail price index numbers for Australian cities are compiled by the Australian Statistician. The retail price index at present prepared by the Australian Statistician is known as the Consumer Price Index.

Past retail price indexes

Information concerning past retail price indexes can be found on pages 631-2 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1977.

Consumer Price Index*Introduction*

This retail price index was first compiled in 1960, retrospective to September quarter 1948. It replaced both the 'C' Series Retail Price Index and the Interim Retail Price Index in the official statistical publications of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

The incidence of change in the pattern of household expenditure has been such as to make it necessary to construct not one but a series of new indexes introducing additional items and changes in weighting patterns at short intervals. The Consumer Price Index, therefore, consists of a sequence of nine short-term retail price indexes, chain-linked at June quarter 1952, June quarter 1956, March quarter 1960, December quarter 1963, December quarter 1968, December quarter 1973, September quarter 1974, and September quarter 1976 into one series with reference base year 1966-67 = 100.0.

Composition and weighting pattern

The Consumer Price Index covers a wide range of commodities and services and with the ninth series has been arranged in the following eight major groups: food, clothing, housing, household equipment and operation, transportation, tobacco and alcohol, health and personal care, recreation. The structure of the ninth series was derived from the Household Expenditure Survey 1974-75, having in mind the past general description of the Consumer Price Index as a measure of variations in prices of goods and services affecting a high proportion of expenditure of wage earner households in the aggregate.

Special tabulation of data from the Household Expenditure Survey 1974-75 for a target group of households substantially supplied the basic weighting pattern for each of the seven cities for which index numbers are compiled. The target group related to metropolitan wage and salary earner households (households which derived at least 75 per cent of total income from wages and salaries) with a total income of more than the minimum adult wage (in the respective capital cities) but excluding the top 10 per cent of such households. The households included had average weekly total household incomes which ranged from approximately \$60 to \$370 in 1974-75.

Groups and sub-groups at September quarter 1976 are shown in the following table. The Consumer Price Index is essentially a combination of selected items under various headings, and the percentage contribution to the index aggregate for groups and sub-groups, and for the items themselves, should not be regarded as dissecting actual household expenditure into its various components. The percentage contributions shown are in proportion to expenditure in 1974-75, valued at relevant prices at September quarter 1976. They indicate the relative influence given to the various components in measuring the degree of price change from the beginning of the current linked series.

AUSTRALIA—CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: COMPOSITION AND
WEIGHTING PATTERN AT SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1976:
SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED

Group, sub-group	Percentage contribution to total index aggregate		Group, sub-group	Percentage contribution to total index aggregate	
	Sub-group, etc.	Group		Sub-group, etc.	Group
FOOD		21.0	HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND OPERATION		14.8
Dairy produce	2.1		Fuel and light	2.2	
Cereal products	2.4		Furniture and floorcoverings	3.2	
Meat and seafoods—			Appliances	1.9	
Beef and veal	2.0		Drapery	1.1	
Lamb and mutton	0.9		Household utensils and tools	1.5	
Pork	0.3		Household supplies and services	3.3	
Poultry	0.5		Postal and telephone services	1.5	
Other meat	0.8				
Fish	0.4				
Fruit and vegetables—			TRANSPORTATION		18.5
Fresh fruit and vegetables	2.0		Private transport—		
Processed fruit and vegetables	0.9		Motor vehicle purchase	5.5	
Soft drinks, ice-cream, and confectionery	2.1		Motor vehicle operation	10.8	
Meals out, take-away food	4.4		Public transport fares	2.1	
Other food	2.2				
CLOTHING		10.1	HEALTH AND PERSONAL CARE		4.0
Men's and boys'	2.9		Health services	1.5	
Women's and girls'	4.5		Personal care products	1.8	
Piecegoods and other clothing	0.5		Personal care services	0.7	
Footwear	1.7				
Clothing and footwear services	0.5		RECREATION		7.9
HOUSING		13.5	Books, newspapers, magazines	1.4	
Rent—			Other recreation goods	3.2	
Privately-owned dwellings	4.8		Holiday accommodation	0.9	
Government-owned dwellings	0.5		Other recreation services	2.3	
Home ownership—					
Local government rates and charges	1.8		TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL		10.2
House price, repairs, and maintenance	6.5		Alcoholic beverages	7.0	
			Cigarettes and tobacco	3.2	
			ALL GROUPS	100.0	100.0

As explained earlier, substantial changes in the pattern of expenditure of wage-earner households make it necessary to construct indexes with additional items and changes in the weighting patterns at intervals. These indexes are "linked" to form a "chain" of fixed weight aggregative indexes. Under this method, average percentage price movements are assessed on one pattern up to the time of the link and on another pattern thereafter.

Linking ensures that the series reflects only price variations and not differences in the cost of old and new combinations and lists of items. The introduction of new items and weights by linking does not of itself affect the level of the Consumer Price Index.

The principal changes in composition and weighting which have been effected at link dates are:

- (1) June quarter 1952—introduction of private motoring; changed proportions in modes of house occupancy; changed weights for fuel and light and fares.
- (2) June quarter 1956—changed proportions in modes of house occupancy; changed weights for fuel and light, fares, and private motoring.
- (3) March quarter 1960—introduction of television.
- (4) December quarter 1963—introduction of furniture; changed proportions in modes of house occupancy; changed weights for fuel and light, fares, and motoring.
- (5) December quarter 1968—changed proportions in modes of house occupancy; introduction of poultry, rented privately owned flats, heating oil, briquettes, and health services (by dentists, doctors, hospitals, and health insurance funds).
- (6) December quarter 1973—changed weights for all items; items fried chicken, meat pies, hamburgers, and sandwiches added to the Food Group forming a new sub-group, snacks, take away food; a new sub-group, recreational

goods and services added to the Miscellaneous Group, this sub-group also includes radio and television operation and cinema admission, as well as new items: camera, film, film processing, and phonograph records; weights for the motoring section took account of data from the 1971 Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage; local weights for individual cities were used for hairdressing, dry cleaning, cinema admission, and health services.

(7) September quarter 1974—radio and television licences deleted following abolition of radio and television licences with effect from 18 September 1974.

(8) September quarter 1976—a new group and sub-group structure, more consistent with international convention, was adopted. The main changes were the subdivision of the former Miscellaneous Group into four groups: Transportation, Health and Personal Care, Recreation, Tobacco and Alcohol; transfer of dry cleaning and shoe repairs to the Clothing Group; transfer of postal and telephone services to the Household Equipment and Operation Group; and transfer of drapery sub-group from the former Clothing and Drapery Group to the Household Equipment and Operation Group. The new series added the following to the directly represented areas of expenditure:

Food Group—meals out, fresh and frozen fish, cakes, oils and fats, fresh fruit and fresh vegetables; Household Equipment and Operation Group—fertiliser, seeds, etc., insurance of dwelling and contents, travel goods, repairs to household goods; Transportation Group—motor vehicle comprehensive and third party property insurance, taxi and air fares, motor cycle purchase price; and Recreation Group—books, sound equipment, sports equipment, caravans, bicycles, toys, games, holiday accommodation, television hire, spectator admission, charges for sports services.

The sets of weights used for the different periods covered by the Consumer Price Index have been derived from the analysis of statistics of production and consumption, censuses of population and retail establishments, the Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage, the continuing Survey of Retail Establishments, from information supplied by manufacturing, commercial, and other relevant sources, from special surveys, and from the Household Expenditure Survey 1974-75.

All groups index numbers, and group index numbers for each of the eight major groups are compiled and published regularly for the six State capital cities separately and combined, and for Canberra. The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city individually. They enable comparisons to be made between cities about differences in the degree of price movement, but not about differences in price level. Similarly, the separate group indexes measure price movement of each group individually. They enable comparisons to be made about differences in the degree of price change in the different groups, but do not show the comparative cost of the different groups.

AUSTRALIA—CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: ALL GROUPS: SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES AND CANBERRA

(Base of index for each city and for six State capital cities combined:
year 1966-67 = 100.0) (a)

Year	Six capitals (b)	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Canberra
1967-68	103.3	103.2	103.7	103.3	102.9	102.9	104.6	102.6
1968-69	106.0	106.2	106.2	105.5	105.3	105.5	106.1	104.4
1969-70	109.4	110.6	108.7	108.4	108.2	109.4	108.5	107.4
1970-71	114.6	116.8	113.1	114.2	112.5	114.1	112.6	113.0
1971-72	122.4	126.3	119.7	121.6	119.2	120.7	119.9	119.4
1972-73	129.8	133.9	127.2	128.6	126.5	127.3	126.7	126.3
1973-74	146.6	151.3	144.0	146.1	143.9	140.6	142.6	142.8
1974-75	171.1	176.1	167.9	168.7	169.7	166.1	166.7	164.9
1975-76	193.3	199.0	189.5	190.9	190.5	189.6	190.0	187.3
1976-77	220.0	223.4	216.6	218.0	220.1	219.4	217.7	212.9

(a) Figures after the decimal point have limited significance. They are inserted to avoid the distortions that would occur in rounding.

(b) Weighted average of six State capital cities.

MELBOURNE—CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(Base of each index: year 1966-67 = 100.0 except Health and Personal Care: December quarter 1968 = 100.0 Recreation: September quarter 1976 = 100.0)

Year	Food	Clothing	Housing	Household equip- ment and operation	Transport- ation	Tobacco and alcohol	Health and personal care	Recrea- tion	All groups
1967-68	106.0	102.1	103.8	102.0	101.5	102.6			103.7
1968-69	107.3	104.2	107.9	103.9	107.2	106.1			106.2
1969-70	109.1	107.4	112.2	104.4	110.7	108.6	102.5		108.7
1970-71	112.7	111.5	117.8	106.7	115.0	117.6	105.1		113.1
1971-72	116.8	117.9	124.9	110.9	122.6	127.2	119.2		119.7
1972-73	125.9	125.4	133.1	114.1	128.6	134.9	126.6		127.2
1973-74	148.8	142.3	148.3	124.8	139.0	146.9	151.0		144.0
1974-75	161.7	172.0	180.6	147.2	164.4	173.7	188.1		167.9
1975-76	177.8	200.4	214.0	169.5	194.1	214.0	149.3		189.5
1976-77	198.9	232.4	242.6	188.0	216.8	229.3	(a)266.1	103.7	216.6

(a) Note effects of arrangements concerning Medibank on net prices payable by households for medical and hospital services.

From September quarter 1976 the new group, Household Equipment and Operation, and the new Transportation and Tobacco and Alcohol groups were recalculated on the base year 1966-67 = 100. The new group, Health and Personal Care, was recalculated to the base December quarter 1968 = 100. The other group, Recreation, has a base September quarter 1976 = 100.

Long-term price movements

The index numbers shown in the following table give only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels. They are derived by linking a number of indexes that differ markedly in scope.

The successive indexes used are: from 1901 to 1914, the 'A' Series Retail Price Index; from 1914 to 1946-47, the 'C' Series Retail Price Index; from 1946-47 to 1948-49, a composite of the Consumer Price Index Housing Group (partly estimated) and the 'C' Series Retail Price Index, excluding rent; and from 1948-49 onwards, the Consumer Price Index.

AUSTRALIA—RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, 1901 TO 1976 :
SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED

(Base: year 1911 = 100)

Year	Index number	Year	Index number	Year	Index number	Year	Index number
1901	88	1921 (a)	168	1941	167	1961	471
1906	90	1926	168	1946	190	1966	517
1911	100	1931	145	1951	313	1971	621
1916 (a)	132	1936	141	1956	419	1976	1083

(a) November.

The prices of food and groceries in March 1977 shown in the following table are averages of prices for specified grades, qualities, brands, etc., charged by a number of selected retailers in Melbourne. The specified grades, etc., and the retailers have been selected as representative to measure price change over time. Prices of potatoes and onions are collected weekly and averaged to arrive at monthly prices, while prices of the other items are collected as at the mid-point of each month. The prices are approximate indicators of price levels and changes therein. They do not purport to be the actual averages of all retail sales of these items.

Past average retail prices in Melbourne of selected commodities in selected years can be found on page 637 of the *Victorian Year Book 1977*.

**MELBOURNE—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED
COMMODITIES, MARCH 1977**

Item	Unit	Price	Item	Unit	Price
		cents			cents
Bread, ordinary white, delivered	900 g	46.0	Salmon, imported pink	220 g can	98.9
Flour, self-raising	1 kg pkt	44.1	Tomato sauce	300 ml bot.	35.6
Breakfast cereal, corn based	500 g pkt	63.1	Spaghetti (in tomato sauce)	440 g can	33.0
Biscuits, dry	225 g pkt	38.0	Prepared baby food	125 g can	16.7
Tea	250 g pkt	64.6	Beef, rib (without bone)	lb	77.5
Sugar	2 kg pkt	56.3	Beef, steak, rump	lb	141.3
Peaches	822 g can	56.3	Beef, steak, chuck	lb	58.5
Potatoes	lb	9.1	Beef, silverside, corned	lb	78.7
Onions	lb	20.1	Sausages	lb	51.9
Butter	500 g	86.6	Pork, leg	lb	126.0
Margarine, table poly-unsaturated	500 g pkt	79.1	Pork, chops	lb	129.4
Eggs	doz 55 g	107.6	Lamb, leg	lb	86.3
Milk, fresh, bottled, delivered	2x600 ml	43.0	Lamb, chops, loin	lb	99.3
Bacon, rashers, pre-pack	250 g	117.3	Lamb, chops, forequarter	lb	71.1

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES

General background

Earlier indexes of wholesale prices compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics were the Melbourne Wholesale Price Index and the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index.

New series of wholesale price index numbers are being developed. In the following section particulars are given of indexes recently developed relating to building and materials used in, and articles produced by, manufacturing industry.

Specific indexes

Melbourne Wholesale Price Index

Past wholesale prices information can be found on page 638 of the *Victorian Year Book 1977*.

Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index

Past wholesale prices information can be found on page 638 of the *Victorian Year Book 1977*.

Price Indexes of Materials used in Building

Prices for use in these indexes are collected at the mid-point of the month to which the index refers, or as near to it as practicable. They relate to specified standards of each commodity and are obtained in all State capital cities from representative suppliers of materials used in building.

Price Index of Materials used in Building Other than House Building

This Index measures changes in the wholesale prices of selected materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses and low-rise flats (in general those up to three storeys). Since the weights are based on an average materials usage over a range of types of building within the defined area, the Index is not necessarily applicable to any specific building or type of building included in that area.

**MELBOURNE—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS
USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING**
(Base of each index: year 1966-67 = 100.0)

Group	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc.	124.9	129.6	135.6	162.6	191.8	216.2
Cement products	122.6	133.4	145.0	176.7	215.3	237.3
Bricks, stone, etc.	123.0	130.8	146.0	169.3	189.8	205.4
Timber, board, and joinery	118.7	127.7	156.7	189.9	212.0	238.1
Steel and iron products	128.4	136.4	155.5	197.8	239.6	272.3
Aluminium products	125.0	134.5	149.6	174.2	194.1	217.1
Other metal products	118.6	123.1	153.2	152.7	164.3	183.5
Plumbing fixtures	136.4	149.8	167.7	210.2	249.9	267.5
Miscellaneous materials	115.5	123.6	133.6	164.8	187.6	203.0
Electrical installation materials	114.7	120.5	138.3	157.4	177.4	199.6
Mechanical services components	128.0	132.8	144.3	181.4	201.6	225.6
All groups	123.9	131.2	148.0	180.6	209.4	234.8

Price Index of Materials used in House Building

This Index measures changes in the prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses. Its composition is in accordance with the usage of materials in actual houses which were selected as representative for the purpose. The Index does not purport to represent buildings of any kind other than houses. The house building construction types included are those which have brick, brick veneer, timber, or asbestos cement sheeting as the principal material for the outer walls.

**MELBOURNE—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS
USED IN HOUSE BUILDING**
(Base of each index: year 1966-67 = 100.0)

Group	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Concrete mix, cement, and sand	122.0	127.2	132.8	159.7	189.4	213.1
Cement products	138.2	141.5	160.6	205.2	241.1	279.1
Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	123.5	132.0	148.7	172.4	192.3	209.4
Timber, board, and joinery	114.5	125.3	158.7	190.5	207.3	233.5
Steel products	126.4	135.3	154.5	196.5	231.9	269.4
Other metal products	119.4	124.8	147.1	168.5	185.4	206.2
Plumbing fixtures, etc.	120.5	131.2	146.4	177.4	204.6	218.7
Electrical installation materials	119.6	125.3	145.3	165.9	181.0	200.3
Installed appliances	104.3	106.8	115.1	145.3	166.8	181.9
Plaster and plaster products	119.2	120.4	124.2	151.4	168.1	175.8
Miscellaneous materials	116.5	124.7	135.8	161.6	186.7	208.2
All groups	118.9	126.5	147.8	178.4	200.1	223.6

Price Indexes of Metallic Materials

Each of the two indexes in this monthly series is compiled on the reference base year 1968-69 = 100.0. Separate indexes have not been calculated for each State capital city.

In the main, prices are collected at the mid-point of each month. Prices collected are, as far as possible, those normally charged to representative manufacturers for goods delivered into their stores.

Price Index of Metallic Materials used in Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products

This Index comprises important metallic materials selected and combined in accordance with a weighting pattern reflecting value of usage as reported at the 1968-69 Census of Manufacturing Establishments for establishments classified to the Fabricated Metal Products Sub-division of Manufacturing Industry

(Australian Standard Industrial Classification, Sub-division 31). Index numbers are compiled on an Australia-wide basis for four groupings and an All Groups combination as shown in the following table :

AUSTRALIA—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF METALLIC MATERIALS
USED IN MANUFACTURE OF FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS

(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Group	Value weight	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
	per cent						
Iron and steel	83.2	116.2	122.6	131.7	161.1	200.2	227.8
Aluminium	8.9	106.8	109.2	118.2	141.9	158.0	176.9
Copper and brass	5.7	106.2	106.6	138.1	131.1	137.5	158.1
Other metallic materials	2.2	83.6	98.7	151.3	192.4	207.8	231.2
All groups	100.0	114.1	120.0	131.3	158.4	193.1	219.4

Price Index of Materials used in Manufacturing Industry

This Index is based on materials used by establishments classified to Division C, Manufacturing, of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). The index is on a net basis, i.e., it relates in concept only to those materials which are used by establishments within the Manufacturing Division in Australia and which have been produced by establishments outside that Division. Such outside establishments are either Australian establishments classified to other divisions of Australian industry (e.g., mining or agriculture) or are overseas establishments (including overseas manufacturing establishments).

Materials purchased by establishments classified to the Australian Manufacturing Division from other establishments in that Division are outside the scope of the Index and are excluded, but similar materials when purchased from overseas are included. A material which undergoes transformation at a number of stages during manufacturing will be, at each stage, an input to particular manufacturing industries. However, in keeping with the scope and net basis of this Index, the material is priced only at the stage it first enters manufacturing. The pricing and weights for the Index reflect usage of materials at the point of entry to the Manufacturing Division.

The items included in the Index were selected on the basis of values of materials used in 1971-72 by establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division of ASIC. The selected items were allocated weights in accordance with estimated manufacturing usage in the year 1971-72.

The following table shows index numbers for index groups based on ASIC, using industry of origin and distinguishing home produced and imported materials :

AUSTRALIA—PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRY : GROUP INDEX NUMBERS BASED ON INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN

(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Group	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Home produced materials—						
Agriculture	103.5	125.2	147.9	132.2	132.3	152.5
Forestry and fishing	120.9	130.9	157.3	187.8	213.7	245.2
Mining	97.1	100.4	119.0	129.0	163.3	189.1
Electricity	101.7	103.7	109.9	124.6	137.9	148.8
Total home produced materials	102.0	117.2	137.6	131.6	142.0	163.1
Imported materials—						
Agriculture	95.5	105.2	130.6	149.3	166.5	258.6
Mining	112.0	109.1	196.3	357.8	423.6	479.5
Manufacturing	103.3	104.4	113.1	149.5	162.6	182.1
Total imported materials	104.1	105.1	127.1	181.5	202.9	233.2
All groups	102.5	113.9	134.7	145.1	158.6	182.2

It should be noted that "industry of origin" in some instances may not be identical with the industry from which manufacturers directly purchase their materials. For example, some manufacturers purchase natural gas from establishments classified to ASIC Division B (Mining), while other manufacturers purchase this item from establishments classified to ASIC Division D (Electricity, Gas, and Water). However, for the purposes of this Index, the index item "Gas", which covers both natural gas and town gas, is included in the category "Home produced—Mining".

Index numbers in the following table are in groups based on the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC). This is a commodity-based classification.

**AUSTRALIA—PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRY : GROUP INDEX NUMBERS BASED ON STANDARD
INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION**
(Base of each index: year 1968–69 = 100.0)

Group	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75	1975–76	1976–77
Home produced and imported materials—						
Food, live animals, and tobacco	104.7	122.8	145.9	132.4	132.5	154.9
Raw materials (excluding fuels)	100.8	115.9	140.7	149.3	163.0	191.5
Electricity, gas, and fuels	99.1	99.1	126.2	179.5	229.0	254.8
Imported manufacturing materials—						
Chemicals	95.6	91.4	96.3	141.9	149.4	160.3
Metal manufactures, machinery, transport, equipment, and parts	114.9	119.3	118.6	148.7	179.6	211.6
Other manufactured goods	97.5	97.4	106.1	137.4	148.4	164.5
All groups	102.5	113.9	134.7	145.1	158.6	182.2

The measurement of price change in this field is particularly subject to index number problems arising from the combination of disparate price movements with marked changes in the relative importance of some items. The effect of these on the continuing representativeness of the measures will be most marked for some of the groupings into which the All Groups index is disaggregated. This has been particularly so in the case of the commodity group "Electricity, gas, and fuels" where marked changes in the usage of items have occurred together with extremely disparate price movements, such as the significant decreases in the price of gas associated with the increasing usage of natural gas and the large increases in prices of imported crude petroleum since late 1973.

In concept, pricing for the new index is at the point at which the materials physically enter the manufacturing sector. Therefore, as far as possible, prices are on a "delivered into store" basis.

Transfers which do not take place on the open market present problems in the measurement of price change. An example is where a vertically-integrated enterprise extracts a mineral (mining activity) and also processes it (manufacturing activity). Since the material is transferred from one part of the enterprise to another there is usually no transaction price. In such instances various methods of imputing movements in market prices have been adopted. Depending on circumstances and the availability of data, these methods include using movements in opportunity cost (based, for example, on the price of the material in an established market) or movements in cost based on expenses actually incurred in obtaining the material. Imputations of this kind enter partly into price series for items such as iron ore, bauxite, nickel, and coal.

In the case of seasonally produced items such as fruit and vegetables, where deliveries do not occur over the whole year, the previous season's prices are in general repeated for the months outside the selling season until the subsequent season's prices become operative.

Prices collected are mainly monthly average prices rather than prices relating to the mid-point of the month. This is because there is a high frequency of price change for many of the materials included in the Index, and prices at one point of time within a month are not always representative of the average prices for a whole month.

Price series for electricity and gas are based on the average realised cost per unit of actual monthly sales to "industrial" users by selected major suppliers and are, therefore, subject to fluctuations because of changing usage patterns.

Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry

The composition of these indexes is based on articles produced by establishments classified to Division C, Manufacturing, of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). The indexes are on a net sector basis; that is, they relate in concept only to those articles which are produced in defined "sectors" of Australian manufacturing industry for sale or transfer to other sectors or for export or for use as capital equipment. Articles which are sold or transferred to other establishments within the sector for further processing (as materials, components, fuels, etc.) are excluded. Capital equipment produced is within the scope of the index even if sold or transferred to other manufacturing establishments in the sector.

A net index is provided for the Manufacturing Division of ASIC and also net indexes for selected sub-divisions.

The Manufacturing Division Index represents price movements of goods which are produced by establishments in Division C, Manufacturing, for sale or transfer to establishments outside the Manufacturing Division or for use as capital equipment. Articles sold or transferred by establishments in the Manufacturing Division to other establishments in that division for further processing are outside the scope of this index. In other words, the pricing and weights for the Manufacturing Division Index reflect sales and transfers of articles at the point of exit from the Manufacturing Division.

For the selected sub-divisions within the Manufacturing Division only a minor proportion of sales and transfers is to other Manufacturing sub-divisions, so that the relevant components of the Division Index are representative for the purpose of compiling net indexes for these sub-divisions, i.e., these indexes reflect movements in prices of articles produced primarily by the respective sub-divisions for sale or transfer outside the Manufacturing Division or to other sub-divisions within Manufacturing. In each of the remaining sub-divisions there is a significant proportion of sales to other sub-divisions. To compile net indexes for these sub-divisions it is necessary to establish weights appropriate to each sub-division and to price some additional items. As this work is completed the scope of publication will be expanded progressively to include indexes on a net basis for all 12 sub-divisions of Manufacturing. Articles produced in these remaining sub-divisions and sold outside Manufacturing Division are, of course, already included in the index for the Manufacturing Division.

The indexes are fixed weights indexes and are calculated by the method known as the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives.

The items included in these indexes were selected on the basis of values of articles produced in 1971-72, by establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division of ASIC. The selection was made from data reported in the 1971-72 Census of Manufacturing Establishments.

The selected items were allocated weights in accordance with estimated net sector production in the year 1971-72 valued at the relevant prices applying in the reference base year, 1968-69. Many of the selected items carry not only the weight of directly priced articles but also the weight of unpriced articles whose prices are considered to move similarly to those of directly priced articles.

Items have been combined into the published industry groupings using the ASIC. In the case of Sub-division 21-22, "Food, beverages and tobacco", an index series is also published for the special groupings "Food, beverages and tobacco, excluding meat and abattoir by-product, and raw sugar", in order to isolate some of the more uneven price movements which frequently occur in this Sub-division. The articles included in the index have been combined according to the ASIC groups to which they are primary (i.e., the group in which each article is typically produced).

Most of the prices used in these indexes relate to the mid-point of the month. Prices are manufacturers' selling prices exclusive of excise and sales tax, and reflect the effects of subsidies and bounties paid to manufacturers.

The prices reflect industry selling practices. For example, if costs such as handling and distribution are included in the manufacturer's selling price this is the price used in the index. Where handling and distribution charges are paid separately by the purchaser the prices used exclude such charges.

Prices in general relate to a standard representative set of transactions (in terms of quantity discounts, delivery arrangements, destination, etc.) in order to avoid variations in price that are attributable solely to a changing mix of transactions over time.

Transactions which involve unique or complex products present special problems in the measurement of price change. Examples are fabricated structural steel, and metal working machinery. A technique, known as model pricing, is used to measure price change in cases where the same (i.e., constant quality) items are not produced and sold repetitively over time. A particular product of some recent period which is typical of a firm's output is specified in detail, and becomes the "model". A price is reported for this model at each index point of time. Although the model product may not be regularly sold in the market place, it does provide a consistent measure of price change in a field where the items actually sold vary over time in terms of design and quality.

Price series used in these indexes relate to goods of fixed specifications in order to measure price changes for representative products of constant quality.

When a significant change in specifications occurs, the prices of the new article must be suitably adjusted to make them comparable with prices for the old standard before they are used in the index.

In those cases where both the old and the new articles have been selling in reasonable quantities, side by side in the same market, over a reasonable period of time, the common practice is to neutralise the price difference by the simple device of "splicing" the price series for the new article to the price series for the old. The level of the price series is not affected at the point of splicing. A continuous price series is built up using the old article for measuring price changes up to the time of the splice and the new article thereafter.

In some cases, simple splicing of the prices of the new article to the existing price series is not a satisfactory way of neutralising changes in quality. This situation occurs, e.g., when the price of a new model of an article reflects not only the extent of modifications but also a degree of price change, upwards or downwards, for reasons quite distinct from these modifications. In these circumstances a simple splicing of the old and new prices would eliminate the elements of pure price change as well as the elements of change in quality. It is necessary in such cases to assess the degree of pure price change involved and reflect this in the price series before splicing.

Such assessments must of necessity be a matter of judgment, but they are made only after careful consideration of as much relevant information as can be obtained, including details of physical change (e.g., volume, size, material content), price changes for similar items, and detailed cost and price data concerning components or features of manufactured goods.

Discounts also pose special problems. For the purpose of these indexes the aim is to determine actual transaction prices. It has therefore been necessary to obtain information about both "special" and normal "trade" discounts. Where special discounts are identified, their effects are reflected in the indexes. However, because of the forms which special discounts may take and the ways in which they may be applied, it is not always feasible to measure them even on an approximate basis. Significant changes in special discounts, to the extent that they are determined, will be incorporated in the indexes. This may sometimes be on a partly estimated basis.

The following table presents index numbers for the Manufacturing Division of ASIC and for selected net sub-divisions:

AUSTRALIA—PRICE INDEX OF ARTICLES PRODUCED BY
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY: INDEXES FOR MANUFACTURING
DIVISION AND SELECTED NET SUB-DIVISIONS OF MANUFACTURING

(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Manufacturing Division and sub-division	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Manufacturing Division	113.9	120.7	134.6	158.1	177.8	196.9
Selected net Sub-divisions (a)						
Food, beverages, and tobacco (21-22)	117.3	127.7	142.8	153.0	163.5	180.0
Clothing and footwear (24)	112.8	119.9	136.7	161.3	185.2	208.1
Wood, wood products, and furniture (25)	118.4	125.1	148.8	190.0	219.9	246.8
Paper, paper products, and printing (26)	117.5	122.9	134.6	168.5	196.3	212.8
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products (27)	104.1	106.0	111.6	142.4	168.2	182.4
Glass, clay, and other non-metallic mineral products (28)	114.7	119.6	129.6	158.3	183.2	202.5
Basic metal products (29)	109.3	113.2	129.4	151.9	174.0	200.6
Fabricated metal products (31)	116.5	125.1	142.3	183.2	217.1	244.9
Transport equipment (32)	111.3	116.0	124.9	151.2	175.8	195.0
Other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances (33)	114.0	119.8	132.4	158.9	179.2	199.4

(a) ASIC sub-division codes are shown in brackets.

NOTE. A full description of the Manufacturing Division and selected sub-divisions is available in *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition)*, 1969.

*Price Indexes of Copper Materials used in
Manufacture of Electrical Equipment*

The construction of these special purpose wholesale price indexes is based on information supplied by the Electricity Supply Association of Australia and the Australian Electrical Manufacturers' Association, whose members use measures of this type for the price adjustment of contracts.

Four copper materials—busbar, paper covered strip, polyvinyl chloride, cable, and enamelled winding wire—have been combined into five separate indexes in accordance with weighting patterns reflecting value of usage in each of five selected activities of the Electrical Machinery Equipment and Supplies Class of Manufacturing Industry (Australian Standard Industrial Classification, Class 3326). The indexes, each of which has separate weighting patterns for the four copper materials, have been compiled on an Australia-wide basis for the five selected manufacturing activities and are shown in the following table:

AUSTRALIA—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES OF COPPER MATERIALS
USED IN MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT :
INDEX NUMBERS FOR SELECTED ACTIVITIES
(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Copper materials used in manufacture of—	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Electric motors and motor control equipment	104.8	110.4	136.0	133.1	139.7	156.7
High voltage and low voltage switch gear	104.9	111.2	148.0	137.1	145.3	167.3
Distribution transformers	101.3	105.7	130.1	122.4	128.1	145.6
Power transformers	95.2	98.3	128.0	116.3	122.4	144.3
General transformers	104.0	109.4	137.0	128.9	135.3	153.4

Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials

The items in this Index have been selected as representative of materials used in electrical installation in structures such as hospitals, schools, factories, and multi-storeyed commercial buildings and flats.

In general, the weights for the Index were derived from information relating to the values of materials used in selected representative projects in Sydney and Melbourne during the three years 1960-61 to 1962-63. The projects selected for this purpose had a minimum electrical materials and labour content of \$10,000.

The items are priced at the middle of the month for which index numbers are published. The basis of pricing is the price to electrical contractors, delivered on site or into store, in the metropolitan areas of Sydney and Melbourne. The price series used relate to specific standards for each item and in some cases are combinations of prices for different makes, types, etc.

AUSTRALIA—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF ELECTRICAL
INSTALLATION MATERIALS

(Base of each index: year 1959-60 = 100.0)

Group	Value weight	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
	per cent						
Conductors	40	126.7	133.5	165.1	168.2	178.1	197.5
Conduit and accessories	25	120.9	126.8	138.5	169.6	199.0	227.8
Switchboard and switchgear material	35	137.7	144.2	156.6	192.3	224.5	252.8
All groups	100.0	129.1	135.5	155.5	177.0	199.6	224.4

Further reference, 1977

EXPORT PRICE INDEX

For the period from July 1959 to June 1969 changes in the level of export prices of selected major groups of items were indicated by a fixed weights index which made no allowance for variations in quantities exported (see pages 223-4 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1970). Since June 1969 the Index has been compiled on an interim basis which incorporates a re-weighting of the items contained in the previous series and the inclusion of some additional items.

In the interim series, weights have been derived from values of exports for the year 1969-70 and the group weights have been adjusted to reflect the proportion that the value of wool bore to the value of all exports in that year.

In addition to the twenty-nine items of the previous index, the interim index includes a further four items, namely, iron ore, bauxite, alumina, and mineral sands. Pending re-grouping in the final index these items are not attached to any of the previous single groups whose item content is therefore unchanged. The four new items are incorporated in the All Groups index number, but only from the link date of June 1969. The thirty-three items contained in the interim series constituted 74 per cent of the total value of Australian exports (merchandise and non-merchandise) in 1969-70.

The price series used in these indexes relate generally to specified standards for each commodity and in most cases are combinations of prices for a number of representative grades, types, etc. For some commodities, price movements in the predominant market or markets are used, while for other commodities average realisations in all export markets are used. As nearly as possible, prices used are on the basis f.o.b. at the main Australian ports of export.

Index numbers for each of the groups of the previous index and for All Groups are shown in the following table (linked at June 1969). The Index is published monthly and the index figures in the table are simple averages of the twelve monthly index numbers in each respective year.

AUSTRALIA—EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

(Base of each index: year 1959-60 = 100.0)

Year	Wool	Meats	Dairy produce	Cereals	Dried and canned fruits	Sugar	Hides and tallow	Metals and coal	Gold	All groups
1964-65	102	110	94	107	100	100	91	123	101	105
1965-66	107	120	86	107	102	84	107	122	101	107
1966-67	103	124	84	114	101	67	89	117	101	105
1967-68	95	125	79	109	95	67	67	120	104	100
1968-69	99	131	72	104	97	72	73	123	117	102
1969-70 (a)	87	148	73	96	99	93	94	143	109	103
1970-71 (a)	67	152	88	100	102	113	94	139	109	101
1971-72 (a)	72	147	135	99	103	127	96	138	126	104
1972-73 (a)	179	178	119	102	106	136	139	142	180	134
1973-74 (a)	172	201	109	184	152	176	161	196	289	160
1974-75 (a)	121	132	127	256	176	378	141	263	391	181
1975-76 (a)	127	150	122	240	162	335	151	286	359	187
1976-77	164	169	128	219	184	314	203	329	370	206

(a) Interim series.

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- 6407.0 Price Index of Materials used in Building Other than House Building (monthly)
- 6408.0 Price Index of Materials used in House Building (monthly)
- 6409.0 Price Index of Electrical Installation Material (monthly)
- 6410.0 Price Indexes of Metallic Materials (monthly)
- 6411.0 Price Index of Materials used in Manufacturing Industry (monthly)
- 6412.0 Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry (monthly)

TRANSPORT

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

The Victorian Ministry of Transport, in association with the statutory authorities under the Minister of Transport's jurisdiction, controls land transport in Victoria. Two exceptions to this situation are traffic management and vehicle registration, both of which lie within the administration of the Chief Secretary. The Ministry was established under the terms of the *Transport Act* 1951 for the purpose of securing the improvement, development, and better co-ordination of passenger and freight transportation in Victoria. As part of this responsibility, the Ministry carries out detailed investigations into all aspects of land transport and acts as the policy adviser to the Minister of Transport.

Victoria's transport authorities are responsible for the operation and maintenance of the transport system and the Ministry of Transport oversees their activities and formulates policy. Including the West Gate Bridge Authority, seven transport authorities report to the Minister of Transport.

The Victorian Railways is by far the largest Victorian transport authority, employing some 25,000 persons and operating a rail network of 6,578 kilometres. In the 1976-77 financial year, the Victorian Railways carried 103,000,000 passengers and transported about 11,000,000 tonnes of freight. Expenditure in this financial year amounted to \$302m. Late in 1972 legislation was enacted to change the governing body of the Victorian Railways from three commissioners to a Board of seven members, which has since been expanded to eight members. The Board comprises representatives from business and the Victorian Railways.

It became evident during the 1960s that the Flinders Street Station area could no longer handle the demand for peak hour train travel and so the Victorian Government, after examining methods of reducing this bottleneck, decided that the best solution was to convert the central terminal into a five section complex by the construction of an underground rail loop around the central business district. When completed, the Melbourne underground rail loop will substantially enlarge the capacity of the whole Melbourne metropolitan area rail network.

The Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority was created when the Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Act was proclaimed on 1 January 1971. The Authority is a corporate body comprising nine members. It is responsible for supervising and co-ordinating the planning, financing, and construction of the underground rail loop, which will comprise four new rail tracks under Spring Street and La Trobe Street, linking tracks in the existing railway system from points east of Flinders Street and Princes Bridge to points north of Spencer Street. Three new stations will be built underground and two additional tracks

will be constructed between Flinders Street and Spencer Street Stations. To assist in financing the underground rail loop, the Victorian Railways collects a small levy on each suburban rail journey. The balance of the funds required to complete the underground rail loop are to be provided by the Victorian Government, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, and the Melbourne City Council.

Another railway authority which plays an important role in Victoria's transport system is the Railway Construction Board. The Railways Act prescribes that "the Board shall construct and complete all lines of railway which Parliament may hereafter authorise to be constructed". The Board's major current tasks are to plan the eastern railway and supervise the construction of transport centres at Frankston and Box Hill.

Many cities around the world have abandoned their tramway systems. Melbourne, however, has retained its trams, and they have become a significant asset in moving people over comparatively short distances up to 13 kilometres from Melbourne. In fact, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board carries more passengers than the Victorian Railways—about 123,000,000 persons in 1976–1977. The Board comprises three members, employs 4,500 persons, and maintains about 220 kilometres of tram services and 250 kilometres of bus services in the Melbourne metropolitan area.

A necessary part of Victoria's transport system is the operation of commercial road passenger and goods vehicles. The regulation of these functions is the responsibility of the Transport Regulation Board, which comprises three members. The regulatory pattern takes the form of a compulsory licensing system designed to meet public needs and to assist in the balanced use of transport resources.

In 1974 the Victorian Parliament passed the *Metropolitan Bridges, Highways, and Foreshores Act 1974*, thereby creating a single Victorian highway authority by transferring to the Country Roads Board the responsibility for metropolitan bridges and highways. The Country Roads Board maintains nearly 24,000 kilometres of roads and is responsible for planning and constructing new roads. The Board comprises three members and employs about 5,000 persons.

In 1964 a special Victorian Government committee recommended that a proposed crossing over the lower Yarra River should be built as a high level bridge with six traffic lanes. This recommendation was agreed to by the Victorian Government in 1965 and legislation was passed in December 1965 giving the West Gate Bridge Authority, or the Lower Yarra Crossing Authority as it was then known, the power to construct and operate a toll bridge over the lower Yarra River. Subsequent traffic estimates led the Authority to increase the number of traffic lanes from six to eight. The Authority was founded as a non-profit company limited by guarantee and is registered under the Victorian *Companies Act 1961* and administered by a chairman, deputy chairman, and seven directors.

Complementing the Victorian public transport system is an extensive privately-owned bus and taxi network. With the exception of a small number of services into the central business district, Melbourne's private bus network operates on cross suburban routes linking residential areas and local shopping centres, schools, and railway stations. Private buses operate over routes covering 50,000,000 kilometres and carry about 67,000,000 passengers a year. The Victorian Government is subsidising private bus services to minimise increases in fares and providing low interest loans to facilitate the purchase of new buses.

A Metropolitan Transit Authority is to be established to co-ordinate and manage the metropolitan public transport system. The authority will have the

task of ensuring that Melbourne has totally integrated public transport with a single uniform price ticket interchangeable between rail, tram and bus.

In co-operation with Victoria's various transport authorities, the Ministry of Transport has embarked on a \$500m programme to re-equip and modernise the metropolitan transport system with the aim of providing rapid, frequent, and comfortable public transport.

Board of Inquiry into Land Transport in Victoria, 1975

LAND TRANSPORT

Railways

Introduction

The Victorian Railways system is undergoing its first major period of rationalisation for many years. The Victorian Government decided during 1976 to close 23 uneconomic country lines. The services on these lines are being replaced by various forms of road transport, and the changes are a step towards a co-ordinated transport policy for Victoria.

Establishment of regional freight centres has been an important part of the rationalisation. Freight to and from country centres is railed in bulk to the nearest regional freight centre, and local deliveries are made by road carriers. This combines rail and road in their most efficient forms, and has also given most of the State a more frequent and usually far more convenient freight service.

Buses are also proving more economic and flexible in place of little used country passenger services. In both cases the road operators are under contract to the Victorian Railways, and charges are based on equivalent rail fares and freight rates.

Urban transport improvements are continuing, as far as funds allow, to help the Melbourne suburban rail system meet future demand.

Administration

The Victorian Railways was established in 1856, two years after Australia's first train ran to Sandridge (now Port Melbourne), and was administered first by the Board of Land and Works, and then by either one or three commissioners. A seven-man board, since increased to eight, replaced the Commissioners in 1973. The full-time chairman is responsible to the Victorian Government through the Minister of Transport. Day-to-day matters are controlled by the general manager who is responsible to the chairman for managing the Victorian Railways within board guidelines.

Co-ordinated transport

The Victorian Government's decision, in September 1976, to replace uneconomical rail services with road transport not only offers the Victorian Railways significant savings, but also means improved transport services in many country areas.

Victoria's rail system was developed during the second half of the last century, with main lines radiating from Melbourne. Branch lines were built to serve areas which were virtually isolated. The development of road transport has meant drastic economic changes, and the twin expense of maintaining road and rail links to many centres is no longer acceptable.

The Victorian Railways first regional freight centre, which opened at Horsham in March 1976, has pointed to an efficient co-ordinated freight transport system. The concept uses rail's advantage as a fast bulk carrier, linked with the flexibility of road transport for local services. Local deliveries in many country areas are

now more frequent, compared with the former rail services on branch lines, yet the customer still pays the equivalent of through-rail freight rates. Some towns previously without rail freight services—Edenhope and Apsley, for example—are now linked to the regional freight centre system.

Savings are widespread, as seen, for example, in maintenance costs on branch lines and staff costs at poorly patronised stations, and more than 1,000 badly needed freight wagons, as well as many locomotives, are being released for other more commercially viable services. More than 350 open level crossings will be closed. Uneconomic country passenger services on many lines have been replaced by contracted bus services, with similar advantages for both passengers and the Victorian Railways.

Urban transport

Co-ordinated public transport was a feature of the 1969 Melbourne Transportation Committee's plan for 1985. The Report emphasised the need for developing such projects as station car parking facilities, and tram and bus facilities at modal interchange stations to help develop the public transport network. Work on modal interchanges at two of Melbourne's busiest stations, Box Hill and Frankston, is already under way, and car parks at many suburban stations have been improved and enlarged.

The Victorian Government during 1976 also announced a new authority to co-ordinate public transport, and a Pass Master, a one day ticket covering unlimited travel on suburban trains, trams, and tramway buses, was introduced.

Improvements to suburban services are being made in most areas; they range from major projects such as extra tracks and modern signalling to station rebuilding and lineside beautification. Two new tracks between Footscray and South Kensington, to ease a bottleneck on western suburban and country lines, opened in November 1976, and work is continuing on the construction of a third track between Caulfield and Mordialloc. A second track has been opened between Sunshine and Deer Park West, while extra tracks are due to open between Ringwood and Croydon, Ringwood and Fern Tree Gully, and Greensborough and Macleod.

A new highly automated signal box near Flinders Street was opened in 1976, and it is planned to link this with a similar box at Spencer Street, to a metropolitan train control centre by the time the underground loop is operating.

Rolling stock

The Victorian Railways' order for 50 silver trains for Melbourne suburban services is almost filled, and tenders for a further order, subject to finance, were called in 1977.

Eventually the Victorian Railways hopes to replace all wooden bodied suburban trains, which will not be able to operate through the underground loop. However, with extra demand arising from extended running on outer suburban lines, as well as the electrification of other lines over the next 10 years, the wooden bodied trains are unlikely to be replaced until well into the 1980s, (on the basis of the present orders for new trains).

Due to high maintenance costs the replacement of out-dated freight rolling stock is a similar problem. A total of 375 wagons have been ordered including container wagons, covered vans, and hopper wagons to transport bulk freight such as briquettes, wheat and cement. Part of this order had been filled by the end of 1977.

Delivery of 10 new 2,200 h.p. main line diesel locomotives was completed in 1976, and 10 new 3,300 h.p. locomotives were due to be delivered in 1978.

Freight

Freight business generally continued to be adversely affected by economic conditions during 1976. The total freight traffic decreased to 10.8 million tonnes in 1975-76 compared to 11 million tonnes the previous financial year.

There was only a minimal fall in inter-system traffic; the main losses were in Victorian business, such as wheat, superphosphate, petroleum products, and solid fuels. The introduction of regional freight centres is stream-lining operations and providing a more reliable and regular service, with less expenditure.

It has become increasingly apparent that the Victorian Railways' greatest advantage is in the transporting of bulk freight, where the Railways enjoy a differential advantage, and it is a main objective of Victorian Railways' policy to win more of this type of traffic.

Melbourne underground rail loop

The *Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Act* 1970 provided for the setting up of a new Authority (the Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority) to be responsible for the supervision and co-ordination of the planning, financing, and construction of the Melbourne underground rail loop. The Authority of nine members appointed by the Governor in Council was constituted in 1971.

The loop is not a new railway system superimposed on existing transport facilities, but, as stated in the preamble to the Act, the loop and ancillary works are "for the purpose of increasing the capacity and efficiency of the existing Melbourne suburban rail network".

Three underground stations will be constructed on the eastern and northern boundaries of the central business district which, together with the two existing stations on the southern and western boundaries (Flinders Street station and Spencer Street station) will form a five station core to handle the city's work force during peak hours. Linking the three new stations, Parliament station under Spring Street, Museum station and Flagstaff station under La Trobe Street, by four underground tracks in four separate tunnels and connecting them to the existing surface tracks to form a loop, will greatly increase the train operating capacity at the centre of the system. The tunnels will be large enough to accommodate existing passenger rolling stock and possible future double deck carriages.

Civil engineering construction for the loop comprises four major components:

- (1) Construction below street level of three additional city stations—Flagstaff, Museum, and Parliament, so named after the adjacent features on the route of the loop;
- (2) construction under La Trobe and Spring Streets of four tunnels for four separate underground tracks to link the three underground stations with the surface system;
- (3) construction under railway sidings and running tracks of tunnels and ramps for underground tracks to connect with the surface system in the areas between Flinders Street and Richmond stations and between Spencer Street and North Melbourne stations; and
- (4) construction of a new overpass structure parallel to Flinders Street from west of King Street to Queens Bridge to provide for two additional tracks between Flinders Street and Spencer Street stations.

Electric power supply, signalling, and communications essential for train operation on the loop are further components of the project.

The first beams of the overpass structure in Flinders Street were moved into place in August 1977.



Construction of Clifton Hill/City Circle platform at Flagstaff Station site.
Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority



Lower level of Museum Station with provision for Northern loop track on the right.

Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority

Late in 1977 the first complete loop of the city was made, with the break through between Flagstaff and Museum stations occurring on 2 September 1977.

Further reference, 1977

Finance

In 1975-76 Victorian Railways passenger income rose by \$6.4m compared with 1974-75. On the freight side revenue increased by \$8.5m compared with 1974-75.

Operational expenses

An increase of \$28.6m in expenditure was due in large measure to the effects of wage increases flowing over from the previous year or granted during 1975-76—the overall increase in wages amounted to \$18.9m. It is a paradox that railways, while being a most economical user of labour per passenger per kilometre or tonne per kilometre performed, are at the same time highly labour intensive in terms of wages as a proportion of total costs. This factor makes the railways extremely vulnerable to the financial effects of wage increases.

Loan liability and interest

The face value of stock and bonds allocated to the Railways Department, as reduced in accordance with the *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act* 1936, amounted to \$545.0m at 30 June 1976. After deducting the value of securities purchased from the National Debt Sinking Fund and cancelled (\$93.8m), the net liability on current loans outstanding at that date was \$451.2m.

The total liability of the State for railways construction, etc., at 30 June 1976 (which includes the liability referred to in the previous paragraph) was \$607.0m. Deduction of securities purchased from the National Debt Sinking Fund and cancelled (\$127.4m) together with cash at credit in the Fund (\$0.5m) reduced the amount outstanding at the end of the year to a net liability of \$479.1m.

The *Railways (Funds) Act* 1961 provided that interest and other charges on moneys borrowed for the purposes of the *Railways Act* 1958 should not henceforth be included in the accounts of the Victorian Railways, but would be charged against the revenues of the State. However, the *Railways (Funds) Act* 1964 reimposed on the Railways, with effect from 1 July 1964, the obligation to pay interest and debt charges on moneys borrowed for the purposes of the *Railways Act* 1958 on and after 1 July 1960. The total annual interest payable on the liability of \$479.1m at 30 June 1976 amounted to \$31.5m at an average rate of 6.581 per cent. Of this amount, the Victorian Railways are liable for \$16.2m. In addition, the State is required to pay a contribution of \$5.7m at a rate of 4.5 per cent on cancelled securities.

Additional funds, which amounted to \$91.3m at 30 June 1976, have been provided for railway construction, equipment, stores, etc., out of the Consolidated Fund, the Uniform Railway Gauge Trust Fund, the State Grants (Urban Public Transport) Trust Account, and other funds. No interest is charged against railway revenue on these amounts, with the exception that interest, at 5 per cent, is payable to the Commonwealth Government on the repayable principal amount outstanding in respect of expenditure on the uniform gauge. (See page 621 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1966.)

Further reference, 1977

Railway statistics

The following tables relate to the State railways and road motor services under the control of the Victorian Railways Board. Certain border railways in New South Wales are, by agreement between the Victorian and New South Wales Governments, under the control of the Victorian Railways Board. Particulars of these have been included with those of the State railways being operated within Victoria. Details of the operations of the road motor services are shown on page 566.

Capital cost of railways and equipment

The capital cost of all lines constructed and in course of construction, and of all works, rolling stock, and equipment of the Railways Department at 30 June for each of the years 1972 to 1976 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—TOTAL CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS,
ETC. : EQUIPMENT AND ROLLING STOCK
(\$'000)

At 30 June—	Railways		Road motor services	Total capital cost (a)
	Lines open	Lines in process of construction		
1972	395,032	484	19	395,535
1973	403,158	561	19	403,738
1974	416,357	663	19	417,039
1975	442,723	1,030	19	443,772
1976	471,009	2,333	19	473,361

(a) Written down in accordance with *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act* 1936, and allowing for depreciation since 1 July 1937. Particulars are exclusive of the cost of stores and materials on hand and in course of manufacture.

At 30 June 1975 the capital cost of rolling stock, after being written down in accordance with the *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act* 1936, and allowing for depreciation was : \$139.5m broad gauge, \$10,661 narrow gauge, and \$4.2m uniform gauge.

Railways staff

The number of officers and employees in the railways (including casual labour and butty-gang workers) and the amount of salaries and wages (including travelling and incidental expenses) paid for each of the five financial years 1971-72 to 1975-76 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS STAFF : NUMBERS, SALARIES, ETC.

Period	Average number of employees			Salaries, wages, and travelling expenses
	Salaried staff	Wages staff	Total	
				\$'000
1971-72	5,383	20,587	25,970	108,272
1972-73	5,303	20,495	25,798	125,025
1973-74	5,378	19,865	25,243	153,910
1974-75	5,520	20,454	25,974	199,729
1975-76	5,363	19,735	25,098	218,609

Railways rolling stock

The following table provides a description of the various types of rolling stock in service (exclusive of road motor rolling stock) at 30 June for each of the years 1972 to 1976 :

**VICTORIA—RAILWAYS ROLLING STOCK IN SERVICE AT 30 JUNE
(EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)**

Rolling stock in service	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Locomotives—					
Steam	37	26	22	19	19
Electric	35	35	35	35	35
Diesel electric	249	249	249	249	257
Other (a)	95	92	92	92	93
Total	416	402	398	395	404
Passenger coaches—					
Electric suburban	1,090	1,084	1,079	1,120	1,127
Other (b)	597	584	576	556	545
Total	1,687	1,668	1,655	1,676	1,672
Goods stock (c)	20,264	19,831	19,438	19,223	18,930
Service stock	1,602	1,588	1,594	1,612	1,481

(a) Other locomotives comprise diesel hydraulic locomotives, cranes, rail motor diesel power units, and non-passenger carrying tractors.

(b) Passenger coaches owned jointly with New South Wales and South Australia have been included.

(c) All parcels and brake vans including display cars and standard gauge stock have been included.

Railways route distance

The route distance of the railways (exclusive of road motor service route distance) at 30 June for each of the years 1972 to 1976 is shown in the following table. It should be noted that the Victorian Railways operate certain services in New South Wales. At 30 June 1976 the total length of these services was 326.6 route kilometres. This distance is included in the single track broad gauge section of the following table.

**VICTORIA—RAILWAYS ROUTE DISTANCE AT 30 JUNE (EXCLUDING
ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)
(kilometres)**

Lines open for traffic	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Single track —Broad gauge (a)	5,850	5,829	5,816	5,789	5,784
—Narrow gauge	13	13	13	13	14
Double track —Broad gauge (a)	707	710	719	720	719
Other multi-track—Broad gauge (a)	130	135	136	136	137
Total route distance	6,700	6,687	6,684	6,658	6,654

(a) Broad gauge refers to 1,600 mm and 1,435 mm gauge track.

Railways traffic

The traffic of the railways (exclusive of road motor traffic) for each of the Railways for the years 1971–72 to 1975–76 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS TRAFFIC (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)

Traffic		1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75	1975–76
Traffic train kilometres—Country	'000	7,662	7,747	7,803	7,815	7,823
Suburban	'000	13,337	13,290	13,584	14,291	14,721
Goods	'000	12,176	12,020	11,958	11,769	11,274
Total	'000	33,175	33,057	33,345	33,876	33,818
Passenger journeys—Country	'000	3,954	4,180	4,507	4,963	4,921
Suburban	'000	133,840	108,970	110,141	112,757	104,748
Total	'000	137,794	113,150	114,648	117,720	109,669
Goods and livestock carried	'000 tonnes	11,795	11,475	11,370	11,057	10,803

The tonnes carried and tonne kilometres of various classes of goods and the total tonnes carried and tonne kilometres of livestock carried by the Victorian Railways for the years 1973-74 to 1975-76 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS GOODS AND LIVESTOCK TRAFFIC
(EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR GOODS SERVICES)
(*000 tonnes)

Class of goods	Tonnes carried			Tonne kilometres		
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Grain—						
Barley	237	355	444	66,003	105,477	125,785
Wheat	1,431	2,021	1,866	453,345	634,888	573,989
Other	141	135	281	34,812	30,115	76,833
Flour	134	145	129	30,767	30,411	28,742
Stockfood and fodder	84	84	65	22,551	21,520	16,664
Fruit—						
Fresh	124	108	90	47,791	41,095	34,692
Dried	35	48	63	18,421	26,228	34,176
Beverages	182	188	172	43,667	46,139	41,322
Solid fuels	1,036	986	758	184,036	178,103	134,572
Cement	918	852	822	110,186	101,454	101,448
Mining and quarry products	376	334	319	103,702	96,605	84,140
Dairy produce	51	35	35	11,727	8,473	8,113
Milk, condensed, powdered, etc.	119	85	98	22,380	17,735	18,589
Tinplate	106	51	41	32,993	15,292	13,483
Iron, steel, and metals, unfabricated	759	629	635	204,070	163,663	191,379
Manures	908	470	394	226,580	124,277	102,605
Motor cars and accessories	298	267	241	89,295	75,248	64,351
Petroleum products	423	427	415	114,262	123,381	122,566
Paper products	236	226	193	64,101	64,435	59,815
Pipes	114	110	74	30,639	27,978	19,649
Timber	276	242	261	87,696	76,997	84,435
Wool	134	129	223	30,611	30,698	45,345
All other goods	3,036	2,875	2,829	1,032,760	976,962	980,895
Total goods	11,158	10,802	10,447	3,062,395	3,017,174	2,963,587
Total livestock	212	255	356	63,769	74,265	107,786
Grand total goods and livestock	11,370	11,057	10,803	3,126,164	3,091,439	3,071,373

Railways revenue and expenditure

Revenue for 1975-76 increased by \$17,363,000 compared with 1974-75. Total working expenses increased by \$28,616,000 as compared with the previous year.

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(*000)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
REVENUE					
Passenger, etc., business—					
Passenger fares	34,806	35,971	38,343	40,283	46,662
Parcels, mails, etc.	4,322	4,515	4,885	5,736	7,049
Other	101	91	154	131	111
Goods, etc., business—					
Goods	62,370	59,937	60,057	69,653	77,687
Livestock	1,566	1,364	1,179	1,631	2,262
Miscellaneous	619	732	743	637	471

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
REVENUE— <i>continued</i>					
Miscellaneous—					
Dining car and refreshment services	3,592	3,808	4,369	5,418	6,116
Rentals	2,655	2,710	2,904	3,100	3,188
Bookstalls	1,085	1,139	1,263	1,434	1,515
Advertising	259	273	300	335	299
Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority special levy	952	899	895	922	1,395
Other	464	491	635	807	697
Total revenue	112,791	111,930	115,727	130,087	147,450
EXPENDITURE					
Working expenses—					
General expenses	122,484	138,451	166,778	215,968	237,230
Pensions	6,533	7,308	8,325	9,695	12,642
Contributions to Railway Renewals and Replacement Fund	400	400	400	400	400
Contributions to Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund	1,936	1,807	2,347	2,626	3,294
Pay-roll tax	3,400	4,006	6,067	8,957	10,399
Long service leave	2,355	2,621	3,036	3,786	5,696
Appropriation to Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority construction	952	899	895	922	1,395
Other (a) (b)	840	836	1,058	1,426	1,341
Total working expenses	138,900	156,327	188,906	243,779	272,395
Net revenue	-26,109	-44,397	-73,180	-113,692	-124,945
Debt charges—					
Interest charges and expenses (b)	9,077	10,021	10,893	12,043	13,792
Exchange on interest payments and redemption	81	66	44	55	57
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund	393	419	455	497	527
Net result for year	-35,660	-54,903	-84,572	-126,287	-139,321
Proportion of working expenses to revenue	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
	123.1	139.7	163.2	187.4	184.7

(a) Including interest paid to the Commonwealth Government under the Railways Standardisation Agreement.
(b) Including loan conversion expenses.

The gross revenue and working expenses per average kilometre of railway worked for each of the years 1971-72 to 1975-76 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER AVERAGE
KILOMETRE OPEN (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Average number of kilometres open for traffic	6,700	6,687	6,685	6,658	6,654
Gross revenue per average kilometre open	\$ 16,824	16,727	17,300	19,525	22,145
Working expenses per average kilometre open	\$ 20,705	23,347	28,212	36,556	40,869

Road motor services

The following table shows, for each of the years 1971-72 to 1975-76, particulars of the operations of the road motor services under the control of the Victorian Railways Board :

VICTORIA—ROAD MOTOR SERVICES
(Under the control of the Victorian Railways Board)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Bus kilometres	353,362	360,064	351,494	372,849	392,901
Passenger journeys	857,406	759,209	760,684	792,952	790,070
Gross revenue	\$ 71,384	73,832	76,047	89,302	94,781
Working expenses	\$ 178,072	207,348	307,021	385,838	455,522
Capital expenditure at end of year (less depreciation written off)	\$ 19,252	19,212	19,172	19,132	19,092

NOTE. The apparent discrepancy between the amount of working expenses and revenue was brought about by revenue not having received a proportion of combined rail and road services earnings, while working expenses have been charged with road motor operating cost in full.

Tramway and omnibus services*Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board*

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act provides for a Board consisting of a chairman, a deputy chairman, and a member appointed by the Governor in Council. Subject to the direction of the Minister, the Board controls, manages, operates, and maintains the tramways of the metropolitan area, and a fleet of buses operating on routes permitted by the Transport Regulation Board.

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD :
TRAMWAYS

Period	Track open at end of year		Tram kilometres	Passenger journeys	Operating receipts	Operating expenses	At end of year	
	Double	Single					Rolling stock	Persons employed(a)
	kilometres	kilometres	'000	'000	\$'000	\$'000	number	number
1972-73	217	4	24,443	104,719	19,852	23,938	(b)696	4,283
1973-74	217	4	23,873	109,368	20,552	29,370	(b)697	4,193
1974-75	217	4	23,840	111,077	20,916	37,176	(b)713	4,575
1975-76	217	4	24,235	106,126	24,986	42,844	(b)728	4,540
1976-77	217	4	24,166	102,886	26,684	47,981	(b)747	4,624

(a) Includes omnibus employees. Tramways employees not available separately.

(b) Includes 42 in reserve or idle.

As the population increases and the use of private motor vehicles extends, passengers using public transport become fewer and this causes financial strain. Notwithstanding this, the Board has a policy of expansion and in 1961 acquired a privately owned network of buses in the rapidly developing suburbs of Box Hill, Nunawading, Ringwood, Mitcham, Doncaster, Bulleen, and Warrandyte, and extended some other services.

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD :
MOTOR OMNIBUS SYSTEMS**

Period	Route kilometres	Bus kilometres	Passenger journeys	Operating receipts	Operating expenses	At end of year	
						Rolling stock	Persons employed (a)
		'000	'000	\$'000	\$'000	number	number
1972-73	233	11,882	20,993	4,308	6,393	(b)272	4,283
1973-74	237	11,918	22,168	4,486	7,939	(b)272	4,193
1974-75	242	12,027	22,658	4,555	9,941	(b)263	4,575
1975-76	249	12,681	20,821	5,286	11,813	(b)258	4,540
1976-77	249	12,762	20,073	5,688	13,057	(b)259	4,624

(a) Includes tramways employees. Omnibus employees not available separately.

(b) Includes 24 in reserve or idle.

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD :
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
REVENUE					
Traffic receipts	23,909	24,751	25,168	29,968	32,194
Miscellaneous operating receipts	251	287	303	304	179
Non-operating receipts	511	293	325	418	458
Total revenue	24,671	25,331	25,796	30,690	32,831
EXPENDITURE					
Traffic operation costs	14,332	17,587	22,729	25,761	29,148
Maintenance—					
Permanent way	1,298	1,331	1,603	1,765	1,827
Tramcars	3,499	4,118	5,096	5,523	6,249
Buses	1,416	1,710	2,216	2,522	2,837
Electrical equipment of lines and sub-stations	842	945	1,237	1,429	1,498
Buildings and grounds	403	515	621	699	730
Electric traction energy	804	856	889	1,048	1,178
Fuel oil for buses	275	329	374	533	561
Bus licence and road tax fees	22	22	9	3	1
General administration and stores department costs	1,885	2,355	3,019	3,031	3,598
Pay-roll tax	771	1,174	1,721	1,967	2,191
Workers compensation payments	649	1,382	1,822	3,239	2,706
Depreciation	920	918	909	1,156	1,479
Non-operating expenses	106	110	147	146	186
Provisions—					
Long service leave	471	619	690	984	1,138
Retiring gratuities	732	1,077	1,262	1,587	1,785
Accrued sick leave	59	76	146	163	165
Public risk insurance	325	618	827	886	853
Interest on loans	1,630	1,678	1,947	2,361	3,094
Total expenditure	30,438	37,419	47,264	54,803	61,224
Net surplus (+) or deficit (—)	—5,767	—12,088	—21,468	—24,113	—28,393
Capital outlay	945	992	6,059	8,761	9,621
Loan indebtedness at 30 June	27,620	28,457	31,935	37,225	45,725

The following tables show an analysis of operating receipts, operating expenses, etc., for each of the years 1972-73 to 1976-77 :

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD :
TRAMWAYS : OPERATING RECEIPTS, OPERATING EXPENSES, ETC.,
PER KILOMETRE, ETC.**

Period	Operating receipts			Operating expenses		Ratio operating expenses to operating receipts
	Amount	Per vehicle kilometre	Per passenger	Amount	Per vehicle kilometre	
	\$'000	cents	cents	\$'000	cents	per cent
1972-73	19,851	81.21	18.96	23,938	97.93	120.59
1973-74	20,552	86.09	18.79	29,370	123.03	142.91
1974-75	20,916	87.73	18.83	37,176	155.94	177.75
1975-76	24,986	103.10	23.54	42,844	176.79	171.47
1976-77	26,684	110.42	25.94	47,981	198.55	179.81

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD :
MOTOR OMNIBUS SYSTEMS : OPERATING RECEIPTS, OPERATING
EXPENSES, ETC., PER KILOMETRE, ETC.**

Period	Operating receipts			Operating expenses		Ratio operating expenses to operating receipts
	Amount	Per vehicle kilometre	Per passenger	Amount	Per vehicle kilometre	
	\$'000	cents	cents	\$'000	cents	per cent
1972-73	4,308	36.26	20.52	6,393	53.80	148.40
1973-74	4,486	37.64	20.24	7,939	66.61	176.97
1974-75	4,555	37.87	20.10	9,941	82.66	218.24
1975-76	5,286	41.68	25.39	11,813	93.16	223.48
1976-77	5,689	44.58	28.34	13,057	102.31	229.50

Private motor omnibus services

The following table shows particulars of Victorian private omnibus services, including details of route operations, charter, schools and other special services. In the year 1975-76 route operations accounted for 49 per cent of total distance travelled, while charter, school, and other special services accounted for 18, 32, and 1 per cent, respectively.

VICTORIA—PRIVATE MOTOR OMNIBUS SERVICES

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75r	1975-76
Number of vehicles	3,030	3,171	3,118	3,130	3,205
Distance travelled	'000 kilometres				
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue	28,628	32,074	35,916	45,389	52,548
Expenditure—					
Drivers' wages	10,236	11,368	13,753	17,667	20,273
Repairs and maintenance	3,477	3,845	4,250	5,597	6,702
Depreciation	2,364	2,464	2,557	2,678	3,144
Other	9,741	11,008	12,360	15,545	18,180
Total expenditure	25,818	28,685	32,920	41,487	48,299

VICTORIA—PRIVATE MOTOR OMNIBUS SERVICES—*continued*

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Assets (a)—					
Motor vehicles	7,221	7,457	7,261	7,695	9,953
Other assets	11,024	12,333	13,559	14,665	16,399
Total assets	18,245	19,790	20,820	22,360	26,352
Liabilities (a)	8,177	9,612	10,834	11,734	14,841

(a) Incomplete. Assets and liabilities of operators engaged solely in school bus services are not available.

Tramways in provincial cities

Tramway services in Ballarat and Bendigo ceased on 19 September 1971 and 16 April 1972, respectively, both being replaced by privately operated bus services. Parts of the Ballarat and Bendigo systems were re-opened during 1972 as tourist attractions operating during weekends and holidays.

Further reference, 1977 ; Melbourne tramways 1930-1961, 1963

Country Roads Board*Introduction*

The Country Roads Board, constituted under the *Country Roads Act* 1912, commenced operations in 1913.

There are about 160,000 kilometres of public roads in Victoria of which some 23,700 kilometres comprise the State's principal system of Country Roads Board declared roads. Under the provisions of the Country Roads Act the Board may, subject to the confirmation of the Governor in Council, declare any road to be a State highway, a freeway, or a main road. The Board also has power to recommend to the Governor in Council that any road be proclaimed as a tourists' road or a forest road.

The Board meets the full cost of works required to cater for the needs of through traffic on State highways, freeways, tourists' roads, and forest roads. State highways and freeways, while serving the immediate district through which they pass as arterial routes, also carry much long distance traffic. Tourists' roads and forest roads generally pass through areas where little or no rate revenue is available to the local municipality. Main roads, the construction and maintenance costs of which are partly borne by local municipal councils, form what may be described as a secondary system of important roads in Victoria. In addition, there is a vast network of unclassified roads, many of which carry considerable traffic and which, within the limits of available finance, are subsidised by the Board as needs and priorities warrant.

The Board's system of classified or declared roads at 30 June 1976 comprised 7,036 kilometres of State highways, 223 kilometres of freeways, 795 kilometres of tourists' roads, 1,039 kilometres of forest roads, and 14,577 kilometres of main roads.

State highways

Under legislation passed in 1924, a "State highway" in Victoria has a specific meaning. It is a road declared as such by the Board with the confirmation of the Governor in Council. State highways are the principal road arteries forming interstate connections and links between important provincial centres. The more important State highways also form part of the national route system of interstate highways. At 30 June 1976 there were 7,036 kilometres of State highways, 6,788 kilometres of which had a sealed surface.

National highways in Victoria

A national highway is a road or proposed road that in the opinion of the Commonwealth Department of Transport is or will be the principal road linking : (1) two or more State capitals ; (2) a State capital city and Canberra ; (3) a State capital city and Darwin ; (4) Brisbane and Cairns ; or (5) Hobart and Burnie ; or a road or proposed road that should, in the opinion of the Commonwealth Department of Transport, be treated by reason of its national importance as a national highway.

The construction of national highways in Victoria is carried out by the Country Roads Board as the State's road authority. At present the Hume Highway and the Western Highway have been declared as national highways under the National Roads Act, excluding sections within the urban areas of Melbourne and Ballarat.

Long-term proposals for the Hume Highway include its development to a dual carriageway road from the outskirts of Melbourne to Wodonga. The construction of local by-passes and deviations around settlements and townships, for example, Seymour, Mangalore, Avenel, Euroa, Violet Town, Benalla, and Wangaratta will be considered. The completion of the freeway between Wallan and Broadford in mid-1976 extended the construction of dual carriageways from the outskirts of Melbourne to Seymour.

The Western Highway between Melbourne and Ballarat is being progressively developed to dual carriageway standard. Further work on the sections between Ballarat and Murray Bridge at the South Australian border is a long-term consideration. Work already commenced or completed includes the construction of a four-lane highway between the outskirts of Melbourne and east of Ballan, a freeway by-passing the settlement of Gordon, and dual carriageways between Leigh Creek and Ballarat. The completion of the by-pass of Ballan, Wallace, and Bungaree will provide a continuous four-lane carriageway between Melbourne and Ballarat.

Freeways

An amendment to the Country Roads Act in 1956 gave the Board power to construct by-pass roads (freeways), the first constructed being the Maltby Freeway at Werribee, opened in 1961. Since then the development of freeways by the Board has continued with the opening of the Lower Yarra Freeway ; the Calder Freeway to Keilor East ; the Western Freeway at Bacchus Marsh, Pentland Hills, Gordon and Myrniong ; the Mulgrave Freeway from Forster Road, Mount Waverley, to north of Dandenong ; the South Eastern Freeway ; the South Gippsland Freeway ; the Tullamarine Freeway ; the Princes Freeway, between Moe and Morwell ; sections of the Princes Freeway between Melbourne and Geelong ; Mornington Peninsula Freeway between Dromana and Rosebud ; Frankston Freeway ; and sections of the Hume Freeway between Melbourne and Seymour. Construction has been completed of the Eastern Freeway and the Mulgrave Freeway west of Forster Road. The West Gate Freeway in South Melbourne and Port Melbourne is under construction.

Some sections of freeway were developed from existing single carriageway State highways, while others were completely new routes adding to Victoria's total road length.

Tourists' roads

The *Tourists' Road Act* 1936 empowered the Board to carry out permanent works on and maintain tourists' roads which are proclaimed as such by the Governor in Council. Of the 801 kilometres of tourists' roads, the best known is the Great Ocean Road between Torquay and Peterborough. The Great Ocean Road was proclaimed in 1936 and is the only memorial road in Australia. It was built by the Board for the Great Ocean Road Trust to give employment to returned soldiers and sailors and as a memorial to their fallen comrades.

Other tourists' roads have been built to provide access to places of interest such as the Grampians and the various alpine ski resorts at Mount Hotham, Mount Buffalo, Mount Buller, and Falls Creek.

Forest roads

Forest roads proclaimed under the provisions of the Country Roads Act are situated within or adjacent to any State forest, or in areas considered by the Country Roads Board to be timbered, mountainous, or undeveloped.

The Board bears the full cost of works required to cater for the needs of through traffic, with about half the work being carried out by municipal councils on behalf of the Board.

The Board's proclaimed forest roads throughout Victoria have had an important effect on the growth of the State's timber extraction industry. Their most important use is in the transport of logs from the forest to the saw mills. About 520 kilometres of the State's 1,039 kilometres of forest roads are used for this purpose. A further 120 kilometres are used to transport sawn timber from the mills to markets. The other forest roads are used for carting local produce, posts, and firewood.

More than 90 per cent of Victoria's saw log and pulp wood production comes from State Forests under licence from the Forests Commission, and the Board's forest roads carry 28 per cent of that production. Many of the roads used for timber extraction are in isolated and mountainous areas and often become a financial burden for local councils because they earn very little rate revenue.

The Board was first given the power to declare Forest Roads under the *Forest Roads and Stock Routes Act* 1943. When the Country Roads Board takes over responsibility for such roads, municipalities are relieved of all the construction and maintenance costs for them. In 1975-76 Board expenditure on proclaimed forest roads was \$1.3m, but grants could only be made for the most urgent works required. Grants for forest roads are allocated on the basis of need, and work priorities are determined by the Board.

The longest forest road in the State stretches 145.5 kilometres from Heyfield to Jamieson, winding through the Great Dividing Range. It is also Victoria's busiest forest road and carries the most timber. However, the road has only been open as a continuous link between Heyfield and Jamieson since 1969 when the Board completed construction of a 16 kilometre section near Mt Skene in the Great Dividing Range. The Board spent \$385,000 on constructing this road. The Heyfield-Jamieson Road provides an additional link between Gippsland and Northern Victoria for tourist and commercial traffic as well as logging trucks.

Main roads

The Board is empowered under the Country Roads Act to declare as a main road any road which in its opinion is of sufficient importance. Main roads are generally roads linking centres of industry, commerce, or settlement. At 30 June 1976 there were 14,577 kilometres of main roads.

Rural roads

Victoria is the most densely populated State in Australia, with some 3.6 million people living in 140,600 square kilometres.

The pattern of Victoria's rural life has come to depend heavily on the rural road system. Since the development of the motor vehicle the demand placed on the road system has increased and rural commerce relies heavily on trucks using roads to carry produce to the railway yards, or directly to the ports.

On 1 January 1913, the Country Roads Act was proclaimed and after 50 years of unco-ordinated control, since the abolition of the Department of Roads and Bridges, the Act once more established a central road authority. The Victorian Government had previously allocated money for roads but with no

State-wide body to co-ordinate road development, regional areas, particularly Gippsland, suffered from inequalities in the distribution of funds. When it was established in 1913, one of the first tasks of the new Country Roads Board was to evaluate the condition of roads in the Gippsland region.

There are now 143,880 kilometres of rural public roads in Victoria (excluding public roads in the Melbourne Metropolitan Planning Scheme area and the urban areas of Geelong, Bendigo, and Ballarat) of which some 22,281 kilometres comprise the principal rural system of Country Roads Board declared roads.

In addition to its declared roads the Board, within the limits of available finance, subsidises works carried out by municipal councils on thousands of kilometres of unclassified roads.

In 1975-76 the Board spent \$75.5m on the construction (\$50.3m) and maintenance (\$25.2m) of rural roads in Victoria. Of this total \$32.5m was expended by municipal councils on rural roads from allocations made by the Board.

The State's rural roads can be divided into three systems.

The rural State Highways are the principal arteries forming interstate connections and link the larger centres of population in the State. State Highways such as the Hume, the Western, and the Princes connect Victoria's road system to the highways of the neighbouring States of New South Wales and South Australia. The Hume Highway between Melbourne and Wodonga, and the Western Highway between Melbourne and Ballarat are progressively being upgraded to freeway standard. These highways form part of an Australia-wide national highway network. During 1975-76 the Board spent \$18m on upgrading these two highways.

The secondary system consists of the main roads linking centres of population with other centres or with areas of industry, commerce, or settlement. These roads provide a means for primary producers and manufacturers to move their products to the nearest railway line or highway system, and also cater for recreational traffic.

The third system could be called feeder roads, providing local access to farming or residential areas.

Each system is co-ordinated with the other to enable vehicles, either private or commercial, to move rapidly between all points in the State.

Roadside development

Roads are among the most permanent structures, and once built they cannot be considered apart from their surroundings. In recent years the Board has furthered the development of what is termed the complete highway to provide a balanced combination of safety, utility, economy, and beauty. Such factors as the preservation of flora, conservation of landscape features, rehabilitation of cleared areas, and erosion control are important aspects of the Board's road design practices. Some 80,000 trees and shrubs are planted annually on declared road reserves. The Board is also developing roadside stopping places for motorists' convenience. They include rest areas with water and toilet facilities, wayside stops, scenic view points, and parking areas.

Sources of finance

The Board's two main sources of finance are Commonwealth and Victorian Government funds. Funds derived from Victorian sources are:

(1) *Motor registration fees.* Fees payable on the registration and re-registration of motor vehicles and trailers less the costs of collecting the fees (excluding metropolitan omnibus registration fees and a major proportion of registration fees paid to the Roads [Special Projects] Fund).

(2) *Registration number plate fees.* Fees payable for the provision and/or replacement of number plates less the costs of providing the plates and collecting the fees.

(3) *Examiners' licence fees.* Fees payable by persons licensed to conduct motor car roadworthiness examinations, less cost of collection of the fees.

(4) *Authorised log book fees.* Fees payable for the purchase of log books less the cost of providing the books and collecting the fees.

(5) *Learner drivers permit fees.* Seven eighths of the permit fee and the permit extension fee payable by applicants for and/or holders of learner driver permits, less seven eighths of the cost of collection of the fees (one eighth less one eighth cost of collection is paid to the Drivers' Licence Suspense Accounts).

(6) *Drivers' licence testing fees.* Seven eighths of \$4.00 of the fee payable for the test of proficiency of candidates for motor car drivers' licences less seven eighths of the cost of conducting the test and collecting the fee (one eighth of \$4.00 less one eighth of the cost of collection, is paid to the Drivers' Licence Suspense Account) and the amount of each fee above \$4.00 is paid to the Consolidated Fund.

(7) *Motor car drivers' licence fees and tractor drivers' licence fees.* One eighth of the fees payable for the issue of drivers' licences less one eighth of the cost of collecting the fees. (One half, less one half cost of collection, is paid to the Consolidated Fund; one quarter, less one quarter cost of collection, is paid to the Municipalities Assistance Fund; and one eighth, less one eighth cost of collection, is paid to the Drivers' Licence Suspense Account.)

(8) *Motor driving instructors' appointment and testing fees.* Fees payable by candidates for motor driving instructors' licences, less cost of collection of the fees.

(9) *Motor driving instructors' licence fees.* One quarter of the fees payable for the issue of motor driving instructors' licences less one quarter of the costs of collection of the fees. (One half, less one half cost of collection, is paid to the Consolidated Fund; and one quarter, less one quarter cost of collection, is paid to the Municipalities Assistance Fund.)

(10) *Unregistered vehicle permit fee.* A fee for the issue of a permit to use an unregistered motor car or trailer on a highway for a period of not more than seven days, less the costs of collection of the fee.

(11) *Proprietorship notification fee.* A fee payable with the notification by a proprietor of a motor car or trailer of repossession of the item under a hire purchase agreement, bill of sale or like instrument, less the costs of collection of the fee.

(12) Fines imposed under the provisions of the Country Roads Act.

(13) All moneys received under Part II of the Commercial Goods Vehicles Act (tonne-kilometre tax).

(14) Municipal payments on account of main road works.

(15) Any special moneys appropriated by Parliament.

(16) Loan money.

(17) Allocation from the Roads (Special Projects) Fund.

Moneys are also provided from Commonwealth sources. In 1975-76 receipts from the Commonwealth amounted to \$92m.

Total funds available to the Board in 1975-76, including unexpended balance of \$0.7m brought forward from 1974-75, amounted to \$188.5m.

For the three year period 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1977, Commonwealth financial assistance to Victoria for roads was provided under three Commonwealth Acts: the National Roads Act, the Roads Grants Act, and the Transport (Planning and Research) Act.

Receipts and expenditure

Receipts and expenditure covering the operations of the Board for each of the years 1971-72 to 1975-76 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD : RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
RECEIPTS					
Fees—Motor Car Act (less cost of collection)	34,296	35,428	37,537	41,985	50,827
Municipalities contributions—permanent works and maintenance—main roads	2,190	2,182	2,136	2,047	2,233
Commonwealth grants (a)	45,300	49,785	55,274	78,977	92,132
Roads (Special Projects) Fund	6,721	5,675	7,643	30,429	30,192
Proceeds from Commercial Goods Vehicles Act	9,136	9,745	10,359	10,038	10,132
Loans from Victorian Government	400	400	300	300	325
Grants from Victorian Government	983	1,333	568	772	427
Other receipts	713	703	860	1,247	1,525
Total	99,739	105,251	114,677	165,795	187,793
EXPENDITURE					
Construction, maintenance, etc., of roads and bridges	81,453	83,411	92,349	135,107	146,920
Plant purchases	2,060	1,765	1,116	1,783	1,234
Buildings, workshops, etc.	331	641	565	806	313
Interest and sinking fund payments	2,584	2,612	2,619	2,688	2,793
Payment to Tourist Fund	658	686	709	751	840
Payment to Transport Regulation Board	534	548	585	622	602
Payment to Traffic Authority Fund	329	343	354	375	420
Payment to Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board	200	200	200	200	200
Planning and research	1,283	1,157	1,039	2,205	3,663
Management and operating expenditure (b)	10,252	12,123	16,207	21,432	23,303
Total	99,685	103,488	115,742	165,969	180,288

(a) Includes relief of unemployment grants : 1974-75, \$3,134,000 ; and 1975-76, \$2,202,000.

(b) Includes residual liability for loan funds—Metropolitan Bridges, Highways and Foreshores Act 1974—\$371,000 in 1975-76.

Expenditure on roads and bridges

The following table summarises the total expenditure by the Country Roads Board on roads and bridges during each of the five years 1971-72 to 1975-76 :

**VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD : EXPENDITURE ON
ROADS AND BRIDGES**
(\$'000)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
State highways—					
Construction	15,581	10,931	11,385	17,165	18,871
Maintenance	6,531	7,113	7,589	9,280	12,101
Freeways—					
Construction	17,875	23,341	29,677	47,983	53,204
Maintenance	471	516	714	1,368	1,779
Main roads—					
Construction	14,217	14,468	13,535	18,029	16,633
Maintenance	6,155	6,192	6,608	8,469	10,147
Unclassified roads—					
Construction	13,737	14,122	15,061	24,169	25,020
Maintenance	3,110	3,391	4,181	4,165	4,601

**VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD: EXPENDITURE ON
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued**
(\$'000)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Tourists' roads—					
Construction	1,566	1,054	1,032	1,032	518
Maintenance	717	695	828	1,102	1,235
Forest roads—					
Construction	380	349	370	416	475
Maintenance	478	491	540	686	867
Metropolitan bridges	..	..	..	1	2
State Intersection Control Programme	..	..	..	333	424
Murray River bridges and punts	120	130	177	123	228
Traffic line marking	515	619	652	784	816
Total construction	63,356	64,265	71,060	108,794	114,721
Total maintenance	17,462	18,398	20,460	25,071	30,730
Total other	635	748	829	1,242	1,469
Total expenditure	81,453	83,411	92,349	135,107	146,920

Loan liability to the State

The loan liability of the Board to the Victorian Government as at 30 June 1976 was \$30.9m.

Further reference, 1977

Motor vehicles

Registration, licences, etc.

Every motor car and motor cycle must be registered with the Chief Commissioner of Police if used on Victorian roads, as well as all trailers (except agricultural implements and certain small trailers for private use), fore-cars, and side cars drawn by or attached to motor cars or motor cycles.

VICTORIA—REGISTRATION AND LICENCE RATES AT 1 MARCH 1977

Type of registration or licence	Annual rate
REGISTRATION	
Motor cycle	\$7.40 plus \$2.00 surcharge (a)
Motor car (private use)	\$1.10 for each power-weight unit (b) plus \$2.00 surcharge (a)
Motor car (private and business use)	\$1.35 for each power-weight unit (b) plus \$4.00 surcharge (a)
Trailer (attached to motor car)	From \$4.50 each, according to the unladen weight and use
Motor car (commercial passenger vehicle) operating on a stage omnibus service	\$2.60 plus \$4.00 surcharge (a)
Motor car (commercial passenger vehicle) operating on a temporary school service licence	\$26.70 plus \$4.00 surcharge (a)
Motor car (used for carrying passengers or goods for hire or in the course of trade)	From \$2.10 to \$2.80 for each power-weight unit (b) according to the unladen weight plus \$4.00 surcharge (a)
Motor car (constructed for the carriage of goods, including station wagons) owned by primary producer and used solely in connection with his business	From \$0.55 to \$1.10 for each power-weight unit (b) according to the number of wheels (when more than one motor car is so owned, the rate shall apply to one motor car only) plus \$2.00 surcharge (a)
Mobile crane, self-propelled (used otherwise than for lifting and towing vehicles)	\$48.90 (unless a lower fee would otherwise have been payable) plus \$4.00 surcharge (a)
Recreation vehicle	\$3.00 for vehicle with not more than 3 wheels, in any other case \$10.00

VICTORIA—REGISTRATION AND LICENCE RATES AT 1 MARCH 1977—*continued*

Type of registration or licence	Annual rate
LICENCE	
Driver's or rider's licence	\$18.00 issued for a three year period (An appointment fee of \$3.00 and testing fee of \$7.00 is payable by all applicants for new licences)
Learner's permit	\$2.00 for twelve months and \$2.00 for a three month extension, if required. Appointment and testing fees as above, are also payable
Instructor's licence	\$40.00 issued for a three year period

(a) Surcharges apply to registrations or re-registrations effected on and after 1 August 1972 and renewals due on and after that date.

(b) The number of power-weight units is that number which is equal to the sum of the horsepower and the weight in 50-kilogram units of a motor car unladen and ready for use.

NOTE. The minimum annual fee for the registration of any motor vehicle other than a motor cycle is \$21.50.

VICTORIA—DRIVERS' AND RIDERS' LICENCES IN FORCE AT 30 JUNE

Type of licence	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Drivers'	1,585,095	1,660,454	1,801,203	1,829,298	1,888,560
Riders'	49,023	51,354	55,707	56,576	68,496
Total	1,634,118	1,711,808	1,856,910	1,885,874	1,957,056

The following table shows the number of motor vehicles on the register by type at the end of 1962 and 1971 (motor vehicle census years), and at 31 December 1972 to 1975. Particulars of Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles with the exception of defence service vehicles are included. Tractor-type vehicles, plant, and trailers are excluded.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER
BY TYPE OF VEHICLE

Type of vehicle	Census, 31 December 1962	Census, 30 September 1971 (a)	At 31 December—			
			1972	1973	1974	1975
			'000	'000	'000	'000
Motor cars	610,974	929,477	987.1	1,054.9	1,123.0	1,194.9
Station wagons	69,528	201,884	207.3	213.0	219.8	233.0
Light commercial type vehicles—						
Open	94,470	89,764	91.0	93.4	97.7	104.1
Closed	31,851	46,539	49.7	53.3	57.7	61.8
Trucks—						
Rigid	76,591	79,386	82.1	87.2	92.1	97.1
Articulated		9,417	9.7	10.5	11.1	12.4
Other truck type vehicles	2,890	3,520	3.9	4.3	4.7	5.3
Buses	3,409	5,129	5.6	6.0	6.6	7.1
Motor cycles	15,802	28,160	36.7	44.7	47.3	49.4
Total	905,515	1,393,276	1,473.1	1,567.4	1,660.0	1,765.1

(a) A revised classification of motor vehicles was adopted for the census of motor vehicles at 30 September 1971. The principal differences between the new classification and that at 31 December 1962 are:

- (i) "Light commercial type vehicles" include utilities, panel vans, and trucks with carrying capacity under one tonne, and ambulances and hearses.
- (ii) "Rigid trucks" include utilities and panel vans with a carrying capacity of one tonne and over.
- (iii) "Other truck type vehicles" consist of those truck type vehicles which are designed for purposes other than freight carrying, e.g., street flushers or fire engines. Previously, this category incorporated vehicles such as tankers and concrete agitators which are now classified as "trucks". Direct comparisons, therefore, between the two censuses can only be made for the categories motor cars, station wagons, and motor cycles. However, for comparative purposes utilities registered at 31 December 1962 have been included in the classification "light commercial vehicles—open" and panel vans and ambulances and hearses, registered at the same date, in the classification "light commercial type vehicles—closed". Trucks and other truck types registered at 31 December 1962 have also been included under similar headings but attention is drawn to the changes in definition of those categories outlined above.

The following tables, showing new vehicle registrations by types and makes of vehicles, include details of Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles (other than those of the defence services):

**VICTORIA—REGISTRATION OF NEW MOTOR CARS AND
STATION WAGONS ACCORDING TO MAKE**
(Includes Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles other than those
of the defence services)

Make	Motor cars			Station wagons		
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Alfa Romeo	178	694	406	..	..	..
B.M.W.	282	480	331	..	..	..
Chrysler (a)	8,859	8,528	7,740	1,620	1,999	1,455
Datsun	10,482	13,361	12,357	337	378	1,287
Fiat	583	853	461	..	..	..
Ford	24,849	24,734	23,490	4,390	5,514	5,332
Holden (b)	24,874	25,843	25,052	6,084	5,419	5,309
Honda	2,144	3,663	1,692	..	..	150
Jaguar	201	410	383	..	..	..
Leyland (c)	6,136	3,139	1,068	1	..	..
Mazda	8,784	8,286	6,621	992	1,622	1,721
Mercedes Benz	847	1,047	812	..	..	..
Peugeot	527	978	717	3	8	33
Renault	1,655	1,825	1,205	224	455	412
Rover	118	206	147	51	154	227
Saab	129	221	125	..	..	..
Statesman	1,454	1,258	1,341	..	..	..
Subaru	436	282	332	34	115	327
Toyota	10,068	14,397	12,454	753	1,435	1,742
Triumph	549	528	647	..	..	..
Volkswagen	1,627	1,810	1,818	349	385	365
Volvo	1,171	1,780	1,540	148	446	318
Other	561	820	715	46	90	36
Total	106,514	115,143	101,454	15,032	18,020	18,714

(a) Dodge, Hillman, and Mitsubishi are included with Chrysler.

(b) Excludes Statesman, which is shown separately.

(c) From 1 January 1973, Austin, Morris, M.G., and B.M.C. are included with Leyland.

**VICTORIA—REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES OTHER THAN
MOTOR CARS, STATION WAGONS, AND MOTOR CYCLES
ACCORDING TO MAKE**

(Includes Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles other than those
of the defence services)

Make	1974-75 (a)				1975-76 (a)			
	Light commercial type vehicles (a)		Other (a)	Total	Light commercial type vehicles (a)		Other (a)	Total
	Open	Closed (b)			Open	Closed (b)		
Bedford	..	2	1,162	1,164	..	1	1,405	1,406
Chrysler (c)	1,384	10	733	2,127	745	2	810	1,557
Daihatsu	1	106	174	281	89	41	117	247
Datsun	476	198	331	1,005	530	229	936	1,695
Ford	2,038	2,812	888	5,738	1,934	3,137	893	5,964
Holden	3,479	2,872	4	6,355	2,896	2,724	5	5,625
International	..	1	1,257	1,258	..	..	1,215	1,215
Kenworth	..	..	139	139	..	..	92	92
Land Rover	194	6	127	327	166	1	91	258
Leyland	141	255	165	561	204	179	183	566
Mazda	372	538	278	1,188	512	788	335	1,635
Mercedes Benz	..	..	224	224	..	..	138	138
Suzuki	240	105	..	345	372	289	..	661

**VICTORIA—REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES OTHER THAN
MOTOR CARS, STATION WAGONS, AND MOTOR CYCLES
ACCORDING TO MAKE—*continued***
(Includes Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles other than those
of the defence services)

Make	1974-75 (a)				1975-76 (a)			
	Light commercial type vehicles (a)		Other (a)	Total	Light commercial type vehicles (a)		Other (a)	Total
	Open	Closed (b)			Open	Closed (b)		
Toyota	..	359	2,286	2,645	..	360	3,182	3,542
Volkswagen	45	1,211	198	1,454	46	884	555	1,485
Volvo	..	..	126	126	..	..	151	151
Other	144	25	261	430	198	12	544	754
Total	8,514	8,500	8,353	25,367	7,692	8,647	10,652	26,991

(a) From 1 January 1972 a revised classification of motor vehicles has been adopted and used also as a basis for a census of motor vehicles at 30 September 1971. For further information see notes to table on page 576 dealing with vehicles on the register.

(b) Includes ambulances and hearses.

(c) Chrysler includes all Dodge, Commer, Hillman, and Mitsubishi vehicles.

Transport Regulation Board

General

The *Transport Regulation Act* 1932 set up a Board of Inquiry to investigate Victoria's land transport problems. The recommendations of this Board led to the constitution of the Transport Regulation Board in 1934. The Board, consisting of a chairman, a primary producers' representative, and a representative of commercial interests outside a radius of 40 kilometres of the G.P.O., Melbourne, is a statutory authority originally constituted "for the purpose of securing improvement and co-ordination of means of and facilities for locomotion and transport" and for the purposes of carrying into effect the provisions of specific legislation in this field. Although by later amending legislation a Ministry of Transport was established with particular functions, the Board's functions as a licensing authority are still to channel the evolution of road transport in the interests of the most efficient use of community resources.

VICTORIA—TRANSPORT REGULATION BOARD: LICENCES ISSUED : SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Licences issued "as of right"—					
40 kilometres of Melbourne	15,901	16,489	18,113	20,877	22,121
40 kilometres of Ballarat, Bendigo, or Geelong	1,577	1,667	1,869	2,176	2,413
40 kilometres of owner's place of business	6,787	7,004	7,683	9,159	10,305
Primary producers (vehicles over 2 tonnes load capacity)	17,477	17,534	17,363	17,132	17,091
Butter, milk, and cheese factories	355	347	420	344	577
80 kilometres of owner's place of business (vehicles up to 4 tonnes load capacity) (a)	56,612	58,658	47,995	34,155	32,707
State-wide rights for carriage of own goods (vehicles not exceeding 500 kilograms)	..	..	10,358	19,890	19,133
Third Schedule (basically perishable) commodities	13,294	13,461	12,108	10,189	9,009
Approved decentralised secondary industries	1,128	1,192	1,430	1,630	1,836
80 kilometres of Melbourne	..	..	318	481	559
80 kilometres of Portland	..	..	10	36	41
Bulk tankers—petroleum products	..	..	185	466	502

**VICTORIA—TRANSPORT REGULATION BOARD : LICENCES ISSUED :
SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS—continued**

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
"Discretionary" licences—					
Passenger—					
Omnibuses	3,391	3,450	3,537	3,536	3,663
Taxis and hire-cars	3,486	3,464	3,531	3,572	3,563
Omnibus temporary/special	163	177	171	183	197
Goods	14,699	14,756	12,451	10,862	10,253
Goods—passenger	26	25	22	19	18
Total licences issued	134,896	138,224	137,564	134,707	133,988
Financial transactions—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue	2,946	3,125	4,510	6,296	6,932
Expenditure (including payments to local authorities for comfort stations and bus shelters)	2,949	3,231	3,900	5,218	6,212
Levy to Transport Fund	..	..	..	356	524
Balance	—3	—106	610	722	196
Collections—					
Road maintenance contributions collected and transferred direct to Country Roads Board	9,138	9,745	10,362	10,039	10,133
Motor boat registration fees collected and paid to Tourist Fund	305	333	397	580	855
Log book fees	10	10	11	10	12

(a) Vehicles up to 6 tonnes load capacity after February 1974.

Licences, permits, and drivers' certificates

During the year ended 30 June 1976 the Board issued 83,641 goods permits for temporary variation of the operations of a vehicle. There was 1 new tow truck licence issued and at 30 June 1976 there were 710 licences on record. For the year ended 30 June 1976 there were 5,497 new drivers certificates issued: 4,302 commercial passenger, 681 private omnibus, and 514 tow-truck.

Buses

Commercial buses at 30 June 1976 totalled: metropolitan 1,483, urban 145 (Ballarat 38, Bendigo 30, and Geelong 77), country 1,944, touring omnibus 91, and temporary special licence, 197.

Taxis and hire-cars

Taxis and hire-cars at 30 June 1976 totalled: metropolitan 2,919, urban 201 (Ballarat 50, Bendigo 37, and Geelong 114), and country 443.

Passenger fares

At 30 June 1976 adult bus fares were 16c, 26c, 32c, and 34c, respectively, for the first four sections travelled, rising by 2c up to section 10 and thereafter by various amounts.

Since 1 October 1975 there have been two tariffs operating for taxi fares. The second tariff represents a 20 per cent loading on the normal meter distance charge and applies between 9.00 p.m. and 6.00 a.m. Monday to Saturday, midday Saturday to midnight Sunday, and public holidays. Taxi fares at 1 July 1976 were 45c flagfall (including the first 90 metres on tariff 1 and the first 72 metres on tariff 2), plus 5c for each additional 180 or 144 metres for tariff 1 or tariff 2, respectively.

Goods and passenger applications

For the year ended 30 June 1976, the Board heard 7 goods and 108 passenger applications at public hearings. The majority of the applications were determined and settled without the need for a public hearing and numbered 3,212 goods and 3,180 passenger cases.

Motor boats

The Board is responsible for the registration of motor boats (under 20 metres in length) and for keeping records of ownership. Fees collected from motor boat registration totalled \$854,902 for 1975-76. These fees, less the cost of collection and administration of the Motor Boating Act, are paid into the Tourist Fund administered by the Department of State Development. At 30 June 1976 there were 76,800 motor boats registered by the Board.

Commercial goods transport

The Victorian Government stated late in 1976 that goods regulation in its present form would be progressively phased out within five years. Road and rail services should eventually operate in a competitive condition, subject to both modes, i.e., road and rail transport, meeting their proper costs.

The Board's role in this interim period is to administer existing legislation so as to provide the Victorian Railways with an opportunity to adjust to the changes that would occur when regulation is phased out.

A principal feature of the railways' review has been the establishment of seven regional freight centres and the simultaneous closing of some non-remunerative branch lines. Distribution in these areas is being undertaken by private road operators who are under sole contract to the railways. This will enable the railways to compete in efficiency and service with road transport.

Passenger services

A major change is likely to occur with the proposal to set up a Metropolitan Transit Authority, an announced segment of government transport planning. This new body is expected to take over control of public passenger transport in Melbourne. The Board's current planning is based on a rationalisation and consolidation philosophy to assist the Metropolitan Transit Authority in its contractual arrangements when it is established.

In the meantime the Victorian Government is providing a subsidy for the route bus services of private operators. The subsidy scheme was introduced in October 1974 and provides financial assistance to operators of private omnibus services in the following areas:

- (1) A passenger fare subsidy to minimise the need for operators to seek to cover cost increases by charging higher fares;
- (2) loans, at concessional interest rates, are provided to assist operators in the purchase of new vehicles and ticket machines; and
- (3) reduction of Transport Regulation Board licence and registration fees to a nominal level (\$2 per annum).

Taxi industry

In October 1975, the Board permitted owners in a suburban taxi group to transfer to operations under radio control from the depot of a metropolitan taxi group. This was the first such transfer approved by the Board, and during 1976 several other MT and ST depots have had discussions concerning amalgamation in order to increase efficiency within the industry.

Because of the particular operational advantages of ultra-high frequency (UHF) radio communications systems, two major metropolitan groups and two suburban taxi depots are already installing this equipment. Other depots are

expected to change over to UHF in the future. However, installation of the equipment is costly and can only be justified where the number of dependent cabs is sufficiently large to provide an acceptable spread of costs.

Road maintenance charges

The owners of commercial goods vehicles with a load capacity exceeding 4.1 tonnes are required to pay a tonne-kilometre charge as compensation for wear and tear caused to Victorian roads. The total amount collected (\$136m since 1956) is paid to the Country Roads Board Fund—Maintenance Account. An amount equal to 6 per cent of collections is recouped to help to defray the collection costs.

Road charges collected during 1975–76 amounted to \$10.133m compared with \$10.38m during 1974–75. While collections increased during this financial year they were still below the level of collections attained in 1973–74; this reflects the depressed state of the trucking industry due to the prevailing economic conditions.

Tow trucks

In 1975 the Board was concerned at the many and growing undesirable features of accident towing services. In response to a request by the Board, an officer group was commissioned to produce a blueprint of future licensing and control of towing designed to reduce costs and wasteful use of trucks and manpower. The Board's report in the form of a working paper was completed shortly after the close of the financial year, and has been passed to interested parties for comment and further development of acceptable lines of action.

West Gate Bridge Authority

The Authority is at present constructing the West Gate Bridge over the lower reaches of the Yarra River, Melbourne. Under the terms of its franchise from the Victorian Government, the Authority will operate and maintain the bridge, together with its associated works, as a toll crossing.

Under the provisions of the *Lower Yarra Crossing Authority Act 1965*, the Authority finances the construction of the project by raising private loan funds from savings banks, life offices, private superannuation funds, and other private lenders. All such loans are subject to the prior approval of the Victorian Treasury and the Governor in Council and accordingly are Government guaranteed as to repayment of all principal and interest thereon. The Act requires that the project be amortised over a period of not more than 40 years from the date on which the bridge is opened to traffic and, as soon as it is free from all encumbrances, it is to be handed over to the Victorian Government.

The Authority has, through its contractors, completed the concrete approaches, toll plaza and associated equipment, three road overpasses, two traffic interchanges, and other associated works for the operation of the bridge as a toll facility.

The steel bridge, comprising five spans, with a total length of 848 metres, was still under construction at mid December 1977. At that time 15.6 metres of steel box girder from the east bank, and 55 metres from the west bank, remained to be erected. The east bank steel bridge works comprise 27 steel box girder sections of which only one and a half remained to be erected to the centre of the main span at mid December 1977. In addition, on the east side, the cable support tower had been erected. The inner permanent cables and 16 strands of the total 32 strands in the outer permanent cables had also been erected and stressed.

The west bank works also comprise 27 steel box girder sections. Two sections remained to be erected to the centre of the main span and two and a half

remained to be erected to complete the connection with the concrete west approach viaduct. Additionally, the cable support tower and the inner permanent cables had been erected and the cables fully stressed. The method of construction on the west side requires that temporary cables be erected. At mid December 1977 the inner temporary cables had been utilised and dismantled and the outer temporary cables had been erected and fully stressed. Work was proceeding with the erection of the outer permanent cables.

Closure of the bridge at mid-river of the main central span was planned for early 1978,* while the bridge's completion was expected by mid 1978. The delays in the completion of the project, and construction now being carried out during a period of high inflation, have resulted in costs increasing beyond the control of the Authority. In December 1977, the estimated cost of the project was \$135m, plus holding charges.

The F9 Freeway Extension, which will connect the east side bridge approach roads to Kingsway and St Kilda Road, South Melbourne, is due for completion in the early 1980s. This Freeway, in conjunction with the Johnson Street Bridge (now under construction over the Yarra River), will provide adequate capacity for expected traffic demands following the completion of the West Gate Bridge.

Further reference, 1977

Road Safety and Traffic Authority

The Road Safety and Traffic Authority (RoSTA) has the responsibility of framing policies for the safe and orderly movement of traffic and pedestrians on Victorian roads and implementation of such policies as directed by the Victorian Government. The Authority's functions under the Road Traffic Act are to carry out research and investigation into road accident prevention; promote road accident prevention practices; request municipal councils to adopt specific practices; and advise the Chief Secretary on accident prevention policies, regulations, and any matter for the improvement of traffic conditions or control. These functions embody those of the former Traffic Commission which the Authority replaced in March 1971.

Since 1958 the Authority has received from the Victorian Police a comprehensive statistical record of reported road accidents involving casualties and certain types of property damage accidents. This information forms the basis of the State Traffic Accident Record.

A part of the State Traffic Accident Record, Accidents by Location, which shows reported accidents by location and road user movement has been produced on an annual basis since 1968. Interim accumulative statistics are provided on a quarterly basis and supplied to highway authorities approximately two months after the end of the quarter. The information contained in the State Traffic Accident Record is also used as a basis for research into road accidents, for advice to the Victorian Government and the Parliamentary Road Safety Committee, as well as to highlight areas where promotion of road safety practices and the development of accident countermeasures is required.

Further reference, 1977

Motor Accidents Board

The Motor Accidents Board of Victoria has been made responsible for setting up and administering a "no fault" motor accident insurance scheme. This scheme excludes any attempts to introduce degrees of fault, allocation of negligence, and similar concepts. It is the first of its type in Australia and is proving of interest overseas.

* It took place on 31 May 1978.

The "no fault" concept is a fundamental departure from the law of tort. Such are the complexities and numbers of accidents in current society, many of which are not related to negligence or fault, that payment of some compensation is seen as a social liability paid for by the community.

The beginning of the Victorian Government's move for a "no fault" system of motor accident insurance was in the recommendation of two committees, the first appointed to report on methods of reducing the time involved and the high costs of litigation procedures, and the second to draw up in draft detailed provisions for "no fault" benefits and administration. The Motor Accidents Act, which embraced most of the second committee's recommendations concerning a "no fault" system, received Royal Assent in April 1973. Its administrative provisions, including appointment of the Board, were enacted in September 1973, and benefits began to operate from February 1974.

Further reference, 1977

Road traffic accidents

The following tables include particulars of those road traffic accidents reported by the Victoria Police during the periods specified, which satisfied the following conditions :

(1) That the accident occurred on any road, street, lane, thoroughfare, footpath, or place open to or used by the public by right or custom, at the time of the accident ;

(2) that it involved :

(i) any road vehicle which, at the time of the accident, was in motion ; or

(ii) any animal which, at the time of the accident, was in motion and was being used for the purpose of transportation or travel ; or

(iii) any train passing over a level crossing for the time being open to the public ; and

(3) that the accident resulted in :

(i) death of any person within a period of thirty days after the accident ; or

(ii) bodily injury to any person to an extent requiring surgical or medical treatment.

While there is a requirement for accidents involving a casualty to be reported to the Victoria Police, in practice not all such accidents are so reported, particularly where injury of minor severity has occurred, and there is some evidence of understatement in recent years of the numbers of accidents and persons injured compared with earlier years.

The tables do not include figures of accidents on railway lines (except at level crossings), or on private property. For these and other reasons, the total number of deaths shown in these tables is not comparable with that shown on page 232.

VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES : NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED

Period	Number of accidents	Persons killed	Persons injured	Per 100,000 of mean population		
				Number of accidents	Persons killed	Persons injured
1971-72	14,988	884	21,090	424	25	596
1972-73	14,611	949	20,312	408	27	568
1973-74	13,452	877	18,634	372	24	515
1974-75	12,693	887	17,765	346	24	485
1975-76	12,591	898	17,596	337	24	471

The table which follows provides a description of types of road users killed or injured in road traffic accidents occurring during the years 1973-74 to 1975-76 :

**VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES :
DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED**

Description	1973-74		1974-75		1975-76	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Drivers of motor vehicles	313	7,272	334	6,872	344	6,871
Motor cyclists	68	1,445	71	1,504	77	1,663
Passengers (any type)	253	7,179	275	6,852	262	6,559
Pedestrians	210	2,075	185	1,902	187	1,832
Pedal cyclists	30	640	21	606	26	644
Other	3	23	1	29	2	27
Total	877	18,634	887	17,765	898	17,596

Particulars of victims of road traffic accidents during the years 1973-74 to 1975-76 are shown according to age in the following table :

**VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES :
AGE OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED**

Age group (years)	1973-74		1974-75		1975-76	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Under 5	35	675	28	622	26	542
5 and under 7	18	361	14	327	15	332
7 and under 17	77	2,147	75	1,970	75	2,037
17 and under 21	167	3,994	179	3,954	173	3,903
21 and under 30	181	4,422	199	4,171	195	4,242
30 and under 40	74	1,991	75	1,965	97	1,884
40 and under 50	80	1,664	84	1,522	69	1,436
50 and under 60	73	1,245	73	1,302	72	1,255
60 and over	169	1,390	159	1,417	169	1,355
Not stated	3	745	1	515	7	610
Total	877	18,634	887	17,765	898	17,596

Further reference, 1977 ; Traffic Commission, 1961-1971 ; Australian Road Safety Council, 1966

SEA TRANSPORT

Shipping

Introduction

During the 1830s settlers quickly found that, because of the absence of roads, sea transport was essential in and between the settlements of the Port Phillip District.

Despite the rapid growth and spread of speedier land transport in the next one hundred years, the size of Port Phillip Bay for many decades encouraged the regular use of ships to a greater extent than other coastal areas of the State, with cargoes from the western region including dairy products, livestock, and timber, and from the eastern region, fish. Servicing of the goldfields of Walhalla and the Tambo valley was also provided by way of Port Albert.

The Port of Melbourne was established in 1876 when the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners was constituted as the port authority under the Melbourne Harbor Trust Act. The port expanded with the growth of Victoria's population and consequent trade also utilised facilities at Geelong and Portland.

The Pool of Melbourne opposite the Customs House and other Yarra River and Bay berths were crowded with the masts of sailing ships and Victoria became associated with the clipper classic, the annual grain race. By the early years of the twentieth century sail had been superseded by coal and oil fuels, with the accompanying dock, bunkering, and maintenance requirements.

In the years following the Second World War, Australian shipowners revised their trading practices as a result of vigorous competition from land-based transport operators. Consequently, the entire coastal trade by sea was transformed, and ships modified to make them more useful as a means of transportation around the coast.

One of the results of this trend was the expansion of the bulk cargo trade to include goods, such as sugar, as well as various oil and oil products. Later, unit loads and containers with improved handling facilities on both ship and shore were introduced. These new methods led to the specialised ship, exclusively designed and equipped to meet requirements of the particular trade. These were the roll-on roll-off stern loading ships for cargo packed on road vehicles, and the container ship designed for containerised cargo and other unit loads.

New packaging and cargo handling methods, as well as new ships, are bringing changes to port facilities, where specially designed wharves, equipment, and port modifications are matching the new concepts in ship and cargo handling around the Australian coast and the demands of Australian overseas trade.

The types of cargo handled by the other major Victorian ports still reflect proximity to the rural sectors of the State, with wheat and wool exports being made from Geelong and Portland. Western Port has developed in the last decade as a major port for petroleum products and steel with the development of secondary industry in the region surrounding the port. The Port of Melbourne, with its expanded container handling facilities, caters for all types of cargo for both the coastal trade and overseas trade.

Searoad service between Victoria and Tasmania

The following table shows details of the searoad service operated by the Australian Shipping Commission between Victoria and Tasmania during the years 1972-73 to 1975-76:

VICTORIA—TASMANIA : SEAROAD SERVICE (a)

Name of vessel	Passengers				Accompanied vehicles			
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
<i>Empress of Australia</i>	108,330	110,462	114,663	112,142	28,807	33,351	30,171	31,567
<i>Bass Trader</i>	498	106	52	..	286	15	10	..
Other Australian Shipping Commission vessels	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	..
Total	108,828	110,570	114,716	112,142	29,093	33,367	30,182	31,567

(a) Excludes commercial cargo which consists of unit loads, i.e., containers, trailers, timber packs, etc.

Vessels entered and cleared

The number of vessels entering Victorian ports, the number cleared from those ports, and their total tonnage in each of the five years 1971-72 to 1975-76 were as follows :

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE SHIPPING

Particulars		1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Entrances	number	4,052	3,680	3,530	3,496	3,261
	'000 net tonnes	26,087	22,419	21,840	21,244	20,806
Clearances	number	4,058	3,670	3,510	3,508	3,251
	'000 net tonnes	26,046	22,338	21,725	21,313	20,803

Nationality of shipping

The countries of registration of vessels which entered or were cleared at Victorian ports during the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 were as follows :

VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING

('000 net tonnes)

Vessels registered at ports in—	Vessels entered		Vessels cleared	
	1974-75	1975-76	1974-75	1975-76
Australia	8,030	7,765	8,060	7,854
Denmark	422	159	422	171
France	78	81	78	81
Germany, Federal Republic of	715	574	705	541
Greece	466	519	465	502
Hong Kong	61	187	69	178
India	86	147	89	121
Italy	258	266	255	269
Japan	1,314	1,448	1,321	1,403
Liberia	941	1,019	950	1,006
Nauru	111	54	111	54
Netherlands	591	486	585	453
Antilles (Netherlands)	234	131	234	148
New Zealand	136	94	137	92
Norway	799	593	785	593
Panama	918	1,077	952	1,092
Singapore	239	253	243	251
South Africa	62	96	62	85
Sweden	422	379	411	358
United Kingdom	3,744	3,557	3,756	3,630
United States of America	635	620	641	620
U.S.S.R.	367	402	368	391
Yugoslavia	51	83	68	72
Other	564	816	546	838
Total	21,244	20,806	21,313	20,803

Shipping entered at Victorian ports

Particulars of shipping which entered each principal port of Victoria are shown in the following table for the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 :

VICTORIA—VESSELS ENTERED AT EACH PORT

Class of vessel	Melbourne		Geelong		Portland		Western Port	
	1974-75	1975-76	1974-75	1975-76	1974-75	1975-76	1974-75	1975-76
NUMBER								
Overseas—								
Direct	520	427	108	134	33	26	50	60
Other	1,049	1,076	175	124	26	49	139	189
Interstate	1,025	856	115	96	14	11	183	168
Intrastate	14	10	22	17	9	12	14	6
Total	2,608	2,369	420	371	82	98	386	423
NET TONNES ('000)								
Overseas—								
Direct	3,010	2,690	782	1,062	226	184	879	1,034
Other	6,670	6,660	1,409	950	124	336	752	1,121
Interstate	3,266	2,835	544	626	93	45	2,957	2,863
Intrastate	113	59	202	157	86	115	132	72
Total	13,059	12,245	2,936	2,794	529	678	4,720	5,089

Cargoes discharged and shipped

The following tables show the tonnage of overseas and interstate cargoes discharged and shipped in Victorian ports during 1974-75 and 1975-76, as well as the tonnage of overseas cargoes discharged and shipped during the years 1973-74 to 1975-76 according to the countries of origin and consignment, and the nationalities of the vessels in which the cargoes were carried:

VICTORIA—CARGOES DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED AT EACH PORT ('000)

Particulars	Melbourne		Geelong		Portland		Western Port	
	1974-75	1975-76	1974-75	1975-76	1974-75	1975-76	1974-75	1975-76
DISCHARGED								
Interstate—								
Tonnes	1,740	1,571	510	436	24	47	350	404
Cubic metres	1,146	1,000	3	..	..	..	..	..
Overseas—								
Tonnes	1,579	1,568	1,451	1,167	244	94	82	135
Cubic metres	3,788	3,511	28	6	3	..	..	..
SHIPPED								
Interstate—								
Tonnes	1,280	997	833	897	..	19	7,899	7,930
Cubic metres	1,331	1,151	..	..	..	..	13	..
Overseas—								
Tonnes	1,818	2,115	1,732	2,060	121	259	1,573	1,615
Cubic metres	1,001	714	43	3	..	1	..	..

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS CARGOES DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED ACCORDING TO GEOGRAPHIC TRADE AREAS

Geographic trade area of origin or consignment	1973-74		1974-75		1975-76	
	Discharged	Shipped	Discharged	Shipped	Discharged	Shipped
North America and Hawaiian Islands—						
Tonnes	621,147	225,422	500,608	356,370	359,357	422,722
Cubic metres	680,067	90,540	698,271	85,248	623,694	117,428
South America—						
Tonnes	2,669	125,016	1,093	56,326	1,990	47,858
Cubic metres	601	2,044	7,635	32,377	4,869	11,420
Europe (incl. U.S.S.R.)—						
Tonnes	401,680	437,475	244,479	547,457	170,067	911,435
Cubic metres	1,241,105	240,471	1,483,153	189,065	1,230,806	166,918
Africa—						
Tonnes	82,965	166,120	55,362	267,810	54,958	331,678
Cubic metres	44,112	53,041	29,887	48,244	39,636	22,752
Asia—						
Tonnes	2,878,897	2,948,391	1,907,864	3,100,128	1,789,619	3,417,497
Cubic metres	1,441,451	469,045	1,476,956	449,272	1,574,303	313,544
Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, and Pacific Islands—						
Tonnes	517,445	962,358	431,488	916,484	466,722	917,822
Cubic metres	268,320	380,731	122,099	238,255	39,013	80,106
Indian Ocean Islands and Antarctic area—						
Tonnes	190,750	1,160	214,504	222	121,142	6
Cubic metres	9	185	1,123	940	3,890	6,313
Total—Tonnes	4,695,553	4,865,942	3,355,398	5,244,797	2,963,855	6,049,018
Cubic metres	3,675,665	1,236,057	3,819,124	1,043,401	3,516,211	718,481

**VICTORIA—OVERSEAS CARGOES DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED
ACCORDING TO NATIONALITIES OF VESSELS
(‘000)**

Vessels registered at ports in—	1974-75				1975-76			
	Discharged		Shipped		Discharged		Shipped	
	tonnes	cubic metres	tonnes	cubic metres	tonnes	cubic metres	tonnes	cubic metres
Australia	16	202	47	75	102	309	98	58
Denmark	115	103	19	16	46	74	60	19
France	4	56	16	21	7	52	18	7
Germany, Federal Republic of	192	294	148	63	103	204	103	81
Greece	51	48	338	5	176	39	463	1
Italy	44	79	33	22	42	56	37	8
Japan	370	664	455	97	374	643	510	70
Liberia	334	60	569	2	255	98	803	11
Netherlands	115	142	333	47	172	109	382	42
Antilles (Netherlands)	236	11	13	13	121	13	11	6
New Zealand	70	98	46	152	175	12	128	10
Norway	384	233	204	35	150	196	248	25
Panama	82	99	958	15	104	110	872	9
Singapore	30	55	120	76	69	38	64	34
Sweden	24	159	93	74	43	141	88	41
United Kingdom	1,103	1,120	1,070	191	741	977	1,011	187
United States of America	46	171	58	21	37	162	56	20
U.S.S.R.	25	43	132	..	15	54	275	5
Other	114	182	593	118	231	229	822	84
Total	3,355	3,819	5,245	1,043	2,963	3,516	6,049	718

NOTE. Part of the cargo is recorded in tonnes and part in cubic metres. As the total cannot be stated accurately as either tonnes or cubic metres, each is recorded and published separately.

Further reference, 1977; Lighthouses, 1964; Principal ports of Victoria, 1965; Australian Shipbuilding Board, 1975

Port Phillip Sea Pilots

Forty-one former shipmasters operate the Port Phillip Pilot Service, sixteen of whom are also licensed for Western Port. The Service is conducted on a co-operative, non-profit basis. Licences as pilots are issued by the Marine Board of Victoria, each ingoing pilot purchasing a share of the pilot vessels and other

plant. The Port Phillip Pilot Service is one of the oldest organisations in Victoria, the first pilot licence having been issued to one George Tobin by Governor Sir George Gipps of New South Wales on 26 June 1839.

The following table shows the number of ships (sailing inwards and outwards) piloted through Port Phillip Heads and the entrance to Western Port during the period 1966-67 to 1975-76. Although the number of ships has not increased, tonnes carried has risen markedly because of larger vessels such as container, roll-on roll-off, and LASH (lighter aboard ship) ships.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF SHIPS PILOTED THROUGH PORT PHILLIP HEADS AND THE ENTRANCE TO WESTERN PORT

Year	Number of ships		Year	Number of ships	
	Port Phillip	Western Port		Port Phillip	Western Port
1966-67	4,606	142	1971-72	3,941	567
1967-68	4,481	127	1972-73	3,921	560
1968-69	4,388	171	1973-74	3,903	644
1969-70	4,433	377	1974-75	4,117	665
1970-71	4,322	541	1975-76	3,778	744

Further reference, 1977

Melbourne Harbor Trust

Administration

The Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners is a financially independent, corporate body operating under the provisions of the *Melbourne Harbor Trust Act* 1958 and amendments. The land and waters of the 27½ square kilometre Port area are vested in the body corporate which is appointed by the Governor in Council. It comprises a full-time chairman who also is virtually the Port's managing director, and five part-time commissioners who, in accordance with the Act must be associated with various port activities, i.e., shipping, primary production, imports, exports, and labour.

The Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners is both the Port authority and the conservancy authority of the Port of Melbourne. The Trust maintains, improves, and develops the Port, and is empowered under its Act to make regulations for the management and financing of the Port subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

Cargo pattern

Container and unit-load methods of cargo handling in the Port of Melbourne were introduced and extended during the 1960s. By 1970 the cumulative effect of gradually developing these new facilities had had a significant impact on the Port as a whole and the emphasis of cargo handling activities in the Port had shifted from the long established conventional cargo handling areas to five principal areas catering for container and unit-load ships and cargo handling methods. During the year ended 30 June 1977 the Port handled a volume of 17.67 million tonnes of import, export, and transshipment cargo. This volume was handled by coastal and overseas shipping which paid 2,496 calls at the Port.

The changes in the character of the Port became really noticeable when the first overseas container ship on the United Kingdom-Australia service arrived in March 1969. Cargoes flowing through all ports of the world are classed as either wet or dry bulk cargoes (such as oil carried in tankers or sugar carried loose in the hold of a bulk carrier) or general, which includes the variety of goods usually crated, boxed, or carried in some other individual

packaging. Container ships carry this general cargo in containers of various international standard sizes.

Unit-load multi-purpose vessels, which first began to operate out of Melbourne in the overseas service in 1966 and in the coastal trade some eight years earlier, are vessels especially designed to carry containers and unit-loads, which are a collection of general cargo assembled into one load, usually on a tray or pallet. These ships can also carry conventional cargo, namely, individual items of general cargo handled and loaded separately, and handled individually inside the ship and on shore. During the twelve months ended 30 June 1977 the Port handled 3.64 million tonnes of bulk cargo, and 14.03 million tonnes of general cargo including empty returns; 8 million tonnes of general cargo was carried in 425,843 containers.

Roll-on roll-off facilities

The Melbourne Harbor Trust from the late 1950s has been involved in capital works programmes devoted principally to new specialised areas in the Port of Melbourne to handle container/cellular and roll-on roll-off ships. The most notable has been the Swanson Dock four-berth container complex, and the roll-on roll-off complex at Webb Dock. During 1976 construction work was commenced at Swanson Dock on a further two berths. In 1977 modernisation of berths 16 to 21 Victoria Dock to accommodate modern cargo handling requirements was commenced.

The Johnson Street Bridge project made redundant berths up to 6 North Wharf and 10 South Wharf. Included on the North Wharf section of the Port were berths 1 and 2 which were roll-on roll-off berths for the Union Steam Ship Company of New Zealand vessels operating services to Tasmanian and New Zealand ports.

Preliminary work on the reconstruction and redevelopment of berths 5, 6, and 7 Victoria Dock, now called 5 and 6 Victoria Dock, for the Union Steam Ship Company roll-on roll-off services began soon after the Victorian Government decided that the Johnson Street Bridge had to be built to ease congestion of vehicular traffic in the city proper and also allow a faster and uninterrupted flow of traffic between industrial areas—including the port and commercial establishments on both sides of the Yarra River. The new roll-on roll-off terminal became operational on 1 May 1975.

The completed project is now equipped with two roll-on roll-off berths, two stern loading ramps, a new terminal of approximately 4.45 hectares, three steel framed sheds, a sub-station to cater for crane, ramp, lighting, and other power needs, a rail siding into the terminal, and crane rails built on the wharf apron for a future container crane, if needed.

Finance

The Port of Melbourne is self-supporting and does not receive any financial grants from the Victorian Government. The Trust's revenue is derived from a number of charges paid by the users of the Port. The charges are principally wharfage rates levied on each tonne of cargo landed in, or shipped out of the Port, and tonnage rates levied on the gross registered tonnage of ships and the time they spend in port. Other charges cover rent of sheds, hire of Port-owned cargo handling equipment, general port services, and rental of land reserved for essential long-term port development. Expenditure is on port maintenance, reconstruction, modernisation, and development, with any surplus being put back into port development. At 30 June 1977 the Trust had approximately \$167m invested in port assets. Capital works are financed out of revenue and out of loans, which are raised and financed by the Trust itself and guaranteed by the Victorian Government. The Trust is required to pay into the Consolidated Fund of the Victorian Government approximately 4 per cent of its revenue from import wharfage and tonnage.

The following table shows particulars of the financial operations of the Melbourne Harbor Trust for the years 1972 to 1977:

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1972	1 Jan. 1973 –30 June 1974 (a)	1974–75	1975–76	1976–77
REVENUE					
Wharfage and tonnage rates	9,397	18,187	14,124	18,192	20,567
Rent of sheds	652	1,030	639	518	502
Special berth charges	319	522	439	324	331
Rent of lands	2,492	4,545	3,555	4,396	4,561
Crane fees	1,320	3,049	2,547	2,191	2,383
Other	1,298	2,782	2,852	2,297	2,752
Total revenue	15,478	30,115	24,156	27,918	31,096
EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS					
Administration and general expenses	1,626	2,286	2,156	2,222	3,199
Port operating expenses	4,258	7,138	6,825	7,127	7,547
Maintenance—					
Dredging	1,410	2,149	1,663	1,554	2,836
Harbour	185	315	300	320	298
Wharves	898	1,398	1,204	1,466	1,554
Approaches	203	337	323	383	439
Railways	70	93	93	96	118
Cargo handling equipment	387	838	865	1,087	1,240
Other properties	46	195	116	117	119
Interest	2,506	4,118	3,088	3,715	4,195
Depreciation and renewals	2,745	5,494	4,399	4,844	5,440
Insurance	122	254	250	330	507
Sinking fund	..	1,350	650	1,000	1,000
General reserve	..	2,000	1,000	2,300	1,000
Payments to Consolidated Fund	1,486	1,470	916	1,117	1,250
Other	..	..	52	1	1
Total expenditure and appropriations	15,942	29,435	23,900	27,679	30,743
CAPITAL OUTLAY					
Land and property	336	539	6,444	1,327	629
Reclamation	195	1,250	1,241	513	393
Deepening waterways	1,013	3,710	2,881	3,095	4,896
Wharves and sheds construction	1,660	4,930	5,222	3,914	4,262
Cargo handling equipment	704	237	239	1,618	409
Approaches construction	638	492	699	427	267
Floating plant	47	545	1,765	3,901	2,038
Other works, etc.	594	692	443	1,072	1,568
Total capital outlay	5,187	12,395	18,934	15,867	14,462
Loan indebtedness at end of period	45,644	48,051	51,060	56,018	61,303

(a) Eighteen months ended 30 June 1974. The Trust's accounting period was altered from a calendar year to a fiscal year from 1 January 1973.

Further reference, 1977; Changing trends in port development, 1968; Port facilities, 1969; Port emergency service, 1970; Advent of new cargo pattern, 1971; New cargo handling era, 1974; Forward Development Plan, 1975; Co-ordinated port development plan, 1975

Geelong Harbor Trust

The Port of Geelong is under the control of the Geelong Harbor Trust which was constituted under an Act of the Victorian Parliament of 1905. The Trust consists of three commissioners appointed by the Governor in Council.

Entrance to the Port is by 24 kilometres of channel dredged to a depth of 11 metres and a width of 122 metres.

There are nineteen effective berths in the Port and two berths at the Commonwealth Explosives Pier, Point Wilson—owned and operated by the Commonwealth Government. The Harbor Trust has floating plant which includes six tugs, several barges, and one diesel-powered floating crane of 35 tonnes.

The following table shows particulars of the financial operations of the Geelong Harbor Trust for the calendar years 1972 to 1976:

VICTORIA—GEELONG HARBOR TRUST: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
REVENUE					
Wharfage, tonnage, and special berth rates	2,050	2,096	2,175	2,169	2,195
Shipping services	773	1,100	1,512	1,233	1,852
Rents, fees, and licences	132	136	145	158	185
Freezing works and abattoirs	95	150	171	179	191
Other	50	22	17	26	31
Total revenue	3,100	3,504	4,020	3,765	4,454
EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS					
Management expenses	745	985	1,324	1,488	1,588
Shipping services	839	992	1,383	1,541	1,524
Maintenance—					
Wharves and approaches	147	186	207	229	296
Harbour	146	162	177	213	309
Floating plant	23	32	36	53	71
Other	33	41	58	71	64
Interest on loans	310	263	210	156	151
Sinking fund	49	48	31	29	26
Depreciation provision	873	892	913	905	906
Other	24	25	11	33	193
Total expenditure and appropriations	3,189	3,626	4,350	4,718	5,128
CAPITAL OUTLAY (NET)					
Floating plant	3	4	..	..	..
Land and property	171	140	46	75	55
Wharves and approaches	178	103	124	18	9
Other	19	..	111	91	38
Total capital outlay	371	247	281	184	102
LOAN INDEBTEDNESS AT 31 DECEMBER					
Victorian Government	67	67	33	..	..
Public	4,865	4,763	3,110	2,611	2,560
Total loan indebtedness	4,932	4,830	3,143	2,611	2,560

Further reference, 1977

Portland Harbor Trust

Situated on the south-west coast of Victoria, the Port of Portland is administered by a board of three commissioners and serves an area of more than 103,000 square kilometres of western Victoria and the south-east of South Australia. The Port is within a few kilometres of main shipping routes with deep-water approaches right to the entrance of the harbour basin.

During 1975–76 the construction of the Port's new cargo berth began and several important new trades with future growth potential were established. These contributed to overall results as they accounted for approximately one-third of the number of vessels berthed. Within this category were imports of sulphuric acid and paper pulp, while export traffic involved twelve bulk tallow tankers and five livestock vessels. Exports of bulk barley and bagged rice from the Riverina



The proposed 5.6 hectare World Trade Harbor Trust site at Melbourne. This location has been a part of the Melbourne Harbor Trust since 1877.
The Melbourne Harbor Trust Commission



Bridge works nearing completion on the West Gate bridge site, December 1977.
West Gate Bridge Authority



A dramatic aerial photograph of the West Gate bridge showing construction on the 336 metre main river span, December 1977.

West Gate Bridge Authority



The bucket dredge *A. S. Mayne* at work in the River Yarra channel in the Port of Melbourne.

The Melbourne Harbor Trust Commission

district of New South Wales during the latter part of the year indicate the growing influence of the Port throughout areas of its huge hinterland.

Forward planning to provide a depth of 12.2 metres alongside No. 1 berth enabled a number of large bulk carriers that were incapable of being fully laden with wheat at the Geelong terminal to be diverted to Portland to fill their holds.

The overall tonnage handled throughout Victoria in 1975-76 increased by 10.62 per cent to 644,835 tonnes. Of the total, new trades accounted for 74,000 tonnes. Cargo statistics show that although export trade increased by 121,353 tonnes (73.9 per cent), imports decreased by 59,439 tonnes (14.1 per cent). The latter was attributable mainly to the depressed rural economy and a decline in the tonnage of raw materials landed for fertiliser manufacture.

The following table shows particulars of the financial operations of the Portland Harbor Trust for the years 1971-72 to 1975-76:

**VICTORIA—PORTLAND HARBOR TRUST : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
REVENUE					
Wharfage rates	323	285	347	288	290
Tonnage rates	59	41	37	48	49
Shipping services	287	227	209	225	275
Victorian Government grant	580	785	1,314	974	1,384
Grain terminal	559	236	265	417	760
Cold store operations	33	32	18	51	7
Other	92	78	122	87	83
Total revenue	1,933	1,684	2,312	2,090	2,848
EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS					
Administration	165	183	233	298	340
Maintenance	111	133	120	167	164
Shipping services	214	221	290	300	409
Depreciation	43	52	52	52	53
Interest on loans	1,021	1,055	1,123	1,220	1,305
Sinking fund	52	53	51	54	55
Loan redemption	86	87	93	98	103
Grain terminal (excl. depreciation)	268	163	179	196	343
Cold store operations	20	25	16	35	16
Total expenditure and appropriations	1,980	1,972	2,157	2,420	2,788
CAPITAL OUTLAY					
Port rail system	3	23	97	..	..
Road works	..	..	..	156	30
Reclamation	7	6	7	208	39
Grain terminal	69	253	114	2	46
Deepening waterways	49	61	1	72	77
Wharves and sheds	188	32	69	199	441
Breakwater construction	..	..	60	4	..
Floating plant	57	358	44	..	..
Other	175	68	123	53	148
Total capital outlay	548	801	515	694	781
LOAN INDEBTEDNESS AT 30 JUNE					
Victorian Government	3,673	3,673	3,673	3,673	3,673
Public	17,502	18,055	18,612	19,114	19,711
Total loan indebtedness	21,175	21,728	22,285	22,787	23,384

Further reference, 1977

Western Port

Western Port is an extensive inlet eastward of and adjacent to Port Phillip, and is separated from it by the Mornington Peninsula which is about 16 kilometres wide. The Port is sheltered from Bass Strait by Phillip Island at its south-eastern end and the waters between the western side of this island and the mainland form the entrance to the Port. It is approximately 42 kilometres from the entrance to the northern extremity of the inlet.

Although the entrance contains some large sandbanks, a deep water channel up to 31 metres deep marked by 37 light buoys runs close to the island. This navigable channel extending from the western entrance to Crib Point is 21 kilometres long with low water depths of 14 metres and 15 metres, respectively, in the northern and western arms. Tidal rises are of the order of 3 metre springs and 2 metre neaps.

The Crib Point Refinery Jetty provides two berthing heads each 38 metres in length; the Long Island Jetty has a berthing head of 109 metres in length. The Steel Industry Wharf (No. 1) consists of a loading ramp and fender wharf 46 metres in length and the Steel Industry Wharf (No. 2) consists of a wharf 152 metres long.

The following table shows particulars of port traffic through Western Port for the years 1972-73 to 1976-77:

VICTORIA—WESTERN PORT: PORT TRAFFIC

Year	Petroleum products		Steel and cars		General cargo	
	Tankers	Tonnes	Vessels	Tonnes	Vessels	Tonnes
1972-73	318	'000 9,587	22	'000 54	34	19
1973-74	247	10,500	88	497	..	..
1974-75	329	10,128	68	461	4	1
1975-76	380	10,647	60	465	..	..
1976-77	376	11,165	81	572	..	..

Further reference, 1977

AIR TRANSPORT

Civil aviation

Administration

The Victorian *Air Navigation Act* 1958 prescribes that control of aviation within Victoria shall be vested in the Commonwealth Government. The Air Navigation Act and Regulations in Victoria are consequently administered by the Commonwealth Department of Transport through its Director in Melbourne.

The functions performed by the Department include the following:

- (1) Registration and marking of aircraft;
- (2) determination and enforcement of airworthiness requirements for aircraft and the issue of certificates of airworthiness, certificates of type approval, and supervision of aircraft design;
- (3) licensing of pilots, navigators, aircraft radio operators, flight engineers, and aircraft maintenance engineers;
- (4) licensing of airline, aerial work, and charter operators, and supervision of their activities;
- (5) provision and maintenance of aeronautical communications, navigation aids, aerodromes, and landing grounds;
- (6) establishment and operation of air traffic control, flight service, aeronautical information, search and rescue, and fire-fighting and rescue services; and
- (7) investigation of aircraft accidents, incidents, and defects.

Aerodromes

Victoria is served by eight Commonwealth Government-owned aerodromes at Melbourne (International), Essendon, Moorabbin, Avalon, Bacchus Marsh, Mallacoota, Mangalore, and Sale and by twenty-seven licensed aerodromes at Ararat, Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Benalla, Birchip, Corryong, Echuca, Hamilton, Hopetoun, Horsham, Kerang, La Trobe valley, Maryborough, Mildura, Nhill, Orbost, Portland, Robinvale, St Arnaud, Shepparton, Stawell, Swan Hill, Warracknabeal, Warrnambool, Whittlesea, Wycheproof, and Yarram.

The licences of all the licensed aerodromes except Whittlesea are held by the relevant local government authority. Under the aerodrome local ownership plan assistance is given to local authorities to maintain licensed aerodromes on a \$1 for \$1 basis. Similar assistance is given to the local authority to develop and maintain aerodromes which are or will be served by a regular public transport service. Local authorities which have received developmental assistance include Ballarat, Bendigo, Birchip, Hopetoun, La Trobe valley, Maryborough, Portland, Robinvale, St Arnaud, Shepparton, and Warrnambool. The assistance authorised by the Commonwealth Government to Victorian local authorities for aerodrome works in the year ended 30 June 1977 was \$102,384 for development and \$148,729 for maintenance works.

In addition to these main aerodromes, there are many authorised landing grounds which serve the needs of the increasing number of light aircraft users throughout Victoria.

Private operations

In this category, aircraft are used for the personal purposes of the owner. The extent of this activity within Victoria may be gauged from the fact that there were 664 aircraft registered in the private category and approximately 4,000 licensed private aeroplane pilots in Victoria at 30 June 1977.

Aerial work operations

Aerial survey, spotting, agricultural operations, advertising, flying training, aerial ambulance operations, and aerial photography are examples of the operations included in this category. In terms of hours flown, the most significant operations are agricultural and flying training. To 31 December 1976 over 80,000 training hours were flown by training organisations in Victoria.

Charter operations

These consist of flights for the carriage of passengers or cargo for hire or reward, but which may not be notified to the general public as being operated between fixed terminals or to fixed schedules, or for the carriage of passengers or cargo between fixed terminals to fixed schedules in circumstances in which the accommodation in the aircraft is not available to members of the public. During the 1950s most charter operations were conducted in single engine aircraft, but there is an increasing use of twin engine aircraft. Twin jet aircraft are being used increasingly in executive type work. At 31 December 1976 there were 102 Victorian based operators licensed to conduct charter operations. To 31 December 1976 over 42,000 hours were flown by these organisations.

Commuter services

Since the Second World War country or feeder air services within Victoria have commenced on different occasions but ceased when they proved to be uneconomic. In 1966 the Commonwealth Government decided a new attempt should be made to provide this type of air service between Melbourne and many country centres. As it was felt charter operators would be prevented by the Air Navigation Regulations from operating to a fixed schedule, it was

decided to grant certain exemptions under the Regulations. A charter operator who met appropriate additional requirements and standards would be permitted to operate air services between centres to a fixed schedule and on a regular basis. This type of operation is usually known as a commuter service.

By October 1967 exemptions under the Regulations had been granted to three Victorian operators. Using single and light twin engined aircraft capable of carrying six to thirteen passengers, these operators were approved to operate services to Stawell, Ararat, Ballarat, Kerang, Swan Hill, Echuca, Shepparton, La Trobe valley, West Sale, and Bairnsdale and to the interstate centres of Albury and Merimbula. Some of these services commenced in November 1967 and others followed with varying degrees of success and continuity. At June 1977, Victorian commuter services of the type in question were operating between the following centres on a regular basis: Essendon—Sale—Bairnsdale—Canberra, Essendon—Warracknabeal—Horsham, Essendon—Warrnambool—Portland—Hobart, Melbourne—Bendigo—Swan Hill, and Essendon—Flinders Island.

Gliding clubs

Gliding is mainly carried out at Bacchus Marsh, Benalla, Bendigo, Casterton, Colac, Corowa, Horsham, Kurweeton, La Trobe valley, Laverton, Leongatha, Mildura, Moorooduc, and Tocumwal. Many other areas are used to a lesser extent. A Commonwealth Government subsidy is granted to clubs through the Gliding Federation of Australia.

Air traffic control

Control of air traffic is maintained by the Commonwealth Department of Transport through its Air Traffic Control organisation. This includes the closely co-ordinated sections of Operational Control, which are concerned with each individual flight; Airport Control, which applies to all movements on or within 32 kilometres of an aerodrome; and Area Control, which controls aircraft along the main air routes to ensure the avoidance of collisions. In conjunction with air traffic control, the Department maintains a wide range of air navigation aids and a comprehensive search and rescue organisation. The function of navigation aids is described in detail on pages 773–6 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1965.

Melbourne (Tullamarine) Airport

The Tullamarine site of 2,140 hectares was chosen for the development of Melbourne Airport when Essendon could not be further enlarged. The completed aerodrome is 20 kilometres from the G.P.O., Melbourne and 7 kilometres from Essendon Airport, and is accessible by a freeway.

The 15 kilometres of runways and taxiways were completed early in 1968. The north-south runway (2,591 metres) and the east-west runway (2,286 metres) are both designed for the operation of modern jet aircraft. They are 147 mm thick and are capable of taking the weight of the Boeing 747 ("Jumbo" jet) and supersonic aircraft. High speed turnouts have been provided to both runways which allow aircraft to turn off the runway at 100 km/h. The north-south runway was extended to 3,658 metres in 1972. There is a provision for future development of the east-west runway to extend to 2,743 metres and for a second set of parallel runways.

Civil aviation statistics

Domestic passenger movements, which represent the total of embarkations and disembarkations for each Victorian aerodrome served by a regular service for the years 1973 to 1976 were as follows:

**VICTORIA—DOMESTIC PASSENGER MOVEMENTS
ON REGULAR AIR SERVICES**

Airport	Passenger movements			
	1973	1974	1975	1976
Melbourne	3,582,157	3,990,847	4,137,338	4,114,456
Mildura	16,130	17,707	19,786	19,094
Hamilton	9,695	9,622	8,842	7,210

The following table shows particulars for 1975 and 1976 of regular interstate and intrastate air services terminating in Victoria :

**VICTORIA—REGULAR INTERSTATE AND INTRASTATE
AIR SERVICES TERMINATING IN VICTORIA**

Particulars		Interstate		Intrastate		Total	
		1975	1976	1975	1976	1975	1976
Kilometres flown	'000	54,692	48,687	351	342	55,043	49,029
Passenger kilometres	'000	3,437,328	3,238,762	9,141	8,603	3,446,469	3,247,365
Freight—							
Tonnes		56,967	60,697	40	41	57,007	60,738
Tonne kilometres	'000	45,756	46,511	28	18	45,784	46,529
Mail—							
Tonnes		4,311	4,198	11	12	4,322	4,210
Tonne kilometres	'000	3,633	3,448	5	6	3,638	3,454

The first of the following tables deals with aircraft registered and licences issued by the Commonwealth Department of Transport in Victoria, and the second with details of Melbourne (Tullamarine) Airport activities :

VICTORIA—AIRCRAFT REGISTERED AND LICENCES ISSUED

Particulars	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Registered aircraft owners	528	504	658	647	900
Registered aircraft	817	891	1,012	1,015	1,240
Student pilot licences	2,751	2,963	2,910	3,005	3,756
Private pilot licences	3,484	3,615	3,737	3,747	3,948
Commercial pilot licences	844	850	862	892	851
Airline pilot licences	888	963	1,057	1,085	1,131
Aircraft maintenance engineer licences	1,040	1,121	1,134	1,100	1,216

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE (TULLAMARINE) AIRPORT

Particulars	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Domestic aircraft movements	59,985	67,517	72,037	71,993	68,473
Domestic passengers embarked	1,474,973	1,798,331	1,994,115	2,068,415	2,065,897
Domestic passengers disembarked	1,474,664	1,783,826	1,996,732	2,068,923	2,063,022
International aircraft movements	5,757	6,117	6,389	7,278	7,528
Passengers arriving/departing overseas	280,235	587,976	465,642	551,626	653,529

Civil aircraft manufacture

The major proportion of the aircraft manufacturing industry in Australia is located in Victoria and centred mainly in the Melbourne area.

One hundred and twenty-eight organisations in Victoria have been approved by the Commonwealth Department of Transport, after inspection by airworthiness officers, to manufacture aircraft parts. Many of these organisations are small, and aircraft manufacture is a minor part of their normal activities. The total is made up of a number of aircraft maintenance firms which occasionally fabricate small components and replacement parts.

A significant activity is also carried out by a number of specialist manufacturers who are engaged in the supply of items such as wheels, tyres, brakes, aircraft safety equipment, fuel tanks, and controls. For example, one company manufactures aircraft tyres ranging in size to suit aircraft from small two-seat trainers to four-engined jet transports.

The standards necessary for the civil aviation industry are maintained by the Commonwealth Department of Transport, which requires that an organisation has approved design data, adequate facilities, and skilled staff to engage in the activity. This is followed up by a system of inspections at regular intervals by the Department's airworthiness staff to ensure that these standards are maintained.

Many of the larger organisations are also engaged in the manufacture of military aircraft and components, and this activity is carried out under a separate system of control.

The Commonwealth Aircraft Corporation Limited employs 1,650 persons and is one of the three major components of the Australian Aerospace manufacturing industry.

The Government Aircraft Factories at Fishermens Bend and Avalon are a division of the Commonwealth Department of Productivity. The most significant civil aircraft manufacturing project for many years has been the Government Aircraft Factories' "Nomad" light utility transport.

Further information about the manufacture of the "Nomad" is found on page 689 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1977.

Total production authorised to date has been 120 aircraft and sales total 66. These include 12 for the Philippines Air Force, 12 for the Indonesian Defence Forces, 11 for the Australian Army, 6 for the Northern Territory Medical Service, and 3 for the Papua New Guinea Defence Force. Sales have also been made to P.N.G. civil operators.

The type certification for the N22B variant to FAR Part 23 standards was received from the United States Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) in May 1977. Action is now in hand to certify both N22B and N24A variants for regular passenger transport standards in Australia and the U.S. This will be followed by applications to the U.K. Civil Airworthiness Authority who have already evaluated the aircraft, and also to other European Authorities.

The "Nomad" project uses the services of a number of Victorian firms for sub-contract work to the Government Aircraft Factories.

Further reference, 1977; History of civil aviation, 1962; Classification of flying activities, 1964; Radio aids to air navigation in Victoria, 1965; Aerial agricultural operations, 1966; Flying training in Victoria, 1967; Regular public transport, 1968; Commuter services, 1969; Radar development in the Melbourne area, 1971; Aerodrome local ownership plan, 1974; Use of radar in air traffic control, 1975

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COMMUNICATIONS

POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

New Commissions

Early in 1973, the Postmaster-General announced the establishment of a Commission of Inquiry to determine the true functions of the Post Office; how best those functions could be carried out; and the sort of organisation that was necessary to meet the postal and telecommunications needs of the future. The Commission of Inquiry consisted of three commissioners and presented its report to the Governor-General on 19 April 1974; most of its recommendations were accepted by the Commonwealth Government. The Report favoured the establishment of two statutory corporations to administer the postal and telecommunications services. The two corporations would be independent of the Public Service Board on matters of organisation, staff, pay, and conditions of service.

The Report contained more than one hundred principal recommendations and conclusions, and after the Commonwealth Government had considered the broad issues involved, an inter-departmental working group, comprising representatives from the Postmaster-General's Department, the Department of the Special Minister of State, the Treasury, the Public Service Board, and the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, was set up to study the detailed recommendations, and to report their findings to the Postmaster-General and the Special Minister of State. Other government departments which were affected by the recommendations were also consulted.

The Report of the inter-departmental working group was considered by the Commonwealth Government in February 1975, and some of the more important suggestions subsequently endorsed by it included the following principles. The Commissions were to be financed by Treasury advances subject to interest payment, each to be responsible for financing at least 50 per cent of new capital investment from internal sources. The Commissions were to be free to set tariffs, subject to ministerial approval of tariffs, for basic services. Past postal losses were to be written off. The Commissions were to be independent of the Public Service Board and the arbitral authority between the Commissions and their staff was to be the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission; consultative facilities would also be established. Legislation was to be introduced to preserve the rights of existing staff, and to continue the sponsorship of the Australian Postal Institute.

A major factor contributing to the enormity of the legislative task was the sheer size of the department and its place within the Commonwealth Public Service in particular, and in the economy in general. Since the department provided employment for more than 120,000 persons, or about one half of the Commonwealth Public Service, any changes in staffing provisions were bound to have significant repercussions on the remainder of the Commonwealth Public Service, as well as on private employment. The task was further complicated by the need to preserve, for all staff, existing terms and conditions of employment

under changed service conditions, and also to incorporate improved staffing provisions, some of which were likely to be implemented in the Commonwealth Public Service in the near future.

The legislation covering the establishment of the new Commissions comprised, initially, three Bills—the Postal Services Bill, the Telecommunications Bill, and the Postal and Telecommunications Commissions (Transitional Provisions) Bill. On 23 April 1975, these three Bills were introduced into the Senate by the Postmaster-General, and, following debate, were passed by the Senate in May 1975, though with some substantial amendments. The most important of the amendments introduced by the Opposition parties in the Senate was the deletion of the provision for the merging of the functions of the Overseas Telecommunications Commission with those of the new Australian Telecommunications Commission. The Commonwealth Government then introduced a further Bill, the Telecommunications Bill No. 2, on 29 May 1975. This Bill reinstated the provisions which had been deleted from the earlier Telecommunications Bill by the Opposition parties in the Senate, and which related to the incorporation of the Overseas Telecommunications Commission with the national service. Although this fourth Bill was passed in the House of Representatives, it was later defeated in the Senate, with the result that the Overseas Telecommunications Commission remains as a separate organisation.

The Governor-General gave Royal Assent to the Postal Services Act, the Telecommunications Act, and the Postal and Telecommunications (Transitional Provisions) Act on 12 June 1975, and, from midnight on Monday, 30 June 1975, all postal services, and most of the services provided by telecommunications, ceased to operate as the Postmaster-General's Department, but were embodied in two separate Commissions—the Australian Postal Commission and the Australian Telecommunications Commission. Radio licensing and monitoring activities remained as a part of the Postmaster-General's Department.

The Postmaster-General's Department was changed to the Department of Post and Telecommunications late in December 1975.

POSTAL SERVICES IN VICTORIA

Historical outline

Postal services in Victoria were first placed under government control in April 1837. Seventeen years later, in March 1854, Australia's first commercial telegraph service was established between Melbourne and Williamstown, providing a new form of communication that was much more rapid than the pack-horse or mail coach. For fifteen years, until 1869, the electric telegraph was operated as a government department separate from the Post Office, but in that year the two were amalgamated to become the Post and Telegraph Department. This amalgamation of postal and telecommunications services continued through Federation, in 1901, until the two services finally separated on 1 July 1975.

Present activities

On 1 July 1975, a new statutory authority, the Australian Postal Commission, took over the operation and management of Australia's postal services from the Postmaster-General's Department. The Commission, which operates under the trading name Australia Post, was granted considerable flexibility in the management of its own affairs, and significant changes were made in the style of operation, organisation, financing, and in some cases in the provision of postal services. Despite the greater flexibility, it is still part of the total government services, and as such is subject to many of the constraints applicable to government departments.

At 30 June 1976, Australia Post served 4,362,639 residential and 394,076 business addresses in Australia, as well as the international postal network. In Victoria 1,170,204 householders and 103,137 businesses were served. The network

was based on 5,888 post offices throughout Australia of which 1,441 were official offices. In Victoria the respective figures were 1,442 and 333. The transport fleet, covering both urban and rural areas numbered 923 vehicles in Victoria (4,500 Australia).

Distribution of mail

Mail was distributed between capital cities and to country areas by rail, road, and air. Express buses and other road transport were used, while over 50,000 tonnes of mail were carried by the railways. In addition, over 5,000 contractors carried the mail to communities beyond the rail system and delivered it to rural properties and stations throughout the country. In Victoria, a total of 17.097 million km were covered in the course of postal deliveries.

Jet aircraft moved letters and airmail between capital cities, and to and from overseas countries. Smaller aircraft were used to and between rural cities and towns and isolated stations. Over 500 million pieces of mail, weighing over 6,000 tonnes, were moved by air within Australia.

During 1975-76 three mail handling centres were established in Victoria as part of a programme to decentralise some mail processing and distribution work from the Central Mail Exchange in Melbourne to a number of suburban and country locations. They were located at Blackburn in the eastern suburbs of Melbourne (August), and in Geelong (November) and Ballarat (May).

Australia Post continued to rearrange country mail service in line with reductions in rail services. This has been achieved by extensions of road services, both by Australia Post's own fleet and by contractors, over many routes previously serviced by rail. These moves were designed to maintain overall network standards.

With the introduction of mail centres at Ballarat and Geelong, road services, operating to time tables giving a better mail service, have replaced trains in the areas served by these centres.

Three new post offices were completed and opened during the year in Victoria, at Foster, Shepparton, and Sunshine.

A major campaign called Project Service Improvement was initiated during the year to improve the mail service. Aimed at meeting reasonable community needs, studies included a thorough review of all existing service standards and action to provide a more comprehensive set of standards covering all aspects of the mail service.

The most significant of these standards, which cover about 75 per cent of all letter mail, is next day delivery: within the same city or town; between most capital cities if posted by the specified times; from the capital city to most places within 500 km and to other places in the State served by air if posted by the specified time. Customers obtain the best service if they make themselves aware of the final posting times. Trading hours at all mainland GPO's, including Melbourne, were extended to offer full counter business at 8.15 a.m.

In response to public demand, Australia Post introduced in November a "local priority paid" service, with a guarantee of next day delivery within a metropolitan area or a refund of charges if the item is not delivered in that time. This service supplemented the existing interstate priority paid service.

New developments

In February 1976, Australia Post launched the Australia Post Courier Service in Melbourne, Sydney, and Canberra. Operating initially with 20 vehicles in the two larger cities and 10 in Canberra, Australia Post Courier quickly established itself in a strongly competitive industry. By 30 June the fleet had expanded to 31 small radio-controlled vans in Melbourne alone. Australia Post Courier is not to be subsidised from public revenue but is required to recover the full cost of its operation.

There were two other developments during 1975-76: the introduction of a special rate of 15 cents for Christmas cards posted in November and December to Australian addresses; and of lower charges for private boxholders not served by a postman or mailman, for private mail bags conveyed by a mailman, and for private bags collected by a private messenger from a post office.

About five million undeliverable postal articles without a return address on the cover were processed by Dead Letter Offices during the year. After examination approximately two million were able to be returned to the sender. Victoria's figures were 1,084,566 and 407,992, respectively.

About 25,000 of the undeliverable articles handled were postcards sent by tourists—fully stamped, they carried messages but none showed the address of the addressee or sender.

Postage stamp issues

The first stamp issue released by the Australian Postal Commission, commemorated its creation and that of the Australian Telecommunications Commission on 1 July 1975. The two 10c stamps, printed in se-tenant format (horizontally and vertically) within the same sheet, show the symbols, trading names, and house colours of each of the Commissions.

The second stamp issue to be released by Australia Post comprised six 10c values featuring famous Australian women. The famous women portrayed are Edith Cowan, the first woman elected to an Australian parliament; Louisa Lawson, leading suffragette and journalist; Henry Handel Richardson (pen name of Ethel Florence Richardson), celebrated Australian novelist; Catherine Spence, writer and social worker; Constance Stone, first Australian woman to qualify as a doctor; and Truganini, last of the full-blooded Tasmanian Aborigines.

The third issue, an 18c and 45c stamp, was released on September 1975 as a result of the introduction of new postal charges, and featured rare Australian wildflowers in their design. Also during September two stamps were issued to mark the independence of Papua New Guinea. The 18c denomination links the similarity in the outline of the Sydney Opera House and a typical native spirit house, while the 25c value shows a bird in flight, symbolising freedom.

Two Christmas stamps were released on 29 October 1975. The 15c value, which depicts the three wise men approaching Mary and the crib, was issued to provide a special concessional rate for Christmas cards posted in standard-sized envelopes, for delivery within Australia, and endorsed "Card Only". The 45c value, based on a text from the Gospel according to St John (1:5) "And the light shineth in darkness", depicts a star radiating rays of light. The 45c rate represented the air mail charge to Europe and the United Kingdom, for letters not exceeding 10 grams.

The sixth stamp issue by Australia Post was an 18c commemorative stamp released on 10 March 1976 to celebrate one hundred years of communication by the telephone. To commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of Australia's nationhood a special 18c stamp featuring the Australian coat of arms was released on 5 January 1976.

The eighth issue comprised a series of six 18c commemorative stamps featuring well-known Australian explorers. The explorers shown in this series are John Oxley, Surveyor-General, N.S.W.; Hamilton Hume and William Hovell, who carried out a journey of exploration from Appin in New South Wales to Geelong in Victoria; Peter Warburton, who led an expedition from Alice Springs to Perth; William Gosse, who discovered Ayers Rock; Sir John Forrest, who led several expeditions in Central and Western Australia; and William Giles, who also led expeditions in Central and Western Australia.

The fiftieth anniversary of the C.S.I.R.O. was commemorated by the issue of a special 18c stamp on 15 June 1976. The stamp shows a hand holding a measuring device with a graph and a computer tape in the background which symbolises the two important activities in scientific work—measuring and recording.

The tenth issue of postage stamps was a set of four stamps commemorating the 1976 Olympic Games. The set consisted of two different 18c stamps depicting gymnastics and soccer, diving shown on the 25c value, and cycling on the 40c stamp.

A selection of scenic views of Australia are featured on the issue of stamps released on 25 August 1976. The series includes the following values and scenes: 5c, Richmond Bridge; 25c, Broken Bay; 35c, Wittenoom Gorge; 50c, Mt Buffalo; 70c, Great Barrier Reef; and 85c, Ayers Rock.

A special miniature sheet of four 18c stamps (the third miniature sheet issued in Australian philatelic history) was released on the opening day of National Stamp Week, 27 September 1976. A unique feature of this miniature sheet is that it illustrates progressive colour steps in photogravure stamp printing. The top left stamp is printed in yellow, the top right has red added to the yellow base, the bottom left stamp shows the addition of blue, while the bottom right stamp shows the process completed by the addition of dark brown. The stamp features a portrait of Blamire Young, an English-born artist who played a leading part in the design of the 1913 "Kangaroo and Map" series—Australia's first uniform stamp issue.

The thirteenth set of stamps was the 1976 Christmas issue and consisted of two values. The design for the 15c denomination was that of the winning entrant in a specially organised competition, and features the Madonna and Child. The 45c value design incorporates a selection of objects familiarly associated with Yuletide.

The final stamp issue released by Australia Post for 1976 was a set of four 18c stamps in the "Famous Australians" series. The stamps, released on 10 November 1976, feature the famous Australians Baldwin Spencer, biologist and anthropologist; Thomas Laby, Professor of Physics, consulting physicist to the Commonwealth Department of Health and a specialist in nuclear physics; Griffith Taylor, a noted geographer; and John Gould, celebrated ornithologist.

Postage Stamps of Victoria, 1974

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES IN VICTORIA

General

Telecom Australia (the Australian Telecommunications Commission) was established on 1 July 1975 under the *Telecommunications Act* 1975, to plan, establish, operate, and maintain telecommunications services within Australia.

Management of Telecom Australia is vested in a Commission of seven commissioners, the chairman of which is full-time managing director. Day-to-day operations are managed by a chief general manager who has responsible to him six State managers controlling activities in each State, and a group of specialist managers responsible for the development and review of policies and the co-ordination of national operations.

The Victorian Administration which employs some 22,000 people, consists of five Departments and two major branches, each making a contribution toward the provision of telecommunications services within the State.

The Operations Department is responsible for installing and maintaining telecommunications equipment and providing advisory services to customers. It also provides such services as the public telegraph system, the national and international trunk telephone system, and the directory assistance service. The Operations Department is organised on a regional basis with a district telecommunications manager in charge of each district.

The Engineering Department is responsible for the planned development of the total telecommunications network which ensures that such development accords with engineering standards prescribed by the Commission. This

Department also helps install facilities and is responsible for large scale projects which are undertaken.

The Customer Services Department oversees the standards of service offered to customers and liaises with both the Engineering and Operations Department to ensure the maintenance of these standards. It is responsible for the assessment of the telecommunications requirements of the community, for the marketing of facilities, and the preparation and distribution of Telephone and Telex Directories.

The Finance and Accounting Department is responsible for budgetary planning, the development and maintenance of accounting systems and the overall management of all financial transactions undertaken by the Commission.

The Personnel and Industrial Relations Department is responsible for the development and implementation of personnel policies and the provision of staff services such as salary assessment, training and development, and welfare and amenities. It also provides industrial relations and recruitment services and oversees the manpower requirements and structure of the Commission within the State.

The provision of stores and equipment of all sorts in such quantities and at such locations as required by the operations of the Commission is the responsibility of the Stores Branch.

The Information Systems Branch is a growing unit with a wide range of modern data processing equipment. It currently undertakes the processing of telephone accounts and the maintenance of management information systems.

Present activities

Automatic telephone network

The number of telephone services in Victoria has risen by 21.7 per cent in the three years to 30 June 1976. At that time there were 1,105,000 services in operation of which 23,000 were manual services. Between 1976 and 1979 a net increase of 66 automatic exchanges has been planned for Victoria which will reduce the number of manual subscribers to approximately 14,000 by June 1979.

Subscriber trunk dialling (S.T.D.)

Subscriber trunk dialling was introduced to Victoria in 1960 and 97.5 per cent of subscribers now have access to the facility. With the adoption of the new S.T.D. public telephone, additional subscribed dialling benefits will also become available to the public as a very large changeover programme progresses. Additional centres to which national S.T.D. became available during 1975-76 included Donald, Dunkeld, Lake Bolac, Molyullah, Murrayville, Ouyen, Port Fairy, Thorpedale, Trafalgar, Underbool, Walpeup, Willow Grove, Winchelsea and Yea.

International subscribed dialling (I.S.D.)

The international subscriber dialling service has been in operation in Melbourne since April 1976. The I.S.D. facility, an extension of the S.T.D. system, enables telephone subscribers to make their own international telephone calls without the assistance of an operator.

As at 30 June 1976, the I.S.D. facility was available from 36 metropolitan exchanges; 401 services had been provided with I.S.D. access and the countries available to subscribers were as follows: Austria, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and U.S.A. including Hawaii.

Telegrams

During the past decade, the public telegraph service has continued to handle less traffic each year. The 2,840,000 telegrams originated in 1975-76 compared to the 4,460,000 messages handled in 1966 constituted a decrease of 61 per cent over the ten years. The reduction in traffic for the last twelve months was 16.7 per cent.

Automatic telex

Automatic telex transmits a type-written message from one teleprinter to another teleprinter in a similar way to an S.T.D. telephone call. During the year ended 30 June 1976, an additional 489 telex services were connected, bringing the total services in operation to 4,030.

COMMUNICATIONS STATISTICS

Particulars concerning the revenue and expenditure in Victoria of the Australian Postal and Telecommunications Commissions for the year 1975-76 are shown in the following tables :

VICTORIA—AUSTRALIAN POSTAL COMMISSION :
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1975-76
(\$ '000)

Revenue		Expenditure	
Mail services	402,221	Operating and general	354,995
Money and postal order services	7,481	Transportation	46,723
Commission or agency services	85,892	Superannuation	43,994
Other	10,044	Other	28,264
Total	505,638	Total	473,976

VICTORIA—AUSTRALIAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION :
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1975-76
(\$ '000)

Revenue		Expenditure	
Telephone	361,846	Salaries and wages	192,443
Telegraph	11,606	Material	81,978
Proceeds of sales	2,060	Building	11,569
Other	5,529	Other	45,116
Total	381,040	Total	331,105

At 30 June 1976, the Australian Telecommunications Commission employed 22,110 people in Victoria, including 21,598 full-time staff. On the same date the Australian Postal Commission employed 11,571 people in Victoria, 9,978 of whom were full-time staff.

VICTORIA—TELEPHONE SERVICES AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Telephone exchanges	1,253	1,229	1,071	1,180	1,179
Public telephones	7,585	7,635	7,662	7,800	7,779
Services in operation	896,615	948,344	1,011,355	1,061,965	1,105,248
Instruments connected	1,293,977	1,370,163	1,485,140	1,544,098	1,598,447
Instruments per 1,000 of population	365.0	380.6	410.6	423.0	431.0

VICTORIA—LETTERS, ETC., POSTED AND RECEIVED
(’000)

Period	Letters, postcards, etc.	Registered articles (except parcels)	Newspapers and packets	Parcels (including those registered)
POSTED FOR DELIVERY WITHIN AUSTRALIA				
1970-71	640,991	2,145	85,800	5,777
1971-72	631,969	1,929	78,763	5,810
1972-73	646,581	1,724	91,676	5,970
1973-74	649,157	1,510	84,811	6,488
1974-75	596,148	1,556	102,910	5,574
1975-76	520,184	971	80,564	4,107
DISPATCHED TO AND RECEIVED FROM PLACES OVERSEAS				
1970-71	86,076	1,326	14,846	899
1971-72	84,251	1,349	8,842	881
1972-73	80,198	1,301	9,218	950
1973-74	80,345	1,479	12,845	1,040
1974-75	79,423	1,507	15,027	1,142
1975-76	76,408	1,294	13,298	1,123
TOTAL POSTED IN VICTORIA AND RECEIVED FROM OVERSEAS				
1970-71	727,067	3,471	100,646	6,676
1971-72	716,220	3,278	87,605	6,691
1972-73	726,779	3,025	100,894	6,920
1973-74	729,502	2,990	97,656	7,528
1974-75	675,571	3,064	117,938	6,716
1975-76	596,592	2,265	93,862	5,230

VICTORIA—RADIO COMMUNICATION STATIONS AUTHORISED AT 30 JUNE

Class of station	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Transmitting and receiving—					
Fixed stations (a)—					
Aeronautical	..	..	..	..	..
Services with other countries	..	..	..	..	..
Other	260	302	345	366	379
Land stations (b)—					
Aeronautical	75	69	70	72	94
Base stations—					
Land mobile services	2,565	3,032	3,280	3,535	3,774
Harbour mobile services	37	45	47	77	88
Coast (c)	1	1	1	1	1
Limited coast	32	37	44	44	47
Repeater	40	41	41	41	42
Special experimental	138	137	136	140	130
Mobile stations (d)—					
Aeronautical	449	502	590	651	666
Land mobile services	29,592	33,015	34,843	42,144	46,230
Harbour mobile services	270	283	351	622	985
Radiodetermination	9	9	9	12	7
Radiotelephone subscribers’ service	159	87	93	93	94
Ships	1,088	1,284	1,460	1,501	1,463
Space services (e)	1	1	1	2	2
Amateur stations	1,989	2,012	2,054	2,140	2,135
Total transmitting and receiving	36,705	40,857	43,365	51,441	56,137
Receiving only—					
Fixed stations (a)	34	15	13	13	7
Mobile stations (d)	..	21	21	24	7
Grand total	36,739	40,893	43,399	51,478	56,151

(a) Stations established at fixed locations for communication with other stations similarly established.

(b) Stations established at fixed locations for communication with mobile stations.

(c) Land stations for communication with ocean-going vessels.

(d) Equipment installed in motor vehicles and harbour vessels.

(e) A radio communication service between earth stations and/or space stations.

Broadcast and television licences in effect

There were 20 commercial broadcasting stations and nine commercial television stations with licences in Victoria at 30 June 1976. In addition there were eight broadcasting stations operated by the national broadcasting service and eight television stations operated by the national television service.

Further reference, 1977 ; History of Post Office in Victoria, 1961 ; Melbourne-Sydney Co-axial Cable, 1964 ; Postage stamps of Victoria, 1974 ; Post Office Museum, 1975 ; Overseas telecommunications services, 1977

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EDUCATION

SCHOOLS IN VICTORIA

General

The early history of education in Victoria shows that educational efforts in the Port Phillip District of New South Wales—later the Colony of Victoria—date from about 1833 when churches and private individuals provided a certain amount of tuition. However, by 1837, education was becoming a matter of public concern, and one of Melbourne's first public buildings, a small wooden school, was erected near the corner of William Street and Little Collins Street in that year.

A dual system already in operation elsewhere in New South Wales was established in 1848, comprising a National Schools Board which administered schools owned and operated by the Government, and a Denominational Schools Board which administered church schools receiving government financial aid. This system continued after the establishment of the separate Colony of Victoria in 1851, its many unsatisfactory features resulting in the Education Act of 1872 under which the Education Department was established in 1873.

This dual system of education—government and non-government—still exists. Under the Education Act the Education Department administers the government system. Schools and colleges operating outside this system, including the teachers in these institutions, have to be registered with the Council of Public Education (see page 622) which operates also within the framework of the Education Act.

Under Acts of the Victorian Government, tertiary education is supplied by the universities, the Victoria Institute of Colleges, the State College of Victoria, and the colleges controlled by the Department of Agriculture. Further education is also provided by the Council of Adult Education, the Adult Migrant Education Service, and by Technical and Further Education (TAFE) programmes.

The diversity of kinds of schools and the complexity of the educational system have developed because of the fundamental principle that each child should have the opportunity to be educated according to his abilities and aptitudes and that no form of handicap should be a limiting factor to the nature of facilities provided. Thus the need arose for special schools and such other distinctive features as rural schools, consolidated schools, correspondence tuition, and the provision of school transport.

Government system

Education Department

Administration

Since its establishment in 1873, the Education Department of Victoria has become responsible for a growing range of schools and services extending far beyond those of 1876, the fourth year of free, compulsory, and secular primary

education for children to the age of fifteen years. No provision existed for a system of high and technical schools until the Act of 1910. The original leaving age was lowered to fourteen years last century but was restored to fifteen years in 1964. The Education Department functions under the direction of the Minister of Education and (since 1976) the Minister of Special Education.

Basically, the Education Department has dual staffing: teachers and administrative staff. From the beginning of 1974 additional administrative staff, including clerks, stenographers, typists, and laboratory and library assistants have been appointed to the central administration, regions, and divisions, and the services of part-time clerical staff to assist district inspectors and schools have been expanded.

Because of the extraordinary growth and size of the Education Department, considerable re-structuring has been necessary. The tripartite division of administration into primary, secondary, and technical divisions organised in a vertical hierarchy underwent a series of major changes: the Teacher Education Division was established in 1961, the Special Services Division in 1968, and the Planning Services Division in 1974. As part of the continuing development of the new structure, the Personnel Division and the Building Operations Division came into being in 1977. The eight divisions, operating in conjunction with the Directorate of Administrative Services and with finance officers, have responsibilities and tasks spread horizontally across the three original divisions. The number of Assistant Directors-General was increased from one to four, these officers being selected by a sub-committee of Cabinet and appointed by the Governor in Council. The two most recent appointees assumed responsibility for finance and for curriculum and planning. The year 1974 also witnessed an expansion in the number of assistant directors appointed to oversee the various divisions.

The central administration is linked with teachers and schools through the work of eleven regional directors, and eleven assistant regional directors, and members of the Board of Secondary Education Senior Administrators and of the Board of Inspectors of Technical Schools. Such officers work as educational consultants in the schools, as assessors of educational progress of the schools and of the work of teachers, and as surveyors of educational needs. Decentralisation of the administration has been given considerable impetus, particularly since 1974, when a further eight administrative regions were added to the three created in 1972. Moreover, district inspectorates were revised for 1974 to ensure that they were not divided by regional boundaries. Municipal boundaries, community affinities, and the special needs of technical education influenced the definition of regional boundaries. The expansion of the regional system followed the Premier's announcement in May 1969 of Victorian Government policy to decentralise educational administration.

Regional Directors are management agents for the Department. They are responsible to Divisional Directors for the implementation of educational policy as determined by the Director-General's Policy Committee and approved by the Minister. They also have a response role in that they survey and analyse regional needs of students, teachers, parents and schools, formulate these, and seek support at State level to meet such needs. Their work is planned to embrace teacher placement, leave and salaries, school maintenance, planning for future educational expansion, in-service training, and the co-ordination, development, and integration of all forms of education. Their areas of responsibility vary from an upper limit of 52,000 children in the country to some 115,000 children in metropolitan regions.

Concurrent with this development has been the marked increase in autonomy granted to all schools in determination of local administrative matters and educational policy in curriculum, techniques, and experimentation. The *Education (School Councils) Act 1975* has given increased authority to school councils and committees to carry out improvements and to employ ancillary staff.

Councils may, for example, conduct general educational activities for the benefit of the local community, when the school property is not required for ordinary school purposes; they may also obtain contracts for, and supervise works up to, a cost of \$10,000. Indicative of the endeavour to increase community involvement in education is the representation of parental organisations on Departmental committees, the increasing use of school facilities by the public, and such experimentation as the introduction in some primary schools of educational boards on which parents are represented. In each case the emphasis has been on local community involvement and representation. In 1975 the Department issued a paper entitled *Policies and guidelines for community use of school facilities*, 5,000 copies of which were distributed throughout Victoria. Representatives of the Department and the community were included on the committee that worked for eighteen months on the task of drafting this document.

Finance

The method of allocating finance was changed in 1973-74 to provide separate budgets for administration, special services, teacher education, primary, secondary and technical education, the teachers tribunal, and teachers registration. In 1975-76 the tertiary education financing was taken over entirely by the Commonwealth Government.

The former subsidies scheme for assembly halls, crafts rooms, and libraries still operates; but for equipment, furniture, building, and site works a direct grant system was introduced on 1 July 1970 to advisory councils and school committees. The maintenance allowance, formerly paid to primary schools, was discontinued.

Before 1973 schools were allowed to charge a composite fee to provide additional amenities in the school and classrooms. In 1973 the Victorian Government abolished composite fees and incorporated additional funds in the direct grant scheme to provide the amenities formerly financed by composite fee funds. Direct grants are now based upon a formula which takes account of such factors as enrolment, geographical location, area of school grounds buildings, and improvements. It is believed this results in a more equitable distribution of grant funds.

A completely new scale of education allowances to the parents of all pupils in both government and non-government schools was introduced from the beginning of the 1977 school year, the allowances being payable in two instalments in the school year.

The new allowances in 1977 were: for pupils in preparatory and years of education 1, 2, and 3—\$25 per annum; years of education 4 and 5—\$20 per annum; year of education 6—\$30 per annum; years of education 7 and 8—\$40 per annum; years of education 9 and 10—\$50 per annum; and years of education 11 and 12—\$60 and \$70 per annum, respectively.

Students are still required to pay for text books and materials for personal use. A subject levy is often charged to cover purchase of these items where the school operates a "bulk-buying" scheme. Assistance is given in necessitous cases. In addition, the Victorian Government pays a book allowance of \$20 to Forms VI students not receiving any other form of assistance and \$10 to Form III, IV, and V students. Subject to a means test, a maintenance allowance of \$156 per year to non-scholarship holders and \$208 per year to scholarship holders is paid.

The expenditure shown in the following table differs from the figures on educational expenditure shown on pages 482 and 498 in that the amounts shown in the Public Finance chapter exclude payments for superannuation, pensions, and payroll tax.

For comparative purposes it should be noted that figures in the table do not include spending out of technical college fees collected and retained at school

level, and for periods up to 1972-73, exclude spending of Commonwealth Government grants. However, the later years' figures comprise all funds provided for education flowing through the Consolidated Fund. This includes the funds provided for education under the *State Grants (Schools) Act* 1973-74, the *State Grants (Technical and Further Education) Act* 1974, and the interim pre-school child education and care programme for 1974-75.

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY, SECONDARY,
AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION
(\$'000)

Period	Recurrent expenditure			Non-recurrent expenditure	
	Administration	Instruction	Building operation and maintenance and fixed charges	Capital costs	Total
Primary education—					
1971-72	5,551	95,654	24,699	13,734	139,638
1972-73	6,784	114,369	26,960	15,694	163,807
1973-74	8,535	138,478	30,886	16,686	194,585
1974-75	10,897	192,730	40,898	41,222	285,747
1975-76	14,581	242,351	52,142	56,765	365,838
Secondary education—					
1971-72	4,184	106,742	23,834	21,655	156,416
1972-73	4,515	131,310	26,373	23,999	186,197
1973-74	5,771	163,990	31,745	33,502	235,008
1974-75	8,720	216,698	42,704	61,314	329,436
1975-76	11,949	276,292	53,496	57,192	398,930
Technical education—					
1971-72	704	14,940	4,726	1,460	21,830
1972-73	193	22,564	2,333	1,016	26,107
1973-74	287	29,255	2,190	1,195	32,927
1974-75	511	38,139	3,386	4,494	46,530
1975-76	743	47,783	3,772	9,198	61,496
Total—					
1971-72	10,439	217,337	53,259	36,849	317,884
1972-73	11,492	268,244	55,666	40,708	376,111
1973-74	14,594	331,723	64,821	51,383	462,520
1974-75	20,128	447,567	86,988	107,030	661,712
1975-76	27,273	566,426	109,410	123,156	826,264

Religious teaching

Religious instruction has always been given in State schools by ministers of religion. In 1955 three technical schools—Brunswick, Collingwood, and Footscray—appointed the first full-time chaplains in the State system. By June 1977 chaplaincies in metropolitan and country high and technical schools numbered 32 persons (28 men, 4 women). Since 1970 an annual Departmental grant has been made to help expand chaplaincy services; in 1976 the amount granted was \$90,000.

During 1972 the Council for Christian Education in Schools (Victoria) issued the "Religion in Life" programme for primary schools. In this syllabus children study seven life themes: relationships, growth, communication, discovery, love, work and play, and worship. The programme seeks to encourage children to investigate the meaning of their own life experiences and to develop understanding of the Christian faith.

The Report of the Committee on Religious Education, set up by the Minister in 1972 and known as the Russell Report, was published in September 1974. The major recommendation of the Report was that traditional church-controlled

religious instruction should be progressively replaced by an impartial, open-ended and descriptive general religious education provided by Departmental teachers for all children. Since January 1976 a committee known as the Healey Committee on Religious Education has been meeting to discuss the feasibility of the Russell Report and make its findings known to the Minister. The preparation and publication of the Russell Report indicate two significant facts concerning the teaching of religion: first, it is the product of a joint endeavour by the Department, teachers, and church representatives to fashion both contemporary and relevant approaches to the teaching of religion; and second, it is the first effort made in the history of Victorian education to set out an adequate philosophy of religious teaching in State schools.

Transport

By 30 June 1976 the 1,854 transport services provided by the Department were carrying 68,496 children and covering a daily distance of 133,897 kilometres. These services include 5 subsidised trains, 1 ferry, and 1,566 buses; 217 services were especially provided for physically and mentally handicapped children and 65 temporary services for emergency purposes. To the total cost of \$17.45m for the financial year ended 30 June 1976 must be added \$2.99m paid to parents for conveyance allowances. The 1977 system of school transport costs exceeded \$23m.

The transport system provided for 39,234 government secondary and 19,813 primary students, as well as 9,449 children attending non-government schools. A number of services operate across the border into South Australia and New South Wales. Because of the long distances involved for children residing in the Black Mountain and Omeo districts in East Gippsland, two week-end services operate on a feeder basis to regular daily buses, thus enabling pupils to board during the week at Bairnsdale.

Special Services Division

The work of this Division can be divided into three main areas: Special Education; Counselling, Guidance, and Clinical Services; and School Services. The Division has its headquarters in Melbourne and is decentralised on a regional basis which parallels and complements the regional structure of the Education Department.

Special Education

Beginning in 1974, the restructuring of the Special Services Division included a re-organisation of the Special Education Branch under an Assistant Director of Special Education and four Senior Special Education Officers in the fields of the Intellectually Handicapped, the Physically and Sensorily Handicapped, the Socially and Emotionally Handicapped, and Remedial Education, with a consequent expansion of services.

Increased commitment to the handicapped, particularly in the nature of provisions for the moderately and severely intellectually handicapped, has seen the development of special developmental schools (formerly day training centres), ten of which were transferred from the Mental Health Authority to the Education Department at the start of the 1976 school year, and the provision of ward-based programmes for more severely intellectually handicapped persons at Children's Cottages, Kew, Janefield, St Nicholas Hospital, and Kingsbury Centre. Teacher aides have been employed to augment the specialist teaching staff in each institution.

In accordance with the concept of normalisation and integration wherever practicable, staff increases have been made to visiting teacher services, specialist consultation staff working from Special Education Units, and special facilities staff working from a number of day special schools. Evening programmes for continuing education of the handicapped have proved successful and are

being extended beyond the initial programmes conducted at Vermont South Special School. Upon the closing of two institutional schools additional specialist staff have been located at Ballarat and in Diamond Valley to provide maintenance support to children in care who have been placed in regular school settings. Their placement indicates increasing attention to and emphasis on the needs of the socially handicapped.

Special education services continue to be provided in special schools in each of the intellectually, socially, physically, and sensorily handicapped areas. Supportive services are provided to physically, aurally, and visually handicapped children. Within regular schools special classes cater for the needs of some children in need of remedial programmes. There are increasing demands for specialist and consultative assistance to regular schools in the areas of learning disabilities and behaviour management. The development of services has been dependent to a considerable extent on the increased availability of accommodation, the building of functionally designed units, and the impetus given to the training of specialist staff.

In 1977 approximately 300 teachers were undertaking specialist training in colleges under the State College of Victoria at Melbourne and at Monash University. The development of the Institute of Special Education at Burwood has made possible a wider provision of training courses providing teacher preparation in the areas of hearing impairment, visual impairment, mental retardation, and learning disabilities. Courses in general have been upgraded to graduate diploma level at Burwood and Melbourne with degree courses available at Monash and Burwood. The needs of teacher training in special education are being monitored by a Ministerial Standing Committee.

New accommodation has been provided in all areas of the handicapped, so that there are now 22 special schools for the intellectually handicapped; 16 special schools for the physically and sensorily handicapped; 17 special schools for the socially and emotionally handicapped; 5 demonstration units; 43 special education units; 10 remedial centres; 5 social adjustment centres; 46 opportunity remedial centres; and 15 special developmental schools.

Counselling, Guidance, and Clinical Services

Counselling, Guidance, and Clinical Services operate as a service to schools, to parents and children, and to the community in which the schools exist. These functions range from the provision of ascertainment, counselling, and therapy for individual children to investigation and consultation with school staffs about maximising the development of normal children by means of modifications to school curricula or community services.

The staff of Counselling, Guidance, and Clinical Services consists of guidance officers, social workers, welfare officers, speech therapists, interpreters, and special duty teachers providing a variety of services to all children; but with a particular commitment to handicapped children, Aboriginal children, children with speech and language disorders, migrant children, slow learning children, withdrawn and gifted children, and children with specific learning difficulties.

School Services

Officers and staffs of the audio-visual education, physical education, library services, music, publications, school forestry, school camps, and curriculum and research branches supply interdivisional services for all types of schools. In all of these branches growth has accelerated markedly, and the scope and extent of services for schools has been significantly expanded. All branches are closely involved with in-service training programmes for teachers.

Special staffs

Outside the ambit of the Special Services Division several special staffs operate. These include those working in the fields of primary art and craft, educational

facilities, education history, technical schools publications, police training, and as guide lecturers at the Victorian Arts Centre, the National Museum, Sovereign Hill (Ballarat), Swan Hill Pioneer Settlement, the Institute of Applied Science, and the Zoological Gardens. Special teacher organisations include the Victorian State Schools Horticultural Society, the Gould League, the State Schools Relief Committee, and social service leagues.

Ethnic Education

On 16 June 1976 an Assistant Director of Special Services (Ethnic Education) was appointed. This was a new appointment under which three vital areas of education—Aboriginal education, adult migrant education, and child migrant education—were brought together in the one classification of Ethnic Education.

Aboriginal Education

The Victorian Aboriginal Education Consultative Group, all of whose members are Aborigines, was formed in August 1976, its charter being to assist in planning, implementation, and administration of the Aboriginal Education Programme.

Of 31 appointments in Aboriginal education, 20 positions were held by Aborigines in 1977. No formal educational qualifications were required and, as a result of a Special Works Programme, Aboriginal teacher aides were able to be employed in positions ranging from groundsmen to clerical duties in schools throughout Victoria where Aboriginal students are in attendance. A number of positions have been advertised by the Public Service Board for Aboriginal liaison officers.

Places for Aboriginal students at State Colleges of Victoria are subsidised under the Special Entry Scheme. The services offered by the Aboriginal Education Branch include educational support to schools, to individual Aborigines, to families, and to the community through the employment of resource teachers; the provision of home/school liaison and pastoral care through teacher aides; a range of school projects specifically designed for Aboriginal students; excursions and school camps; the production of appropriate publications and audio-visual material; and the establishment of community based learning centres.

Adult migrant education

At the adult level, the Department conducts continuation classes, full-time intensive courses, accelerated courses, industrial English classes, correspondence tuition, semi-accelerated courses, advanced level courses, literacy groups, and specialised day-time women's classes. It also shares responsibility with the Commonwealth Department of Education for the volunteer Home Tutor Scheme of each-one-teach-one. In all, some 10,000 adults are involved in the various courses of this large community project.

Child migrant education

At 15 February 1977, there were over 1,000 teachers in appointments in the Child Migrant Education Programme, operating in 344 primary schools, 70 secondary schools, and 32 technical schools. In these schools where migrant education programmes are operating, there were approximately 62,000 primary, 23,000 secondary, and 5,300 technical students of migrant background in 1977.

Migrant education teachers have continued their efforts to introduce multiculturalism into the school curriculum.

In 1977 a new approach was adopted in the in-service training programme conducted by the Child Migrant Education Branch. There were brief introductory courses of three to five days' duration for newly appointed migrant education teachers, followed by more extensive in-service programmes in the schools, with the emphasis being placed on the involvement of the whole staff of the school. Consultant teachers at the Branch were involved in these programmes including those initiated by staff members of schools.

Teacher education

The Director of Teacher Education is responsible for recruitment for teacher training and for liaison with the State College of Victoria, universities, and colleges affiliated with the Victoria Institute of Colleges. Studentships and scholarships are offered to selected students to undertake approved courses of teacher education. During 1976, approximately 18,000 students were engaged in pre-service training. Most came direct from secondary schools, but mature-age students were also recruited.

The *Education (Teacher Registration) Act* 1971 came into full operation on 1 July 1973, after which no teacher could be employed by the Education Department unless registered or granted permission to teach in a particular Division. From 1 July 1972 all permanent, classified teachers employed by the Department were automatically granted registration. The Act authorised the establishment of three registration boards (primary, secondary, and technical) each consisting of nine members. All twenty-seven members constitute the Teacher Registration Council. The boards must ensure the maintenance of standards of academic and teaching qualifications for those seeking to join the service.

Staffing of a school depends on operating schedules which specify the enrolment required for a particular number of teachers and specialists. Requirements are reviewed annually. The Committee of Classifiers for each division, the Teachers Tribunal, and the senior administrators of each division are responsible for the appointment of teachers to schools on a permanent or temporary basis. Promotion for a teacher generally depends on qualifications, teaching ability, and years of service; to obtain promotion a teacher has to apply for advertised vacancies in competition with his colleagues. Teachers' conditions of service, transfer and promotion rights, and salary are the province of the Teachers Tribunal. This statutory authority comprising four tribunals deals with teachers listed on the primary, secondary, technical, and professional rolls.

Overseas Teacher Selection Programme

Originally devised to help overcome the shortage of secondary teachers, this programme began in 1971. Under the overseas teacher selection programme, qualified experienced teachers are selected in the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States to work in Victorian schools. From 1970 to 1977 approximately 3,250 teachers have been brought to Victoria. The Teacher Selection Programme is used to recruit teachers for areas of special need in Victorian primary, secondary, and technical schools. During 1976 and 1977 the teachers recruited from overseas were in categories that could not be filled by Australian teachers. This programme has been indefinitely suspended.

International Teaching Fellowship Programme

This programme was initiated in 1971 to mark the centenary of Victorian education and to assist overcome an acute shortage of teachers of mathematics and science in the State's secondary schools. Two-year Fellowships were offered to teachers from the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States to teach in Victoria. Three groups of Fellowships were offered between 1971 and 1974, and about 180 Fellows were appointed.

In 1974 following the success of the programme, the Minister of Education decided to extend it to provide opportunities for Victorian teachers in all types of schools to profit from overseas teaching experience.

Since 1975 one-year Fellowships have been offered to selected senior Victorian teachers to exchange teaching positions and accommodation with similarly selected teachers from Canada, the United States of America, New Zealand, and Germany. In 1977 the programme was further extended to include a number of teachers from independent schools in Victoria.

Professional development

The Director of Teacher Education and his staff implement an extensive in-service training programme which takes the form of either formal in-service programmes or enrichment programmes. The formal aspect includes study leave and time release for approved courses at tertiary institutions. In 1975, 1,692 teachers and professional officers were granted study leave for the purpose of gaining additional formal qualifications. The purpose of study leave is to improve the quality of teaching in, and services to, schools.

The enrichment programme includes State and Australian Schools Commission funded courses involving lectures, practical activities, workshops, induction courses, seminars, vacation schools, conferences, and refresher and familiarisation courses. Teachers foster their own professional development through the formation of subject teachers associations, and participation in a multiplicity of community interests.

Planning Services Division

Planning Services Division, established in 1974, provides expert advisory service to the Office of the Director-General and to senior officers in all Divisions to assist with decision-making. The services provided are in the areas of statistics, education facilities (sites and buildings), organisational research (administrative and organisational practice), Technical and Further Education (TAFE), School and the Community (School Supplementary Grants, School Councils, and Community Education), Curriculum Planning (pre-driver education and religious education), Special Projects (Direct Grants Study), and Safety in Schools.

Government schools

Recommendations in the interim report of the Australian Schools Commission in 1973 made it essential that the Department ascertain as quickly as possible the educational needs of the community, the needs and growth patterns of the schools, and staffing facility needs. The Upgrade Operation, with a co-ordinator and seven task forces, began in July of that year. The task forces ascertained existing conditions and needs with respect to art/craft rooms, science laboratories, libraries, special schools, staff accommodation, replacement and improvement programmes, and disadvantaged schools. The task forces maintained close liaison with the Public Works Department, senior Education Department officers, and with the schools.

Primary schools

The purpose of the primary school is to provide a curriculum which meets the needs, abilities, and interests of each of its pupils. In making curriculum decisions, principals take into account the professional views of staff and the nature of expectations of the local community. Under the provisions of the *Education (School Councils) Act 1975* one of the duties of a school council is to tender advice to principal and staff concerning general educational policy for the particular school. Written evaluations of each primary school are made by its Board of Review. The district inspector is responsible for the conduct of this review. He, or the group of persons convened by him in consultation with the principal, forms the Board, which may include persons from outside the school.

The new staffing schedule of 1971 enabled 200 additional vice-principals to be appointed to primary schools with enrolments of more than 575 in 1972 and made a new staff structuring possible.

Late in 1975 the Teachers Tribunal approved additional staffing in appropriate primary schools, to provide, for example, for a reduction of the teacher-pupil

ratio in preparatory grades ; the meeting of special needs in certain schools ; and permanent positions for teacher-librarians, and teachers of art and physical education.

Since 1976, funding through the direct grants scheme has been made available for the employment of teacher aides to assist teachers in class activities in a limited number of selected schools. Teacher aides are employed by school committees or school councils on the recommendation of principals and staff. Teacher aides, who assist with non-professional tasks, are an important link between the school and the community, and help to promote community involvement in school affairs, particularly in predominantly migrant areas.

In the seven year course from Preparatory Year (aged $4\frac{1}{2}$ years to 5 years) to Year 6, after which transfer to secondary education takes place, children develop basic expression and learning skills, gain experience through work in social studies, science, literature, music, art and craft, and participate in health training and physical education.

In recent years emphasis has been given in many schools to open education. The organisation, teaching techniques, and learning situations involved result from individual teachers' interpretations of the most effective ways of teaching children. This approach to teaching, which envisages education as an open-ended process of growth, requires perceptive planning by the teacher, and group and individual work by the child. Typical of the new style, open plan school is that at Neill Street, Carlton.

Throughout the primary schools local innovation is encouraged, and in 1974 the Commonwealth Government offered funds for innovatory change programmes on three levels—schools, systemic, and national.

A number of primary schools still retain secondary 'tops'. Such schools include higher elementary and central schools, central classes, the secondary correspondence section, and consolidated schools. The latter, established in country districts since 1944, have gradually lost their post-primary enrolments as high schools have been established in the same districts.

High schools

The usual curriculum at high schools includes English, mathematics, history, geography, science, art, music, languages, and physical education. Diversification of courses is possible through the introduction of general studies, social science, creative arts, and the offer of elective subjects. Courses are designed by principals and teachers and provide for those planning tertiary education and entry into professions, those intending to seek business and commercial careers, and those requiring a general education or the study of domestic and practical subjects.

The one major examination is that for the Higher School Certificate taken externally in the twelfth year. Several schools have decided to issue their own twelfth year certificate based on internal testing and assessment.

The Victorian Institute of Secondary Education was established on 30 November 1976 to advise the Minister on a suitable substitute for the Higher School Certificate examination. This Institute represents universities, State and registered secondary schools, parents, and teacher organisations. It is an independent statutory body intended to assist students in the transition from secondary schools to further studies or employment by arranging methods of student assessment appropriate to the needs both of the students, and of the institutions or business and industrial organisations to which they seek admission. One of the most important features of the Institute is the obligation for continuing consultation with all groups concerned with the transition. To this end, the Council of the Institute is composed of a wide cross-section of the community. (See page 629.)

Technical schools

Technical schools provide a five year secondary course designed to achieve the fullest possible individual development of each student and to assist each to decide realistically on future educational or occupational specialisation. The curriculum provides for both boys and girls and is a proper balance of academic studies, creative experiences, and practical skills. After third year, specialised studies are available according to students' interests and capacities; and a third of the schools provide orientation courses for those wishing to proceed to a college of advanced education or university. Many district technical schools also provide apprenticeship courses in the major trades of carpentry and joinery, plumbing and gasfitting, motor mechanics, electrical mechanics, and fitting and machining. Other less common apprenticeship courses are conducted in selected schools throughout Victoria.

There have been major developments in middle level vocational courses now established in some twenty-five technical colleges and covering such areas as applied science, applied art, building, business studies, clothing and textiles, all branches of engineering, food and catering, rural and horticultural pursuits, and social science. These colleges also offer tertiary orientation programmes for entry to universities or to colleges of advanced education where diploma or degree courses are available in art, architecture, business studies, engineering, applied science, librarianship, and social science. (See page 633.)

The formation recently of the Central Regional Council for Technical Education completed the organisation of Victoria into six country and five metropolitan regions, and in particular brought together the mono-purpose technical institutions.

Community schools

These schools seek to bring pupils more closely in touch with community living and offer valuable opportunities for innovative work in methodology and course content to further individual pupil development. Several high schools have recognised the social and educational advantages of such annexes, but the three which are officially approved are at Collingwood, Moreland (which is now attached to Brunswick East High School), and Flemington. Other units are attached to technical schools, such as those at Huntingdale and Swinburne. Most work from some form of home base, such as a rented hall, and depend greatly on the use of community resources. The Coonara Children's Community is an example of an independent institution which is establishing in Ferntree Gully a community education centre catering for adults as well as children.

Correspondence school

Correspondence education for primary children in Victoria commenced in 1914, when six Melbourne Teachers College trainees were authorised to teach via the mail bag three boys living in the centre of the Otway forest. Sixty-three years later, with a total professional staff of 152, the Correspondence School renders services both within and beyond Victoria. The school serves children who, because of distance or handicap or lack of facilities, cannot receive locally the form of education they require. Adults can also enrol for correspondence tuition to the extent that vacancies exist in classes. The Correspondence School provides programmes from the short-wave radio station VL3RT operated from the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology.

Education of handicapped children in Victoria*Special Education : Education Department*

The Education Department has been involved with handicapped children since the first decade of this century. The Education Act of 1910 formalised responsibilities of parents and government, and subsequent regulations in 1912 provided for the establishment of the first Day Special School in 1913. While

the initial spread of services was limited, efforts were made to cater for individual differences. In 1918 the first Tutorial Grade for backward pupils was established. In the formative period opportunities for specialist training of teachers were severely limited. A short formal training programme begun in 1924 was expanded in the 1940s into a one-year course for the Trained Special Teacher's Certificate.

By the 1960s it became evident that extension of services was limited by inadequate levels of funding, accommodation, and personnel. Long waiting lists were common and segregated withdrawal of children from the classroom for special teaching was making insufficient educational and social impact. From the mid 1960s services were expanded to increase community awareness of the need for a more flexible range of services to meet a broader range of educational handicap. Emphasis was placed on early diagnosis and intervention programmes (prevention rather than remedial action), parent guidance, and the availability of consultative services to schools, while there was increasing demand for integration into the normal stream. These concepts were embodied in the Remedial Education Committee Report of 1965 which recommended steps for their attainment.

Significant landmarks in Special Education in the last decade have included the Ministerial Inquiry into Special Education (Interim Report August 1973); subsequent amendments to existing legislation; the formulation of new legislation; and a significant expansion of teacher training programmes. As a result of these developments Victoria has made valuable advances both in the range and nature of its educational provisions for the handicapped.

The Interim Report of the Ministerial Committee of Inquiry into Special Education was followed in July 1975 by its final report *Training of Teachers for Special Education*. The effect of these two reports has been evident in many areas, particularly in that of teacher training where the number of students undergoing twelve months specialised training has increased significantly; the Institute of Special Education at the State College of Victoria, Burwood, has been established; and a new two year Bachelor of Special Education degree course has been established at Monash University.

The Victorian Government has legislated since 1973 to effect fundamental and continuing changes in Special Education. The most important change came into being with the *Education (Handicapped Children) Act 1973* which affirmed the right to education to all handicapped children irrespective of their age or the severity of their handicap.

Further legislation in 1973, the Teaching Service (Professional Appointees) Act, created the machinery for expanding ancillary professional services, such as interpreting and welfare work. The *Education (Minister of Special Education) Act 1976* enabled the appointment of a full-time Minister of Special Education with areas of responsibility for a much broader range (both in type and age) of handicapped children (including those formerly in Day Training Centres under the Mental Health Authority). The Ministry of Special Education is, however, integrated within the Education Department.

The Minister of Special Education in 1976 established a State Council for Special Education to investigate the needs of handicapped children and to advise him on a wide range of activities associated with Special Education. The State Council contains several educationists representing the many facets of Special Education together with representatives of other government departments. The Education Department has maintained staffing for Special Education facilities in Social Welfare and Mental Health institutions, while the Health Department and Social Welfare Department have an important role to play in the well-being of the handicapped child. The Mental Health Authority has for many years established Day Training Centres for the intellectually handicapped. An important role of the State Council for Special Education will be not only to co-ordinate and integrate facilities and resources for the handicapped child within the

Education Department, but also to involve itself in areas that are not at present the responsibility of the Department.

At the upper age levels new initiatives into areas of vocational training and work preparation are also being undertaken, and a Work Education Committee has been established by the Minister to pilot these endeavours. The Committee will draw together the expertise of technical schools, the Commonwealth Government, the Education Department, and other interests.

The concept of integration of handicapped children into regular schools, defined in 1976 by the Conference of Directors of Special Education throughout Australia as "maximum useful association consistent with the interests of both groups", is regarded in Victoria as an essential factor in providing services which are differential according to needs.

As constituted in 1977, administration of Special Education by the Education Department encompassed four major areas of need, namely:

- (1) The intellectually handicapped,
- (2) the physically and sensorily handicapped,
- (3) the socially and emotionally handicapped, and
- (4) remedial education.

In all four areas, in addition to providing a service component to regular schools, there was also a State-wide network of special schools, centres, and units, for persons whose handicap requires specialised education provisions beyond the regular school setting. Consistent with the desire to "normalise" learning experiences for the handicapped wherever possible, services are also increasingly being provided to support a diverse range of handicapped learners within the regular school environment.

VICTORIA—VICTORIAN EDUCATION DEPARTMENT: SPECIAL EDUCATION SERVICES AT 30 JUNE 1977

Particulars	Number of schools	Student enrolments	Staff employed
Intellectual handicap—			
Day special schools	19	2,048	356
Institutional special schools	3	542	73
Special developmental schools	10	531	65
Day special school annexes	3	30	1
Special facilities units	4	359	11
Emotional handicap—			
Residential institutional school	1	28	12
Social adjustment centres	5	30	9
Social handicap—			
Prisons	6	372	23
Youth training centres	4	148	34
Family welfare institutions and homes	6	404	69
Physical handicap—			
Day special schools	5	518	107
Hospital schools	3	85	18
Visual handicap—			
Day special schools	1	5	1
Deaf—			
Day special schools	4	408	117
Ancillary units—consultant and remedial—			
Demonstration units	5	..	44
Special education units	36	3,274	130
Remedial centres	10	237	10
Opportunity remedial centres	45	1,069	45
Reading research and treatment centres	1	143	11
Visiting teacher services—			
Deaf	1	627	52
Physical handicap	1	172	9
Visual handicap	1	219	12
Parent guidance	1	138	30

NOTE. Special school statistics in above table do not compare, because of differences in scope and definition, with statistics shown under "Primary and Secondary education statistics" on pages 626-7.

Special education : voluntary agencies

Voluntary agencies have traditionally occupied an important position in special education; the establishment of the School for the Deaf and Dumb in 1860 was an example of early educational provisions for the handicapped. In many cases these organisations provided the only facilities available to parents of handicapped children; they now provide a vast network of services designed to meet the special needs of handicapped children.

The list of organisations which follows is not comprehensive, but represents the range of services provided :

The Advisory Council for Children with Impaired Hearing

A New Start for the Underachiever Association (ANSUA)

The Bendigo Committee for Promotion of Oral Education of Deaf

The Board of Management of the Victorian School for Deaf Children

Day Training Centre Committees (for moderately and severely intellectually handicapped children)

Rossbourne House (for intellectually handicapped and slow learners)

Victorian Institute for the Blind

The Spastic Children's Society of Victoria

Specific Learning Difficulties Association of Victoria (SPELD)

The Victorian Autistic Children's Association

The Victorian Committee for Promotion of Oral Education of Deaf

The Victorian Society for Crippled Children and Adults

The Yooralla Hospital School for Crippled Children

The Victorian Council for the Mentally Retarded

Victorian Association for the Retarded (STAR)

Spina Bifida Association of Victoria

Church organisations : church organisations have been active in all areas of need, particularly those of family and youth welfare. The Roman Catholic Church has provided educational and training services in most areas of handicap. Children of all denominations are accepted at its schools and centres.

Liaison between voluntary agencies and the Education Department occurs at many levels :

(1) Financial. A committee has been established to recommend the allocation of Commonwealth Government grants to non-government schools.

(2) Administrative. The Special Education Council provides formal liaison; its membership draws together representatives from the Mental Health Authority, the Education Department, voluntary agencies, and other special groups.

(3) Educational. The extension of Department educational services to non-government schools and facilities will continue to expand.

Further reference, 1977 ; Victorian Education Department, 1961 ; State secondary education, 1962 ; State primary education, 1963 ; Educational administration, 1964 ; Audio-visual education, 1964 ; Technical education, 1965 ; Teacher training, 1967 ; Development of curricula, 1969 ; History of Education Department, 1969 ; Recent developments, 1970 ; Commonwealth aid to education in Victoria, 1972 ; Educational administration, 1974 ; Community schools, 1974 ; Student counselling in Victoria, 1975

Non-government system*Council of Public Education**General*

The *Registration of Teachers and Schools Act* 1905 came into operation on 1 January 1906 and established the Teachers and Schools Registration Board of Victoria. This Board was responsible for the registration of non-government

schools within Victoria and teachers employed in such schools. The Council of Public Education was constituted by the *Education Act* 1910 and assumed the registration functions of the Schools and Teachers Registration Board.

Registration of teachers

Non-government schools in Victoria are not permitted to employ teachers who are not registered with the Council of Public Education or who do not have the Council's permission to teach. To obtain registration as a teacher a person must have completed an accredited course of teacher training at an institution recognised by the Council for the training of teachers. Each person applying for registration must provide documentary evidence of his academic and teacher training qualifications. The categories of teacher registration are primary, junior-secondary, secondary, and special subject.

Registration of schools

Before a non-government school can be registered the Council of Public Education must be satisfied that it has adequate buildings, courses of study, and trained staff. Non-government schools are subject to inspection by inspectors of the Education Department. Each school is registered either as a primary, junior-secondary, secondary, technical, or special school, or as a school of any two or more of such descriptions. The Council can refuse to register any school which has unsatisfactory premises or which does not provide an adequate standard of teaching.

Further reference, 1977

Non-government schools

Non-government schools in Victoria are registered with the Council of Public Education. They derive their working income from fees charged, and through government assistance by way of per capita grants. Victorian per capita grants are related to the average cost per child per year in Victorian primary and secondary government schools. Commonwealth per capita grants are paid to non-government schools on the basis of a "categories of need" system, administered by the Schools Commission through the State Planning and Finance Committee. As the major limiting factor for entry to a non-government school is the economic ability of families to meet school fees, these grants are of critical importance in every non-government school's financial arrangements.

Non-government schools educate approximately 24 per cent of the Victorian school population, and in addition to teaching a wide range of subjects, they are notable for the variety of co-curricular activities they provide. Their autonomy allows a degree of innovation and organisational variety which leads to wide differences between schools, and they therefore differ not only from government schools, but also from each other. The schools vary in size; some are boys' schools, some are girls' schools, some co-educational, some day schools, some day schools with boarding facilities, some boarding schools, and some are primary, some secondary, and some both. Many are religious foundations, and some are non-denominational.

The controlling body of each non-government school may be a council of representatives of a church, or of interested men and women, or, if under the control of a religious order, as are many Catholic schools, the controlling body in Victoria of the order. The structure and organisation of school governing bodies vary, and in many cases non-Catholic schools are bodies incorporated under the Companies Act as companies limited by guarantee.

The curriculum offered in non-government schools is much the same as that provided in comparable government schools. Teaching methods are also similar, although there are increasing changes being made in the academic organisation

within non-government schools. In denominational schools, religious education is included as part of the academic curriculum and is also emphasised in other aspects of school organisation. Scholarships are offered by many schools and non-government school pupils are also entitled to the financial benefits gained through securing government scholarships. Many schools provide bursary assistance for those in financial need.

Music, drama, debating, and similar cultural activities flourish at non-government schools in Victoria. Many schools have orchestras and choral groups, and some of these orchestras tour overseas and interstate. Many schools produce more than one play during a year and include drama in their academic curriculum. The ownership by schools of camps in the country or in State forests is common: at these camps, Outward Bound type activities are undertaken. Service activities are an important part of non-government school life, and organisations such as scouts, venturers, the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme, guides, and cadets can be found in the majority of schools. Most games are played, and schools are usually grouped together to facilitate the playing of matches; two such groups are the Associated Grammar Schools and the Associated Public Schools.

Teachers in non-government schools are subject to registration by the Council of Public Education. Teachers in girls' schools are paid on the basis of an award, but the salaries of teachers in boys' schools are subject to personal negotiation. In both cases there is close parity with the salary scale for teachers in government schools.

The schools, and those who administer them, belong to a variety of inter-related groups and organisations. The organisation with the widest membership is the Association of Independent Schools of Victoria (AISV), which is one of the constituents of the National Council of Independent Schools (NCIS). The AISV is an Association of non-government schools. Each member school appoints three delegates, a voting delegate who must be a member of its governing body, and two non-voting delegates one of whom will be a parent, and the other usually the principal of the school. The main function of the AISV is to consider the relationship of the schools to government and the public, nationally through NCIS and at a State level where appropriate.

Two bodies with whom the Association works in close co-operation are the Victorian branch of the Headmasters' Conference of Independent Schools of Australia (HMCISA) and the Association of Heads of Independent Girls' Schools of Victoria (AHIGSV). The Victorian Branch of the Headmasters' Conference of Independent Schools of Australia consists of the principals of thirty-four schools with a majority of boys enrolled, and the Association of Heads of Independent Girls' Schools of Victoria is an incorporated body consisting of principals of non-government schools with a majority of girls enrolled: seven of these schools are co-educational and twenty-seven are single sex girls' schools. Through regular meetings, principals are kept informed on a wide variety of matters which affect their schools and receive reports from representatives working on various social and educational committees. These include the Incorporated Association of Registered Teachers of Victoria (IARTV), the Association of Independent Schools of Victoria, the National Council of Independent Schools, the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board (VUSEB), the Victorian Universities Admissions Committee, the Curriculum Advisory Board, and the Australian Broadcasting Commission. There is regular communication between the two bodies and joint meetings are held as necessary.

Assistant teachers are represented by the Victorian Association of Teachers in Independent Schools (VATIS). This body was formed in 1975 by the amalgamation of the Association of Teachers in Independent Schools and the Assistant Mistresses Association of Victoria. VATIS is affiliated with the Independent Teachers Federation of Australia.

The Incorporated Association of Registered Teachers of Victoria has two kinds of member: (1) corporately, all members of the Victorian Association of Teachers in Independent Schools, and all Victorian members of HMCISA and AHIGSA; and (2) individually, certain principals and assistants who, being registered teachers not eligible under (1), are nevertheless elected to direct membership. The functions of the IARTV are to enable those who practise the profession of teaching in non-government schools, principals and assistants, to consider educational matters together and to arrange for non-government schools to be represented on various joint bodies, some of them statutory, which deal with educational matters. The bodies include the Council of Public Education, University of Melbourne Faculty of Education, Monash University Education Faculty Board, the VUSEB and its several standing committees, Australian Broadcasting Commission planning committees for school broadcasts and school concerts, Curriculum Advisory Board, and the Victorian Council for Children's Films and Television. In addition, the IARTV conducts two business activities, namely, the Associated Teachers' Agency and the October Tests.

Further reference, 1977

Catholic education

General

Catholic education in Victoria has traditionally been administered at a diocesan and a local level. In recent years boards have been established at both these levels and diocesan education offices have been expanded. Co-ordination of policy and administration is achieved through the consensus-producing function of the Catholic Education Commission of Victoria whose membership is composed of a chairman and an executive committee consisting of eight persons—executive director, planning officer, administrative officers from each of the four dioceses, and two representatives of teaching religious congregations. In addition, there are consultative commissioners representing dioceses, Major Superiors of both male and female religious congregations, a principal of a Catholic secondary school and of a parish primary school, and two parent representatives.

In 1977 there were approximately 154,000 pupils in Victorian Catholic schools.

Pre-schools

Fifteen kindergartens are conducted under the auspices of the Catholic Church in Victoria and are open to all applicants independent of their religious affiliations.

Primary schools

Virtually every parish in Victoria conducts a primary school. At present the majority of teachers are lay. In 1977, one hundred and eleven schools were conducted by lay principals. There were 346 parish primary schools enrolling 91,362 pupils in 1977, and special schools catered for 301 pupils.

Secondary schools

Catholic secondary schools, four of which are technical schools, are controlled either by a Religious Congregation, which owns and maintains it, or by a Regional College Board, which represents a number of parishes having priority of access to the school. An increasing number of senior positions are being opened to teachers other than members of Religious Congregations: in 1977, 17 secondary schools in Victoria had lay principals while a considerably higher number had lay deputy principals. These numbers have been increasing annually.

A secondary education development programme is currently being examined and discussed at all levels of involvement. One of the purposes of this programme is to make maximum use of all the resources available to the schools. In addition,

a proposal document on Conditions of Service in Catholic Secondary Schools in Victoria has received wide circulation and a committee is presently engaged in rewriting this proposal in view of the submissions received from many sources.

Tertiary education

The main emphasis is on primary teacher training for male and female students. The Institute of Catholic Education, which incorporates the colleges of Ascot Vale, Oakleigh, Ballarat, and Box Hill, is a member of the State College of Victoria. These colleges, while emphasising pre-service education, have introduced a number of graduate diploma courses. A Diploma of Education (Secondary) was offered at Mercy College, Ascot Vale, in 1977. There are university colleges and halls of residence at the University of Melbourne and Monash University, and several theological colleges provide for the education of students for the priesthood. These colleges provide full-time and part-time studies for both religious and lay teachers.

Catechetical

At the end of 1977 there were about 100,000 Catholic pupils in State schools. The religious education of some of these pupils is undertaken by a team of religious teachers who are assisted by priests and voluntary catechists.

Courses of study

In recent years many Catholic schools, both primary and secondary, have been involved in the development of a school-based curriculum. In 1975 an experimental teacher-aide programme was introduced in several primary schools; open area teaching is used in many places, while individual development initiatives such as the extended day, have taken place in some secondary colleges. All schools taking pupils for Form 6 level prepare children for the Higher School Certificate examinations and alternative courses have been developed in some schools.

The Catholic Education Commission of Victoria sponsors teachers to the National Pastoral Institute of Religious Education. In addition in-service education programmes exist for principals, teachers, school staffs, and local school committees.

Education Liaison Committee

Representatives at senior administrative levels of the Education Department, the Catholic Education Commission of Victoria, and the Association of Independent Schools of Victoria form an Education Liaison Committee. While preserving the autonomy and difference of individual systems and schools, the Liaison Committee aims to make the best use of personnel and physical resources and to avoid the uneconomical duplication of facilities. Effective liaison and co-operation occur at the central, regional, and local levels.

Further reference, 1977

Primary and secondary education statistics

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF SCHOOLS REGISTERED, TEACHERS, AND PUPILS (a)

Year	Government			Non-government			Total		
	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
1972	2,194	32,064	602,614	570	9,135	192,155	2,764	41,199	794,769
1973	2,179	34,215	605,644	569	9,588	193,437	2,748	43,803	799,081
1974	2,161	35,020	608,643	571	10,059	196,420	2,732	45,079	805,063
1975	2,161	37,728	618,112	578	10,525	198,839	2,739	48,253	816,951
1976	2,164	40,543	624,707	586	10,723	201,083	2,750	51,266	825,790

(a) First school day in August.

NOTE. Refer to footnote on page 621.

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS :
CLASS OF SCHOOL : SEX OF PUPILS, 1976 (a)

Class of school	Number of schools	Government			Number of schools	Non-government		
		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
Primary	1,720	191,692	181,622	373,314	363	45,341	44,987	90,328
Primary-secondary	22	3,130	2,935	6,065	106	32,310	30,266	62,576
Secondary (b)	272	73,787	101,611	175,398	101	19,418	27,006	46,424
Secondary technical	103	51,750	12,923	64,673	4	1,249	..	1,249
Correspondence	1	548	594	1,142	..	..	..	..
Special	46	2,592	1,523	4,115	12	280	226	506
Total	2,164	323,499	301,208	624,707	586	98,598	102,485	201,083

(a) First school day in August.

(b) Excluding secondary technical schools.

NOTE. Refer to footnote on page 621.

VICTORIA—PRIMARY EDUCATION : TYPE OF SCHOOL :
AGE AND SEX OF PUPILS, 1976 (a)

Age last birthday (years)	Sex	Government schools	Non-government schools								All schools
			Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian	Meth- odist	Baptist	Hebrew	Other	Total non-government	
Under 6	M	27,305	5,820	414	141	30	38	192	255	6,890	34,195
	F	26,642	5,977	373	161	52	32	218	425	7,238	33,880
6	T	53,947	11,797	787	302	82	70	410	680	14,128	68,075
	M	28,632	6,639	441	149	28	39	150	253	7,699	36,331
7	F	27,208	6,424	332	143	33	28	151	399	7,510	34,718
	T	55,840	13,063	773	292	61	67	301	652	15,209	71,049
8	M	29,039	6,540	404	153	22	44	115	247	7,525	36,564
	F	27,492	6,597	314	156	48	31	127	359	7,632	35,124
9	T	56,531	13,137	718	309	70	75	242	606	15,157	71,688
	M	27,462	6,703	403	171	29	51	150	224	7,731	35,193
10	F	25,892	6,595	312	143	46	41	111	368	7,616	33,508
	T	53,354	13,298	715	314	75	92	261	592	15,347	68,701
11	M	26,183	6,683	464	203	71	53	120	206	7,800	33,983
	F	25,042	6,567	359	166	49	47	122	368	7,678	32,720
12	T	51,225	13,250	823	369	120	100	242	574	15,478	66,703
	M	25,256	6,668	542	234	91	65	113	178	7,891	33,147
13	F	24,224	6,723	358	142	54	53	112	375	7,817	32,041
	T	49,480	13,391	900	376	145	118	225	553	15,708	65,188
14	M	25,249	6,774	575	229	77	53	98	181	7,987	33,236
	F	23,570	6,706	367	172	68	62	89	363	7,827	31,397
15	T	48,819	13,480	942	401	145	115	187	544	15,814	64,633
	M	4,974	1,338	113	35	19	9	12	47	1,573	6,547
16	F	3,869	1,084	61	17	16	10	6	48	1,242	5,111
	T	8,843	2,422	174	52	35	19	18	95	2,815	11,658
17	M	206	63	3	1	1	..	2	3	73	279
	F	151	37	2	..	..	1	..	1	41	192
18	T	357	100	5	1	1	1	2	4	114	471
	M	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	15
19	F	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6
	T	15	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	21
20	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
	F	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3
	T	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	5
Total primary grades	M	194,318	47,231	3,359	1,316	368	352	952	1,596	55,174	249,492
	F	184,094	46,714	2,478	1,100	366	305	936	2,707	54,606	238,700
	T	378,412	93,945	5,837	2,416	734	657	1,888	4,303	109,780	488,192
Total special schools (b)	M	2,592	183	..	..	..	..	..	97	280	2,872
	F	1,523	175	..	..	..	..	..	51	226	1,749
	T	4,115	358	..	..	..	..	..	148	506	4,621
Total all primary pupils (b)	M	196,910	47,414	3,359	1,316	368	352	952	1,693	55,454	252,364
	F	185,617	46,889	2,478	1,100	366	305	936	2,758	54,832	240,449
	T	382,527	94,303	5,837	2,416	734	657	1,888	4,451	110,286	492,813

(a) First school day in August.

(b) All pupils at special schools are included under primary education.

M: Males; F: Females; T: Total.

NOTE. Refer to footnote on page 621.

VICTORIA—SECONDARY EDUCATION: TYPE OF SCHOOL :
AGE AND SEX OF PUPILS, 1976 (a)

Age last birthday (years)	Sex	Government schools	Non-government schools							Total non-government	All schools
			Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian	Methodist	Baptist	Hebrew	Other		
Under 12	M	627	127	121	48	12	7	14	13	342	969
	F	688	166	67	32	19	9	17	101	411	1,099
	T	1,315	293	188	80	31	16	31	114	753	2,068
12	M	20,845	4,635	1,196	622	178	107	109	242	7,089	27,934
	F	19,630	5,495	883	424	251	181	91	542	7,867	27,497
	T	40,475	10,130	2,079	1,046	429	288	200	784	14,956	55,431
13	M	26,674	5,253	1,314	705	231	157	140	243	8,043	34,717
	F	24,296	6,304	1,046	471	280	197	119	617	9,034	33,330
	T	50,970	11,557	2,360	1,176	511	354	259	860	17,077	68,047
14	M	27,068	5,124	1,401	736	276	148	116	220	8,021	35,089
	F	24,574	6,197	983	483	313	200	109	654	8,939	33,513
	T	51,642	11,321	2,384	1,219	589	348	225	874	16,960	68,602
15	M	24,132	4,793	1,396	731	294	160	131	218	7,723	31,855
	F	21,239	5,724	1,037	473	350	227	129	587	8,527	29,766
	T	45,371	10,517	2,433	1,204	644	387	260	805	16,250	61,621
16	M	16,927	3,645	1,336	673	248	160	103	200	6,365	23,292
	F	15,368	4,600	975	505	425	167	137	510	7,319	22,687
	T	32,295	8,245	2,311	1,178	673	327	240	710	13,684	45,979
17	M	7,841	2,269	1,007	482	186	110	69	213	4,336	12,177
	F	7,791	2,692	678	428	267	122	74	418	4,679	12,470
	T	15,632	4,961	1,685	910	453	232	143	631	9,015	24,647
18	M	1,882	494	194	84	44	25	5	133	979	2,861
	F	1,416	401	92	41	42	12	5	136	729	2,145
	T	3,298	895	286	125	86	37	10	269	1,708	5,006
19	M	338	54	20	12	7	4	..	48	145	483
	F	223	21	6	10	5	..	..	28	70	293
	T	561	75	26	22	12	4	..	76	215	776
20	M	80	11	3	..	3	..	..	27	44	124
	F	59	7	..	2	2	1	..	12	24	83
	T	139	18	3	2	5	1	..	39	68	207
21 and over	M	175	11	..	..	..	..	..	46	57	232
	F	307	17	..	2	1	..	..	34	54	361
	T	482	28	..	2	1	..	..	80	111	593
Total all secondary pupils	M	126,589	26,416	7,988	4,093	1,479	878	687	1,603	43,144	169,733
	F	115,591	31,624	5,767	2,871	1,955	1,116	681	3,639	47,653	163,244
	T	242,180	58,040	13,755	6,964	3,434	1,994	1,368	5,242	90,797	332,977

(a) First school day in August.

M : Males ; F : Females ; T : Total.

EXAMINATIONS

Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board

The Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board was established in 1964 by statutes of the universities to conduct, on their behalf, the examinations which had previously been conducted by the University of Melbourne. With the approval of the universities the Board abolished the School Intermediate Examination in 1967 and the School Leaving Examination in 1972. Since then the Higher School Certificate Examination is the only examination at which candidates need to qualify to apply for entrance to a university. The examination will be conducted by the VUSEB in 1978 after which the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education will take over its functions (see page 629). The colleges of advanced education require the same qualification for entry to a number of their courses and the colleges of the State College of Victoria (teachers' colleges) at present use the same university entrance qualification for school leavers. However, the universities and the teachers colleges have made some provision for early school leavers who have not previously entered for the Higher School Certificate Examination to enter their institutions provided they are able to demonstrate their ability to undertake studies at the tertiary level of education. The colleges of advanced education make provision for students to enter degree courses when they have been successful in the tertiary orientation year of a technical school or college or in diploma courses.

Recently the VUSEB agreed to accept as a qualification for the purpose of satisfying its university entrance requirements a statement from a College of Advanced Education that a student is qualified to enter for a course of study leading to a recognised degree. In this way a number of students who have studied in the field of technical education are now able to apply for entry to a university or a college of the State College of Victoria.

The universities have recognised that while the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board still serves the purpose of conducting the examination, the passing of which is a condition for application for entry to a university, circumstances have changed so much since 1964 that consideration needed to be given to replacing the Board with a new organisation with a different constitutional basis.

Further details of proposed changes to the functions of the VUSEB are set out on pages 717 to 719 of the *Victorian Year Book 1977*, and in the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education article below.

VICTORIA—HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

Candidates	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Total entries	27,662	29,172	29,160	30,441	32,133
Number who attempted to pass fully	20,044	21,521	21,686	22,966	23,676
Number who passed fully	13,935	14,681	14,835	15,787	16,069
Percentage who passed fully	69.5	68.2	68.4	68.7	67.9

Victorian Institute of Secondary Education

The Victorian Institute of Secondary Education was established by Act of Parliament on 30 November 1976 as an autonomous statutory body, supported by a Victorian Government grant and governed by a council consisting of a chairman and twenty-four other members all appointed by the Governor in Council. The first chairman, who is also Professor of Education at the University of Melbourne, has been seconded from the University to the Institute on a half-time basis. The Executive Secretary of the Institute is its chief executive officer and is supported by a professional staff.

The objects of the Institute are to assist "persons who are in a process of transition from secondary school to further studies or employment or from employment to further secondary studies on a basis of adequate information, consultation, guidance and preparation" and in doing so "to arrange for or accredit or conduct such evaluations or assessments of the ability and achievements of students as may assist in their transition to further studies or employment and . . . to distribute information relating to the results of such evaluations or assessments".

The second of these objects will involve the Institute in taking over the assets, staff, and programme of the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board at the beginning of 1979 when the Board is to be dissolved. For many years, and particularly during the last six years, there has been widespread discussion of the inadequacy of the Higher School Certificate Examination at the end of sixth year secondary, to meet the needs of all students leaving school at this level and the limited capacity of the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board to make appropriate changes. It became clear that the whole process of transition from school to the next stage, for all students, should be considered as an integrated operation; and that this required an independent body with broad powers, governed by a Council representing a wide cross-section of the educational and general community. This situation has now been achieved by the establishment of the Institute.

The specific activities of the Institute seem likely to develop into a number of inter-related programmes, which would include:

- (1) Consultations with and liaison between educational and community groups to identify the issues involved in transition;
- (2) wide-ranging public relations and community education to ensure that these issues are properly understood;
- (3) the dissemination of specific information to students, employers, and post-secondary institutions about procedures and requirements and about the qualifications of individuals;
- (4) the assessment and accrediting of individual qualifications, at the point of leaving school, not only at sixth year secondary level;
- (5) advice to schools and other educational bodies about appropriate curricula and methods of evaluation of such curricula;
- (6) the provision of adequate counselling services for students, teachers, and parents; and
- (7) further research into all these matters.

Much of the success of the Institute will depend upon a recognition by the community that because these matters are inter-related and highly complex, enduring developments and changes are more likely to be achieved by a process of evolution than through hasty decisions to meet isolated, though pressing, problems.

Post-Secondary Education Committee

In August 1976, the Victorian Government established a Post-Secondary Education Committee, consisting of seven members, to advise the Minister of Education on any matter relating generally to post-secondary education in Victoria. The terms of reference of the Committee, as announced, were to make reports and recommendations to the Minister with regard to: (1) The present and future demands for post-secondary education in Victoria, (2) the present and future employment opportunities for people with post-secondary educational qualifications, (3) the proper patterns of development and relationships of the various streams of post-secondary education in Victoria, and (4) measures which should be implemented to avoid unnecessary duplication and overlap of courses and facilities in existing provisions for post-secondary education or likely to occur as a result of projected new developments.

In pursuit of the above objects the Committee is required to: (1) Constantly review all aspects of post-secondary education in Victoria, (2) consider and report upon proposed new developments in post-secondary education advanced by educational institutions and authorities, (3) confer and collaborate in post-secondary education matters with appropriate Victorian and Commonwealth bodies, (4) maintain liaison with the Education Department on the development of technical and further education programmes to ensure that duplication with other areas of post-secondary education is avoided, and (5) examine and report upon the levels of qualifications required and appropriate for entry to professions and trades in Victoria.

Recommendations of the Committee will be noted in subsequent *Victorian Year Books*.

Further reference, 1977; Public examinations, 1963-1966; Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board, 1974; Examinations in the 1970s, 1975

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Technical schools and colleges

General

There are certain unique features of the technical education system in Victoria which stem from historical and political causes. These are reflected in the variety of institutions which at 31 December 1976 included:

- (1) 90 technical schools, the majority with some TAFE (Technical and Further Education) programmes and 16 with appreciable TAFE programmes;
- (2) 21 technical colleges (including 13 with secondary components) under the direct control and management of the Education Department;
- (3) 5 institute of technology technical college components under the virtual control of the Education Department;
- (4) 4 institute of technology technical college components under the control of the institute councils;
- (5) 2 technical colleges under the control and management of their own councils effective since 1977;
- (6) 6 high schools with technical components providing TAFE; and
- (7) 107 high schools with evening classes.

The system works as a co-ordinated and co-operative whole under the administration of the Technical Schools Division. Significant factors which make the system work are:

- (1) The extensive involvement of interested parties in policy formulation and programme development;
- (2) the concern shown by large numbers of interested parties in technical education and the students it serves;
- (3) the operation of school and college councils;
- (4) the ready availability of educational support services to all institutions; and
- (5) the participation of all parties in the ever increasing staff development programmes.

A further factor which prevents considerable lack of co-ordination is that the Minister, in the case of the "autonomous colleges" and on the advice of the Director of Technical Education and/or the State Council for Technical Education approves: (1) the annual allocations of State funds; (2) the annual staffing of establishments for teaching and non-teaching staffs; and (3) the major new courses and revisions of existing courses.

Secondary education in technical schools

Technical schools offer a form of secondary education alternative to high schools. Forty-four per cent of boys and 12 per cent of girls finishing primary education choose technical schools for their secondary education. The reason for the lower percentage of girls is the lack of co-educational facilities in more than half the technical schools. Almost every boys technical school is now requesting conversion to co-education. The following are some of the factors which have contributed to the retention and the continued expansion of technical schools. First, the community, through the school councils, has a strong interest in technical schools. Second, the secondary system in technical education has provided a strong element of educational leadership during the last two decades. Third, the technical schools add variety to the system of secondary education. Many of the teachers have had industrial or commercial experience and the curriculum of technical schools at the upper level tends towards vocational orientation and generally to learning through practical as well as academic endeavour. Fourth, technical schools, as distinct from technical colleges, cater for 25 per cent of the TAFE activities controlled by the Division, mainly in the areas of apprentice training and adult education activities. In so doing, they enable the widest spread of technical education to be achieved on a reasonably economic basis. In country areas, the secondary component of both technical schools and colleges increases their viability.

Technical colleges

The technical colleges under the direct control and management of the Education Department are either colleges not absorbed into the Victoria Institute of Colleges structure in the late 1960s or colleges established since that time. They are all predominantly concerned with TAFE programmes, although

many still have secondary technical components. A few such as the Melbourne Technical College of Hairdressing, Melbourne College of Decoration, Melbourne College of Printing and Graphic Arts, Melbourne College of Textiles, and the William Angliss College of Catering and Food Studies are single or special purpose colleges. As far as practicable, additional TAFE facilities have been concentrated in technical colleges, although every effort has been made, through the colleges to use all other available facilities to conduct TAFE classes (e.g. high schools, technical schools, agricultural colleges, and other government facilities such as the Turnbull Institute and the School of Forestry).

A further development has been that high schools have voluntarily become agents of TAFE colleges for the conduct of evening classes (e.g. Collingwood Technical College and University High School, Gordon Technical College and Matthew Flinders High School, etc.).

Although the many high schools with minor evening class programmes have continued to be financed by the Department, the Regional Councils for Technical Education have had the responsibility of producing annual master plans for the rationalisation of all evening instruction in government schools for the following programmes: Category A: School subjects, bridging and preparatory studies, and Category B: Hobby, leisure, and general interest activities and studies.

The Technical Schools Division has been responsible for co-ordinating the large proportion (40 per cent) of TAFE activities conducted in the TAFE divisions of several technology institutions which are affiliated colleges of the Victoria Institute of Colleges. Before the establishment of the latter, these were part of the technical schools system and comprised technical colleges developed from the latter half of the nineteenth century, first to meet a response for professional education, and later to meet the needs for apprentice training, post-apprentice training, and sub-professional training (now known as "middle level" or "para-professional").

Eleven institutions were considered to be in this category in 1977. Four were components of institutes of technology which extended to TAFE appointments their long standing power to appoint their own teaching staffs under salaries and conditions and within establishments approved by the Minister (Bendigo, Prahran, R.M.I.T., and Swinburne). Four were former Departmental colleges with TAFE teaching staffs employed by and appointed within the staffing system of the Technical Schools Division (Caulfield, Footscray, Preston, and Warrnambool). Two were autonomous TAFE colleges (Ballarat School of Mines and Gordon Technical College). Lastly, Emily McPherson College, a Departmental college, conducted tertiary courses financed through the Victoria Institute of Colleges. All eleven institutions were provided with a total maintenance grant including finance for the payment of all teaching and non-teaching staff.

Technical and Further Education (TAFE) statistics

VICTORIA—TAFE : NUMBER OF TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES, AND STUDENTS ENROLLED (a) (b)

Particulars	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Number of schools/colleges	98	108	99	104	109
Number of enrolments(c)—					
Full-time	5,335	5,930	6,347	8,397	9,076
Part-time(d)	61,078	60,627	73,025	72,699	76,925
Total	66,413	66,557	79,372	81,096	86,001

(a) At end of March.

(b) Excludes tertiary students enrolled in wholly approved courses or in the approved part of part approved courses at colleges affiliated with the Victoria Institute of Colleges.

(c) Includes students enrolled for preparatory courses and single subjects.

(d) Includes correspondence students.

**VICTORIA—TAFE : TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES :
COURSES AND STUDENTS ENROLLED, 1976**

Courses	Number of enrolments (a)		
	Full-time	Part-time (b)	Total
Preparatory	13	2,372	2,385
Technical orientation	626	740	1,366
Tertiary orientation	3,677	3,495	7,172
Pre-employment	875	744	1,619
Basic vocational	474	26,639	27,113
Advanced basic vocational and technician	251	10,385	10,636
Middle level	2,596	14,742	17,338
Special purpose	352	3,712	4,064
Adult education	..	14,088	14,088
Diploma	212	8	220
Total	9,076	76,925	86,001

(a) At end of March.

(b) Includes correspondence students.

TERTIARY EDUCATION

Tertiary Orientation Programme

About 3,500 students from a wide range of educational backgrounds are involved in the Tertiary Orientation Programme (TOP) offered at some fifty-five technical schools and colleges throughout Victoria in 1977. The size of programmes varies. At some technical schools there are no more than 20 students in TOP, while at the larger technical colleges there may be more than 400 students.

The TOP is conceived as a post-secondary TAFE programme specifically designed to accommodate students preparing for tertiary study. Consequently, the academic content of programmes tends to reflect the major streams of tertiary study—for instance, Business Studies, General Studies (or Arts), Engineering or Applied Science, and others. It is a post-secondary programme because the Technical Schools Division believes that tertiary preparation is best accomplished in a climate distinctively different from that to be found in secondary schools. Since it has become increasingly evident that tertiary preparation must include more than preparation of the mind, a strong emphasis is given to student counselling. Continuous counselling is helped by a continuous assessment of student work, rather than reliance on one end-of-course examination. Where it becomes apparent that tertiary preparation is not the best option for an individual, or that the initial emphasis of an individual's study is wrong, it is possible to shift either within the TOP or out of it to another part of the TAFE programme.

Successful completion of a TOP has been accepted by the State and Commonwealth Public Services as an employment qualification. Similarly, TOP students wishing to apply to universities or the State Colleges of Victoria, are exempted from the examinations of the Victorian Universities and Schools Examination Board upon successful completion of a TOP. Efforts continue in the search for more appropriate and reliable methods of reporting on student suitability for tertiary study. This search, involving experiments with teacher reports, dovetails with the effort to provide adequate academic counselling to students before and during their tertiary orientation studies.

Students in tertiary orientation may come from various educational backgrounds and age groups. Special attention is paid to giving access to mature age students and others returning to study after a few years out of school. Priority for admission to TOP's normally goes to them first, followed by students continuing directly on from technical schools and other secondary institutions

not offering courses beyond Form V. A small part of the entrants to TOP's are students leaving High Schools before Form VI, and others with an experience of failure at Form VI.

Tertiary Education Commission

Introduction

In April 1977 the Commonwealth Parliament passed legislation to establish a Tertiary Education Commission. The Commission, which commenced operation on 22 June 1977, replaced the three existing tertiary commissions—the Universities Commission, the Commission on Advanced Education, and the Technical and Further Education Commission.

The role of the Tertiary Education Commission is to develop and recommend policies for Commonwealth financial support to the States across the range of post-secondary institutions. Under its Act, the Commission is required to perform its functions with the object of promoting the balanced and co-ordinated development of the provision of tertiary education in Australia and the diversification of opportunities for tertiary education. The Commission is assisted in its work by three statutory Councils concerned with university, advanced education, and technical and further education, respectively.

Financing of tertiary education

Commonwealth Government assistance to the States for the recurrent expenditure of universities dates from 1951–52. Grants were made on a matching basis (one dollar for each \$1.85 of State expenditure). Assistance for capital purposes was provided on a dollar for dollar basis. Assistance to the States for colleges of advanced education commenced in March 1965 when the Commonwealth Government agreed, as an interim measure, to make capital grants totalling \$5m during the remainder of the 1964–66 triennium. Grants of recurrent expenditure of colleges were made from the beginning of the 1967–69 triennium. The formula for matching both capital and recurrent grants for colleges with State expenditure was similar to that applied in the case of universities.

As from 1 January 1974, the Commonwealth Government assumed full financial responsibility for both universities and colleges of advanced education.

The Commonwealth initially became involved in the provision of direct funding for technical and further education (TAFE) in 1964 with a scheme of unmatched special purpose capital grants to the States for the provision of buildings and non-consumable equipment directly related to the training function of technical institutions. These grants continued under the States Grants (Technical Training) Acts to 30 June 1974 at which time the Commonwealth, acting on the recommendations of the Australian Committee on Technical and Further Education (ACOTAFE), introduced, for the first time, grants for TAFE recurrent expenditure whilst continuing its financial support for TAFE capital purposes. These grants were provided under the *States Grants (Technical and Further Education) Act 1974*.

The current Act, the *States Grants (Technical and Further Education Assistance) Act 1976*, provides for grants to Victoria for calendar year 1977 of \$11.25m for TAFE capital purposes and \$11.78m (at December 1976 prices) for TAFE recurrent purposes.

Further reference, 1977 ; Swinburne Technical College, 1963 ; Science and Technology Careers Bureau, 1965 ; Secondary technical education, 1975 ; Universities Commission, 1977 ; Commission on Advanced Education, 1977

Victorian Universities Admissions Committee

La Trobe University, Monash University, and the University of Melbourne, by an agreement dated 21 November 1967, constituted the Victorian Universities Admissions Committee for facilitating and rationalising the procedures of the

three universities for the selection of applicants seeking admission. The membership of the Committee is derived entirely from these three universities. Each may appoint one representative for every four hundred, and for every fractional part of four hundred, students admitted to a course in the university in the previous year; however, no university is to have less than three or more than nine representatives in addition to the Vice-Chancellor or his deputy and the Registrar (in the case of Monash, the Academic Registrar) or his deputy. It was subsequently recognised that there would be considerable advantage to the three universities, to other tertiary institutions, and to prospective applicants if the selection arrangements conducted by the Committee were expanded to include tertiary institutions other than the universities. This resulted in a number of Colleges of Advanced Education joining the system, first as an experiment and then later on a continuing basis. The subsequent foundation of Deakin University in 1977 meant that the number of participating institutions for selection of students to begin courses in 1978 rose to twenty-two. Details of these and other institutions are set out on pages 635-50 of this *Year Book*.

The funds to carry out the activities of the Committee are provided by contributions from participating institutions. They are paid in proportion to the number of admittees to that institution in a given year, but a weighting which recognises the total enrolment of students in the institution is also applied. The Committee is not a statutory body and all staff are employed by Monash University but permanently seconded to the Committee.

The Committee conducts a joint selection process by the use of a common application form. It also allows each applicant to choose in order of preference more than one course of study up to a maximum of eight, to which he may seek admission. In the event of not being selected for admission to the course of his first preference (because of the limitation on the number of places available), the applicant will then be considered for selection for any other courses of study for which he has expressed preferences. The Committee is not empowered to select applicants but merely acts on behalf of the institutions to receive applications and to notify applicants of the success or otherwise of their application.

University of Melbourne

General

The University of Melbourne was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 22 January 1853. Under the Act as subsequently amended, the University consists of a council, the graduates, members of the academic and general staff, graduate and undergraduate students. It is governed by a council of up to thirty-nine members representing the Victorian Government, various community interests, graduates, academic and general staff, graduate and undergraduate students, and the university colleges, with wide powers for the conduct of university affairs. The general academic administration of the university is conducted by faculties and boards of studies and supervised by the Professorial Board.

In 1974 the University Council established a University Assembly with members elected from and by the university community. The Assembly is intended to be a permanent consultative body and a major forum for continuing evaluation by the university community of the university's aims and achievements, and to provide for open discussion on matters of general concern to that community.

The University site covers 19 hectares in Parkville, approximately one kilometre from the city's centre. Adjacent to the University site, under separate grants and titles, lie the recreation grounds of almost 6.5 hectares and the lands of the affiliated residential colleges covering more than 18 hectares.

Chairs

Chairs maintained at the University of Melbourne either out of general revenue or from endowments included the following at 31 July 1977:

Accounting (Fitzgerald Professor), Accounting (G. L. Wood Professor), Agricultural Engineering, Agriculture (3), Anatomy (2), Architecture (2), Biochemistry (2), Biochemistry (Medical), Botany (2), Building, Business Administration, Chemical Engineering, Child Dental Health, Civil Engineering, Classical Studies, Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics (Merck, Sharpe, and Dohne Professor), Commerce and Business Administration (Sydney Myer Professor), Commercial Law, Community Health, Dental Medicine and Surgery, Dental Prosthetics, Econometrics, Economic History, Economics (2), Economics (Ritchie Research Professor), Economics (Truby Williams Professor), Education (2), Education (John Smyth Professor), Electrical Engineering, Electronics and Communications, English (Robert Wallace Professor), English Language and Literature, Experimental Physics, Fine Arts (*The Herald* Professor), French, Genetics, Geography, Geology, Germanic Studies, Gerontology and Geriatric Medicine (Mount Royal National Research Institute Professor), History (Ernest Scott Professor), History (Max Crawford Professor), History and Philosophy of Science, Information Science, Inorganic Chemistry, Italian, Law (Harrison Moore Professor), Law (Hearn Professor), Law (Kenneth Bailey Professor), Law (George Paton Professor), Mathematics (4), Mathematics (RAAF Academy), Mechanical Engineering, Medical Biology (Research Professor), Medicine (3), Medicine (James Stewart Professor), Metallurgy, Microbiology (2), Microbiology (Medical), Middle Eastern Studies, Music, Music (Ormond Professor), Obstetrics and Gynaecology (Dunbar Hooper Professor), Ophthalmology (Ringland Anderson Professor), Organic Chemistry, Oriental Studies, Otolaryngology (William Gibson Professor), Paediatrics (Royal Children's Hospital Research Foundation Professor), Paediatrics (Stevenson Professor), Pathology (2), Pharmacology, Philosophy (Boyce Gibson Professor), Physical Chemistry, Physics (Chamber of Manufactures Professor), Physics (RAAF Academy), Physiology (2), Political Science (2), Psychiatry (Cato Professor), Psychology (2), Radiology (Edgar Rouse Professor), Russian, Social Work, Statistics, Surgery (2), Surgery (Hugh Devine Professor), Surgery (James Stewart Professor), Theoretical Physics, Town and Regional Planning, Veterinary Medicine, Veterinary Pathology, Veterinary Physiology, and Zoology.

In addition, the Vice-Chancellor and a number of academics in departments hold personal chairs, while the Deputy Vice-Chancellor, the Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Research), the Director of the Centre for Environmental Studies, and the Director of the Centre for the Study of Higher Education are, by statute, professors of the University.

Fees and financial assistance

There are no tuition fees for courses leading to degrees and diplomas but students in these courses pay a general service fee entitling them to share in the corporate, social, and sporting activities centred in the University Union, the Sports Union, and the Students Representative Council. The students have a large measure of self-government in all matters concerning the University Union.

Fees are payable by students for the new scheme of continuing education courses. A wide variety of these courses, which do not lead to degrees or diplomas, are available.

Financial assistance for students is available in various ways. The Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme of the Commonwealth Government provides for living allowances subject to a means test and other conditions. There are also various scholarships and bursaries including those available from University

administered trust funds, the Commonwealth and Victorian Public Services, and other organisations and foundations. In addition, the University provides loans in approved cases from the Students' Loan Fund.

Overseas students

Since the end of the Second World War many Asian students have been admitted to Australian educational institutions. Enrolments of Asian students at the University of Melbourne increased from 100 in 1949 to 786 in 1977, of whom 524 were from Malaysia. All south-east Asian countries are represented, as well as India, Sri Lanka, Hong Kong, the Philippines, and Fiji.

Further reference, 1977; Enrolment problems, 1962; University of Melbourne Medical School 1862 to 1962, 1963; Department of Child Health, 1963; Postgraduate education, 1964; University of Melbourne Library, 1964; Affiliated residential colleges, 1966; Employment of graduates, 1967; Research in Victorian universities, 1968; University of Melbourne Medical School, 1970; University of Melbourne Veterinary School, 1971; Master plan for University of Melbourne, 1972; University of Melbourne and advanced education, 1974; University of Melbourne Medical School, 1975; New medical curriculum, 1976; Office for Continuing Education, 1977

Monash University

General

Monash University, established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 15 April 1958, was opened on 11 March 1961. Named after Sir John Monash, a distinguished Victorian engineer, soldier and scholar, it is situated at Clayton, 19 kilometres from the centre of Melbourne and near the main arterial highway linking Melbourne with eastern Victoria. The 100 hectare site has been developed as a pedestrian campus served by a perimeter road, overlooking a large sports area, zoological reserve, and halls of residence. The site is protected by a surrounding "strip forest", and is landscaped with a notable collection of Australian trees and shrubs.

Buildings and accommodation

Building work has proceeded in accordance with the master plan established at the outset and by the end of 1977 major projects in the University to the value of more than \$67m were either completed or under construction.

The Dinah and Henry Krongold Centre for Exceptional Children was opened in 1976. The Centre offers a unique facility that draws together the skills and experience of educators, psychologists, paediatricians, and paramedical and social workers—and parents themselves—in a multi-disciplinary enterprise. One of the important functions of the Centre is to initiate training and therapeutic programmes for exceptional children of all kinds—the severely retarded, those with specific handicaps, and those with exceptional gifts.

Monash University Library

The Monash University Library contained approximately 830,000 volumes in 1977, and subscribed to some 13,000 periodicals. These are housed in four main locations: the Main Library, catering largely for arts, economics, politics, and education; the Hargrave Library, for the physical sciences and engineering; the Biomedical Library, which serves the Faculty of Medicine and the departments of zoology, botany, genetics, and psychology; and the Law Library.

Halls of residence

The University's five halls of residence provide on-campus, co-educational accommodation for 870 students. Tutors, married staff, and university visitors bring the total in residence to 1,000.

Courses

There are seven faculties, each with a full-time dean: Arts, Economics and Politics, Education, Engineering, Law, Medicine, and Science.

Each faculty offers degree courses at undergraduate and postgraduate levels except for the Faculty of Education, which is a graduate faculty. In addition to the degree courses of Bachelor, Master, Doctor of Philosophy, and higher doctorates, there are a number of postgraduate diploma courses offered in various subjects. Interdisciplinary courses are offered in American Studies and Asian Studies, along with the diplomas in General and Comparative Literature, Migrant Studies, and the Master of Environmental Science programme. A wide variety of courses which do not lead to degrees or diplomas are conducted by the University's Centre for Continuing Education.

Entrance requirements

The normal entrance requirement for an undergraduate student is to satisfy the Higher School Certificate requirements prescribed by the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board. Except for the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Medicine, there are no special faculty prerequisites, but in certain subjects it is assumed that Higher School Certificate standard has been reached by the student.

Fees

There are no tuition fees payable for degree and diploma courses, but fees are charged for the various non-degree courses run by the Centre for Continuing Education. However, students enrolled in degree or diploma courses are still required to pay a compulsory University Union fee as a condition of enrolment. This gives students access to the sports and other facilities of the University Union.

In addition to the Commonwealth and Victorian Government schemes for financial assistance there are a limited number of scholarships provided by private foundations and in approved cases the University makes loans out of the Students' Loan Fund.

Chairs

Appointments have been made to the following chairs:

Faculty of Arts. Anthropology and Sociology (2), Classical Studies, English (2), Geography, German, History (3), Indonesian and Malay, Japanese, Librarianship, Linguistics, Music, Philosophy (2), Russian, Social Work, Spanish, and Visual Arts.

Faculty of Economics and Politics. Accounting (2), Administrative Studies (2), Economic History, Economics and Operations Research, Economics (5), and Politics (2).

Faculty of Education. The Ian Clunies Ross Chair of Education (Science Education), the Fred Schonell Chair of Education (Social Psychology), and Education (4—Sociology of Education, Exceptional Children, History of Education, and Experimental Education).

Faculty of Engineering. Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering (2) and Electrical Engineering (2), and Materials Engineering and Mechanical Engineering (3—Fluid Mechanics, Engineering Dynamics and Mechanism).

Faculty of Law. The Sir Isaac Isaacs Chair of Law, the Sir John Latham Chair of Law, the Sir Leo Cussen Chair of Law, the Sir Hayden Starke Chair of Law, the Sir Owen Dixon Chair of Law, and the Henry Bournes Higgins Chair of Law.

Faculty of Medicine. Anatomy, Biochemistry (3), Community Practice, Medicine (2), Microbiology, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Paediatrics, Pathology, Pharmacology, Physiology (3), Psychological Medicine, Social and Preventive Medicine, and Surgery (2).

Faculty of Science. Applied Mathematics (2), Astronomy, Botany, Chemistry, Experimental Physics, Genetics, Earth Sciences, Computer Science, Inorganic Chemistry, Mathematical Statistics, Organic Chemistry, Psychology (2), Pure Mathematics (3), Theoretical Physics, and Zoology (2).

Further reference, 1977; Medical School, Monash University, 1970; Centre of South-east Asian Studies, 1971; Community relations, 1974; Development: 1961-1975, 1975; Centre for Continuing Education, 1977

La Trobe University

General

La Trobe University opened in 1967 with slightly more than 550 students. The Council, which is the governing authority of the University, has thirty-one members, including the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Deputy Chairman of the Academic Board, President of the Students' Representative Council and the State Director-General of Education (or a deputy appointed by him). Of the remaining twenty-six members, nine are appointed by the Governor in Council, seven are co-opted by Council, four are elected by university staff, three by the Academic Board, and three by students. The senior academic body of the University, the Academic Board, has the principal responsibility of making recommendations to Council on all matters of academic policy. These recommendations are normally framed in the light of advice which the Board receives from its various standing committees and from the boards of studies of the several schools which are the academic units into which the University is divided.

Schools and chairs

By 1977 the following forty-eight chairs had been established:

School of Agriculture. Agriculture (3).

School of Behavioural Sciences. Psychology (2) and Social Work.

School of Biological Sciences. Biochemistry, Botany, Genetics and Human Variation, Microbiology, and Zoology.

School of Education. Education (4).

School of Economics (5).

School of Humanities. Art History, English (2), French, History (3), Music, Philosophy (2), and Spanish.

School of Physical Sciences. Chemistry (3), Communication Engineering, Geology, Mathematics (3), and Physics (2).

School of Social Sciences. Legal Studies (1), Politics (3), and Sociology (3).

Courses in Italian, Linguistics, and Prehistory are offered in the School of Humanities. The University Language Centre provides non-credit courses of instruction in a number of European and Asian languages and in remedial English.

Site and buildings

The site plan is basically a concentric one which provides for a closely linked centre of academic buildings surrounded by residences, car parks, and sports fields. Buildings catering for the main activities of students and staff are being concentrated within a radius of approximately five minutes walking distance, and vehicular traffic, other than service and emergency vehicles, is prohibited within this central area. By the end of 1977 there were 27 major buildings completed on the campus.

La Trobe University Library

The La Trobe University Library, situated in the centre of the campus, provides approximately 1,500 readers' places including 48 enclosed carrels. By the end of 1976 the Library contained more than 288,000 bound volumes and received

more than 9,000 serial titles on subscription. The Library is open throughout the year apart from university holidays.

Residences and unions

From the outset the University has sought to make available appropriate residential accommodation for a substantial proportion of the increasing percentage of students living away from home during the academic year. The three colleges—Glenn College, Menzies College, and Chisholm College—provide a total of more than 1,000 residential places. As an alternative to college residence, the University is developing a non-college housing project on the southern perimeter of the campus consisting of groups of flats and terrace houses. At present there are approximately 80 units providing more than 300 residential places and plans are in hand for the construction of more units as finance becomes available.

The University Union provides a variety of dining, social, recreational, and other facilities which are available to all enrolled students and to such other members of the University as elect to pay the prescribed membership fee. All student members of the University are encouraged to participate in sporting activities through their membership of the Sports and Recreation Association, which administers the wide range of sporting facilities provided on the campus. Membership of the Staff Club, which provides dining and other facilities, is open to all university staff.

Students

The normal entrance requirement for a first year student is to satisfy the Higher School Certificate requirements prescribed by the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board. In addition applicants must satisfy any prerequisites which may be laid down from time to time for admission to particular courses. Applications are processed centrally by the Victorian Universities and Colleges Admissions Committee.

The University also admits to degree courses in science, arts, and economics a number of applicants who have not gained the usual entrance qualification but on other criteria are considered to be capable of successfully pursuing tertiary studies. The Special Entry Scheme in the School of Physical Sciences requires applicants to have achieved Leaving Certificate or Form V standard in science subjects and to have been employed in a relevant field for a minimum of three years. Applicants to the Early Leavers Scheme in the Schools of Economics, Humanities and Social Sciences are required to be more than 18 years of age and never to have attempted the Higher School Certificate examination or equivalent examination. Beginning in 1976 a small number of students have been admitted to science courses conducted externally by the School of Physical Sciences.

Further reference, 1977 ; La Trobe University : 1967–1977, 1977

Deakin University

General

Deakin University is the first university in Victoria outside the metropolitan area.

The university is named after Alfred Deakin, Australia's second Prime Minister, who played a major role in the federation of the Australian States at the turn of the century. The university was established by an Act of Parliament given Royal Assent in December 1974. An Interim Council replaced the Interim Planning Council at this time, and was responsible for the affairs of the university until 31 December 1977. On 1 January 1978 the council of the university was constituted under the Deakin University Act.

The Council has 32 members comprising : nine members appointed by the Governor in Council (including three members of the Victorian Parliament and

two having a special interest in tertiary education and resident close to Ballarat and Bendigo, respectively); six members elected from the university staff; the Chancellor and Vice Chancellor, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Academic Board, and the president of the recognised student body, all *ex officio* members; a member appointed by the Victorian Minister of Education as his deputy; eight co-opted members; and two undergraduates and one post-graduate student elected by students.

The university began teaching in April 1977 when it absorbed two existing colleges of advanced education—the Gordon Institute of Technology and the Geelong State College (a primary teacher training institution). The university expected to see an enrolment of approximately 6,000 full time, 2,000 part time, and 4,000 off campus (external) students in 1977.

Academic development

A wide range of courses, both pure and applied, are being offered which preserve and develop the existing academic programmes. The university is developing a major off campus studies programme to enable people throughout Victoria to undertake university studies. Course teams have designed, and are continuing to design, new academic programmes which are being offered to students both off and on campus.

Study centres have been set up in the Victorian country towns of Shepparton, Horsham, Wangaratta, and Mildura, in conjunction with local Centres for Continuing Education, and in Ballarat, Bendigo, Churchill, and Warrnambool, in conjunction with the Colleges of Advanced Education in those cities. The study centres will provide tutorial, library, and audio visual facilities for use by off campus students, and will be a meeting place for students and counsellors.

About 1,000 students began off campus studies in 1977. These included a proportion of mature age students enrolled under a special entry scheme. Mature age students must be over 21 years of age and should not have attempted the Higher School Certificate in the previous three years. No formal qualifications are required. The university is giving some preferential treatment to people of Aboriginal descent and handicapped persons under this scheme.

Schools and chairs

The university has six academic Schools. The Schools and the chair occupied by each Planning Dean are: School of Commerce (unfilled), School of Education (Education), School of Engineering and Architecture (Engineering), School of Humanities (Philosophy), School of Sciences (Human Biology), and School of Social Sciences (History and Government).

In addition the university has established chairs in Australian Studies, Chemistry, and Human Nutrition.

Site and buildings

Facilities at the main campus at Waurn Ponds, about 9 kilometres from Geelong, will be extended to satisfy the needs of the university. The 82 hectare site will be expanded to allow for adequate building and recreational space on the campus.

The university expects to provide accommodation for a higher proportion of students than the three metropolitan universities, so as to cater for students from country areas. At present 65 places are available. The whole environment of the university will be closely integrated with the community and planned as part of the development of the Waurn Ponds valley as a green belt area.

The university has approved a development plan which aims to make the best possible use of the site by retaining the central academic, library, and union areas for pedestrian access only. This will be surrounded by residences, car parks, and sports fields. An administration and student and staff facilities building is expected to be the first new major construction in 1979.

Library

The Deakin University library is situated at the centre of the Waurn Ponds campus. The library also operates branches at the other campuses of the university in Geelong—School of Education, Vines Road, North Geelong, Art and Design Centre, Pakington Street, Newtown, and provides facilities in conjunction with the Gordon Technical College at the School of Engineering and Architecture, Fenwick Street, Geelong.

The library also provides a lending service to off campus students.

In 1977, the central library provided 342 readers' places, while at the Vines Road campus there were 98, Pakington Street 40, and Fenwick Street 60. On amalgamation of the two institutions to form the university, the Vines Road library held 80,000 bound volumes and received 1,800 serials titles on subscription. The library also has audio and video and microfilm and microfiche facilities.

Members of the public are welcome to use the library facilities, but cannot directly borrow books. Borrowing of books can be arranged through regional libraries on inter-library loan.

Students

The normal entrance procedure for a first year student (on campus or off campus) is to satisfy the Higher School Certificate requirements prescribed by the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board. In addition applicants must satisfy any pre-requisites for admission to particular courses which may be laid down from time to time.

Mature age students must be over 21 years of age and not have attempted the Higher School Certificate in the three years prior to their application for admission to the university. There are no other requirements.

Further reference, 1977; University development in Victoria, 1966; Research in Victorian universities, 1968

University statistics

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE, MONASH, AND LA TROBE UNIVERSITIES : BACHELOR DEGREE ENROLMENTS, CLASSIFIED BY FIELD OF STUDY AND TOTAL HIGHER DEGREE AND NON-DEGREE ENROLMENTS (a)

Field of study (b)	1975				1976			
	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Victoria	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Victoria
Bachelor degree courses—								
Agriculture, forestry	301	..	225	526	294	..	232	526
Architecture, building	540	..	..	540	547	..	..	547
Dentistry	241	..	..	241	243	..	..	243
Economics, commerce, government	1,473	1,606	946	4,025	1,451	1,703	1,001	4,155
Education	559	642	522	1,723	632	649	534	1,815
Engineering, technology	968	988	..	1,956	954	938	10	1,902
Fine arts	282	..	..	282	273	..	..	273
Humanities	3,507	3,100	2,471	9,078	3,656	3,149	2,704	9,509
Law	1,069	1,362	..	2,431	1,126	1,431	..	2,557
Medicine	1,342	934	..	2,276	1,371	926	..	2,297
Natural sciences	2,319	1,917	1,105	5,341	2,446	2,035	1,312	5,793
Social and behavioural sciences	164	29	1,552	1,745	253	67	1,737	2,057
Veterinary science	241	..	..	241	240	..	..	240
Total	13,006	10,578	6,821	30,405	13,486	10,898	7,530	31,914
Higher degree courses	2,119	1,591	427	4,137	2,087	1,692	516	4,295
Non-degree courses	1,118	1,080	502	2,700	1,170	1,161	510	2,841
Total	3,237	2,671	929	6,837	3,257	2,853	1,026	7,136
Total enrolments (c)	16,243	13,249	7,750	37,242	16,743	13,751	8,556	39,050
Total students (c)	15,679	13,249	7,746	36,674	16,087	13,751	8,549	38,387

(a) At 30 April.

(b) Group into which subjects studied have been included.

(c) Enrolment totals exceed student totals at Melbourne and La Trobe Universities because of double counting of students enrolled in more than one course. Details of students enrolled in more than one course at Monash University are not available.

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE, MONASH, AND LA TROBE
UNIVERSITIES : NUMBER OF STUDENTS COMPLETING BACHELOR
DEGREE COURSES, CLASSIFIED BY FIELD OF STUDY AND TOTAL
HIGHER DEGREE AND POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA COURSES (a)

Field of study (b)	1975				1976			
	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Victoria	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Victoria
Bachelor degree courses—								
Agriculture, forestry	57	..	29	86	70	..	40	110
Architecture, building	78	..	..	78	81	..	..	81
Dentistry	41	..	..	41	44	..	..	44
Economics, commerce, government	250	393	119	762	230	377	101	708
Education	47	170	78	295	67	168	125	360
Engineering, technology	218	191	..	409	200	187	..	387
Fine arts	34	..	..	34	47	..	..	47
Humanities	553	805	224	1,582	496	814	285	1,595
Law	186	199	..	385	184	210	..	394
Medicine	203	159	..	362	199	148	..	347
Natural sciences	618	615	211	1,444	601	621	247	1,469
Social and behavioural sciences	..	..	142	142	..	..	199	199
Veterinary science	40	..	..	40	44	..	..	44
Total	2,325	2,532	803	5,660	2,263	2,525	997	5,785
Higher degree courses	368	210	36	614	417	219	53	689
Postgraduate diploma courses	131	498	348	977	151	490	378	1,019
Total	499	708	384	1,591	568	709	431	1,708
Total students	2,824	3,240	1,187	7,251	2,831	3,234	1,428	7,493

(a) Students who completed all academic requirements for admission to a degree or postgraduate diploma in the year ended 30 June.

(b) Group into which subjects studied have been included.

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE, MONASH, AND LA TROBE
UNIVERSITIES : TOTAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Particulars	1973			1974		
	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe
Income	42,200	31,142	17,724	49,944	39,233	21,992
Expenditure	41,400	31,916	17,831	50,017	41,489	20,602

Victoria Institute of Colleges

The Victoria Institute of Colleges (VIC) was incorporated under Victorian legislation in 1965. The role of the Institute, more specifically developed in later amending legislation, is to foster the development and improvement of institutions, other than universities, offering tertiary education in Victoria. The most important of the Institute's responsibilities include :

- (1) Making recommendations to the Commonwealth Government on the financial requirements of the colleges;
- (2) determining the staff establishments for the colleges;
- (3) stimulating the improvement of academic standards in the colleges;
- (4) conferring degrees, diplomas, and other awards on students of the colleges attaining appropriate standards in approved courses;
- (5) making recommendations to the Victorian Government on salary scales and terms and conditions of appointment for academic staff in colleges; and
- (6) advising on the creation of new colleges.

The Institute is not itself a teaching institution, but a co-ordinating agency with which individual autonomous colleges may become affiliated. It is governed by a council of 32 members drawn from the affiliated colleges, the universities, Parliamentary representatives, the Victorian Education Department, commerce and industry, undergraduate student representatives of the affiliated colleges,

and a nominee of the Senate of the State College of Victoria. Academic assessments are made by a board of studies, which is, in turn, advised by a series of academic committees in particular fields of study. All colleges affiliated with the Institute are governed by their own autonomous councils. The affiliated colleges award diplomas; the conferring of degrees is the prerogative of the Institute.

Since 1968, when the Institute approved its first degree course (in the Victorian College of Pharmacy), many degree courses have been approved by the Institute for introduction in the colleges. Under the Victoria Institute of Colleges Act, these courses are required to be of comparable standard to those offered by the universities and it is the responsibility of the Institute's Council and Board of Studies to ensure that this requirement is satisfied.

Since the decision by the Institute in 1970 to award higher degrees, nearly 50 masters' degrees have been conferred on candidates as at the end of 1977; and the demand for enrolment for masters' degrees continues to increase. Degree awards conferred in 1977 also showed a continuing increase to previous years.

During 1976 all colleges continued in their work of design and preparation for new courses, despite severe restrictions placed by the Commonwealth on new course funding for 1976. A significant number of courses earlier intended for introduction in 1976 were able to be commenced in 1977 following a resumption of Commonwealth approval for the funding of new courses.

The colleges also continued with their programmes of introduction of Associate Diploma courses (courses of study lasting two years full-time or equivalent part-time at the post Higher School Certificate level), as well as Graduate Diploma courses (at least one year full-time or part-time equivalent following a tertiary diploma or degree).

Although Master degree courses by research thesis may be undertaken by approved candidates in any field of study available at colleges, a Master degree (Business in Management) by course work was introduced into the Institute's system for the first time in 1977 by the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology.

On 1 January 1977 a merger of the nurse education programme of the College of Nursing, Australia, and the Lincoln Institute became effective. (See pages 646 and 647.) Initial moves have also been in progress since 1976 to amalgamate the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology and the Emily McPherson College. (See page 646.)

A Victorian Government Committee of Inquiry into the relationship of the Victoria Institute of Colleges and the State College of Victoria, set up in July 1976, recommended that the two authorities should not be amalgamated but should continue with their existing functions. The committee found that "there would appear to be no significant economic or administrative advantages at the present time in an amalgamation".

Authority for changes to courses conducted by the Gordon Institute of Technology was transferred from the VIC on 27 September 1976 to the Interim Council of the Deakin University. The authority became effective from 1 January 1977 and applied to those courses approved by the Interim Council for continuation after 1 April 1977, when Deakin commenced formal operations. Transfer of responsibility for awards from the VIC to Deakin also became effective from that date.

Further reference, 1977

State College of Victoria

The Victorian Government's establishment of the State College of Victoria in 1973 created a tertiary education system which at that time was unique in Australia. The State College of Victoria (SCV) is a federation of former teacher-training institutions designed both to foster the independent growth of the colleges and to co-ordinate their activities for academic and administrative

purposes. The constituent colleges in 1977 numbered nine, with a total student population exceeding 15,000. In 1977, the SCV at Geelong was incorporated into Deakin University.

As Victoria's third stream of tertiary education, the SCV offers Higher School Certificate students an alternative to the universities and the colleges affiliated with the VIC. Twenty-two per cent of students who completed Higher School Certificate studies in 1976 sought, as their first preference, to enter one of the SCV constituent colleges. The SCV system continues to provide a large percentage of teachers needed to staff Victoria's government and non-government schools. In 1976 its graduates totalled 5,072: 1,640 secondary teachers, 2,168 primary, 1,081 technical, and 183 pre-school.

The most significant academic achievement of the SCV has been the introduction of four year Bachelor degrees to enable teaching to become a graduate profession. The introduction of the degree course gives the SCV a range of awards which also includes graduate and higher diplomas, diplomas, and a variety of certificates.

The colleges in the SCV Federation prepare teachers for all sections of the educational spectrum embracing early childhood, primary, secondary, technical, tertiary, and special education.

Capital development of the SCV constituent colleges is an on-going programme. In 1977 the SCV at Coburg opened a \$1,020,000 extension to its main lecture block and the SCV at Hawthorn completed stage I of a planned \$4,000,000 extension. A State College of Victoria—Victoria Institute of Colleges campus planning committee continues plans to develop the 14.5 hectare site at Abbotsford which will be shared by the SCV—Institute of Early Childhood Development and the Lincoln Institute, which is affiliated with the Victoria Institute of Colleges.

The State College of Victoria Act has stated that for an appreciable time teacher education would remain the SCV's major concern. However, it broadened the charter of the former teachers colleges which comprise the system, and several of them offer courses outside of teacher education. Examples of such developments are the three year Diploma of Youth Work, and the two year Associate Diploma of Welfare Administration, offered by the SCV at Coburg, and a two year Associate Diploma in Child Care presented by the SCV—Institute of Early Childhood Development.

Geographically, the colleges are sited throughout the Melbourne metropolitan area. Co-ordination of the constituent colleges through the SCV Central Office in Hawthorn ensures maximum interchange of information and ideas.

Further reference, 1977

Colleges of advanced education

General

Colleges of advanced education are those operative institutions listed in the appropriate States Grants (Advanced Education) Acts as colleges of advanced education. The Acts empower the Commonwealth Minister for Education to approve courses of study at such colleges for the purpose of financial assistance. The following is a brief summary of each college. Further details may be obtained in previous *Victorian Year Books*.

Bendigo College of Advanced Education

The Bendigo College of Advanced Education is affiliated with the VIC and was established in 1975 by the merging of the State College of Victoria at Bendigo with the Bendigo Institute of Technology.

The main campus is on a site of 34 hectares at Flora Hill, and a long-term plan provides for a continued expansion of the college.

Burnley Horticultural College

The Burnley Horticultural College is administered by the Department of Agriculture and provides a course for the Diploma of Horticultural Science. Further details of this college are shown in the agricultural education section of the Rural Industry chapter on page 397.

Caulfield Institute of Technology

The Caulfield Institute of Technology, affiliated with the VIC, was established in 1921, and serves the extensive south-eastern metropolitan region of Melbourne.

College of Nursing, Australia

The College of Nursing, Australia, was established in 1950. The educational activities of the College of Nursing in January 1977 were merged with the Lincoln Institute and became the School of Nursing at the Institute.

Dookie Agricultural College

The Dookie Agricultural College, is administered by the Department of Agriculture, and provides a three year course for the Diploma of Agricultural Science. Further details of this college are shown in the agricultural education section of the Rural Industry chapter on page 397.

Emily McPherson College

The Emily McPherson College, is administered by the Education Department, and had its origins in The College of Domestic Economy which was founded in 1906, was located in Lonsdale Street, and was established in order to meet the need to educate girls and women in home management.

Since 1976 moves have been in progress to amalgamate the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology and the Emily McPherson College. Responsibility for the enrolment of students at the Emily McPherson College and the granting of awards for the tertiary courses it conducts was accepted by RMIT from 1 January 1977. An initial grant of \$500,000 made in 1978 in addition to a further \$1.5m to be made in 1979 will enable RMIT to proceed with new buildings at the Emily McPherson College.

Footscray Institute of Technology

The Footscray Institute of Technology, affiliated with the VIC, is the regional college for the western suburbs of Melbourne.

Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education

The Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education, established and affiliated with the VIC in 1968, is a regional institution designed to serve the tertiary educational needs of eastern Victoria.

Gordon Institute of Technology

Following the passing of the Deakin University Act in 1974, the Gordon Institute of Technology was absorbed into Deakin University in April 1977 (see page 640).

Lincoln Institute

The Lincoln Institute, a college for educating students in the allied health sciences, was established in 1972, and affiliated with the VIC in 1973. In January 1977 the nurse education programme of the College of Nursing, Australia, was merged with the Lincoln Institute as the School of Nursing at the Institute.

Longerenong Agricultural College

The Longerenong Agricultural College, is administered by the Department of Agriculture, and provides a three year course for the Diploma of Agricultural Science. Further details of this college are shown in the agricultural education section of the Rural Industry chapter on page 397.

Prahran College of Advanced Education

The Prahran College of Advanced Education, which attracts students from inner suburbs and a wide area south-east of Melbourne, was established (as the Prahran Technical Art School) in 1915 and affiliated with the VIC in 1967.

Preston Institute of Technology

The Preston Institute of Technology, affiliated with the VIC, is the regional centre for the provision of advanced technical education for the northern suburbs of Melbourne, located on a new 40 hectare campus at Bundoora.

Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology

The Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, established in 1887 and affiliated with the VIC, is the largest technological college in Australia. Since 1976 moves have been in progress to amalgamate the Institute with the Emily McPherson College.

State College of Victoria, Burwood

The College is organised into three schools: the School of Teacher Education, the School of General Studies, and the Institute of Special Education, which was formed in 1975 from the nucleus of the former Training Centre for Teachers of the Deaf. Courses at the College are designed to prepare primary, secondary, and specialist teachers.

State College of Victoria, Coburg

Since 1959 the SCV at Coburg, formerly the Coburg Teachers College, has trained primary teachers. The College has diversified into welfare administration and youth work and related fields, and several courses will be offered in these areas.

State College of Victoria, Frankston

The SCV, Frankston, was established in 1959 and students take a three year full-time course for the Diploma of Teaching in Primary and Early childhood Education.

State College of Victoria, Geelong

Following the passing of the Deakin University Act in 1974, the State College of Victoria, Geelong, was absorbed into Deakin University in April 1977 (see page 640).

State College of Victoria, Hawthorn

The SCV at Hawthorn offers courses of professional education and training to men and women who wish to become qualified teachers in technical schools and colleges, or in institutions undertaking similar work.

From its inception in 1954, the College has been the major institution in Australia concerned predominantly with the preparation of teachers for technical and further education (TAFE).

State College of Victoria—Institute of Catholic Education

The Institute, which comprises four former Catholic teachers colleges: Aquinas (Ballarat), Christ (Oakleigh), Christian Brothers (Box Hill), and Mercy (Ascot Vale), is concerned mainly with the preparation of primary teachers for Victorian Catholic schools.

State College of Victoria—Institute of Early Childhood Development

In 1973 the Melbourne Kindergarten Teachers College became a constituent member of the SCV and was renamed the State College of Victoria—Institute of Early Childhood Development. Planning is under way for the Institute to gradually move to a new site at Abbotsford which will be shared with the Lincoln Institute.

State College of Victoria, Melbourne

The College is Australia's largest teacher education institution, and offers courses directed toward teacher education embracing primary teachers, secondary and art-craft teachers, and specialist teachers such as those teaching librarianship, special education, and inter-ethnic education.

State College of Victoria, Rusden

The SCV, Rusden, incorporated three colleges at its establishment—the Monash Teachers College, the Larnook Teachers College, and the Training Centre for Teachers of the Deaf. It functions on two campuses: the principal centre at Blackburn Road, Clayton, and the School of Home Economics located in Orrong Road, Armadale. All courses are directed toward the pre-service education of secondary teachers.

State College of Victoria, Toorak

The SCV, Toorak, is located about 6 kilometres from the centre of Melbourne. The basic course offered is primary education at diploma and degree level.

Swinburne College of Technology

The Swinburne College of Technology, established in 1908 and affiliated with the VIC, is the regional college of the eastern suburbs of Melbourne. The College is a leader in the development of co-operative education in Australia.

The Ballarat College of Advanced Education

The Ballarat College of Advanced Education was instituted in 1975 by the merging of the State College of Victoria at Ballarat with the Ballarat Institute of Advanced Education. It is an integrated college with campuses at Gillies Street, Ballarat, and Mt Helen, offering a variety of degree and graduate diploma courses.

The Victorian College of the Arts

The Victorian College of the Arts, affiliated with the VIC, was established in 1972. It is an institution which provides education in the fine and performing arts.

The Victorian School of Forestry, Creswick

The Victorian School of Forestry, Creswick, established in 1910, was the first forestry school to be set up in Australia. It is administered by the Forests Commission, Victoria. Further details of this college are shown in the Forestry chapter on pages 399–400 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1977.

Victorian College of Pharmacy

The Victorian College of Pharmacy, established in 1881 and affiliated with the VIC in 1966, is owned and operated by the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria.

Since 1884 it has prepared students for examinations which are conducted by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

Warrnambool Institute of Advanced Education

The Warrnambool Institute of Advanced Education, established in 1913, is affiliated with the VIC and serves the tertiary educational needs of south-west Victoria and the south-east of South Australia.

Further reference, 1977

Colleges of advanced education statistics

VICTORIA—COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION (a) : NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED FOR POST-GRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE COURSES (b)

College of advanced education	1975					1976				
	Post-graduate	Undergraduate			Total	Post-graduate	Undergraduate			Total
		Bach-elor	Dip-loma	Asso-ciate Dip-loma			Bach-elor	Dip-loma	Asso-ciate Dip-loma	
Bendigo Institute of Technology	48	169	948	..	1,165	37	138	955	..	1,130
Burnley Horticultural College	..	..	70	..	70	..	..	..	63	63
Caulfield Institute of Technology	291	1,265	2,332	101	3,989	345	1,509	2,098	180	4,132
College of Nursing, Australia	..	..	33	157	190	..	..	50	190	240
Dookie Agricultural College	..	..	98	..	98	..	..	..	91	91
Emily McPherson College	..	..	25	426	451	..	..	421	..	421
Footscray Institute of Technology	..	847	1,107	55	2,009	1	1,005	1,078	85	2,169
Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education	..	717	556	90	1,363	24	677	627	129	1,457
Gordon Institute of Technology	32	917	421	42	1,412	54	1,131	262	59	1,506
Lincoln Institute	..	534	24	61	619	3	675	16	74	768
Longerenong Agricultural College	..	..	49	..	49	..	..	..	56	56
Prahran College of Advanced Education	24	..	1,167	55	1,246	40	..	1,228	90	1,358
Preston Institute of Technology	..	375	1,143	30	1,548	34	536	934	62	1,566
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology	1,001	3,756	1,246	4,458	10,461	1,075	4,157	4,244	1,138	10,614
State College of Victoria, Ballarat	..	40	678	..	718	8	96	608	..	712
State College of Victoria, Bendigo	..	..	834	15	849	19	..	849	21	889
State College of Victoria, Burwood	225	54	1,276	..	1,555	175	212	1,177	..	1,564
State College of Victoria, Coburg	54	..	1,099	..	1,153	152	..	1,379	..	1,531
State College of Victoria, Frankston	..	..	1,060	..	1,060	..	..	1,078	..	1,078
State College of Victoria, Geelong	..	..	684	..	684	..	..	774	..	774
State College of Victoria, Hawthorn	457	..	12	842	1,311	541	..	26	853	1,420
State College of Victoria—Institute of Catholic Education (Christ College, Mercy College)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,032	..	1,032
State College of Victoria—Institute of Early Childhood Development	76	..	579	..	655	105	..	557	..	662
State College of Victoria, Melbourne	510	380	3,237	..	4,127	544	1,447	1,858	286	4,135
State College of Victoria, Rusden	252	..	1,901	..	2,153	146	737	1,228	..	2,111
State College of Victoria, Toorak	35	..	1,269	..	1,304	54	..	1,427	..	1,481
Swinburne College of Technology	482	2,980	1,049	41	4,552	568	3,092	994	45	4,699
The Ballarat College of Advanced Education	15	217	713	..	945	11	226	708	..	945
The Victorian College of the Arts	17	..	153	..	170	13	..	195	..	208
The Victorian School of Forestry, Creswick	..	..	39	..	39	..	..	49	..	49
Victorian College of Pharmacy	24	357	..	..	381	31	356	..	..	387
Warrnambool Institute of Advanced Education	..	264	392	..	656	..	398	439	..	837
Total Victoria	3,543	12,872	24,194	6,373	46,982	3,980	16,392	26,291	3,422	50,085

(a) Refers to those operative institutions listed in the appropriate States Grants (Advanced Education) Acts as colleges of advanced education.

(b) At 30 April.

VICTORIA—COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION (a): NUMBER OF STUDENTS WHO COMPLETED POST-GRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE COURSES (b)

College of advanced education	1974					1975				
	Post-graduate	Undergraduate			Total	Post-graduate	Undergraduate			Total
		Bachelor	Diploma	Associate Diploma			Bachelor	Diploma	Associate Diploma	
Bendigo Institute of Technology	4	..	140	..	144	..	..	128	..	128
Burnley Horticultural College	..	..	18	..	18	..	..	..	35	35
Caulfield Institute of Technology	28	48	324	10	410	60	107	381	15	563
College of Nursing, Australia	..	..	..	106	106	..	..	..	130	130
Dookie Agricultural College	..	..	37	..	37	..	..	..	30	30
Emily McPherson College	..	..	7	86	93	..	..	10	160	170
Footscray Institute of Technology	..	31	159	2	192	..	39	159	7	205
Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education	..	..	80	..	80	..	7	66	..	73
Gordon Institute of Technology	1	39	123	8	171	2	50	150	9	211
Lincoln Institute	..	..	111	15	126	..	57	22	17	96
Longerenong Agricultural College	..	..	21	..	21	..	..	..	17	17
Prahran College of Advanced Education	..	..	110	..	110	..	134	..	..	134
Preston Institute of Technology	..	..	126	..	126	..	33	195	..	228
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology	217	212	134	771	1,334	167	283	790	184	1,424
State College of Victoria, Ballarat	..	..	176	..	176	..	..	180	..	180
State College of Victoria, Bendigo	..	..	183	..	183	..	..	194	..	194
State College of Victoria, Burwood	..	..	309	..	309	119	..	350	..	469
State College of Victoria, Coburg	..	..	300	..	300	..	..	249	..	249
State College of Victoria, Frankston	..	..	216	..	216	..	..	197	..	197
State College of Victoria, Geelong	..	..	218	..	218	..	..	176	..	176
State College of Victoria, Hawthorn	342	..	18	443	803	389	..	15	432	836
State College of Victoria—Institute of Catholic Education (Christ College, Mercy College)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	209	..	209
State College of Victoria—Institute of Early Childhood Development	12	..	132	..	144	29	..	169	..	198
State College of Victoria, Melbourne	331	59	972	..	1,362	425	82	593	386	1,486
State College of Victoria, Rusden	159	..	191	..	350	219	..	282	..	501
State College of Victoria, Toorak	21	..	287	..	308	17	..	311	..	328
Swinburne College of Technology	27	107	390	..	524	23	233	416	15	687
The Ballarat College of Advanced Education	8	13	93	..	114	14	14	111	..	139
The Victorian College of the Arts	5	..	18	..	23	11	..	19	..	30
The Victorian School of Forestry, Creswick	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	10	..	10
Victorian College of Pharmacy	1	94	..	..	95	1	82	..	..	83
Warrnambool Institute of Advanced Education	..	..	73	..	73	..	..	56	..	56
Total Victoria	1,156	603	4,972	1,441	8,172	1,476	987	5,572	1,437	9,472

(a) Refers to those operative institutions listed in the appropriate States Grants (Advanced Education) Acts as colleges of advanced education.

(b) At 31 December.

PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

For details on pre-school education refer to the articles on Pre-school child development on page 685, Pre-school and childhood services programme on page 686, and Office of Child Care on page 706.

Commonwealth aid to education in Victoria, 1972; Children's Commission, 1977; Schools Commission and other aspects of Commonwealth Government assistance to education, 1977

STUDENT ASSISTANCE SCHEMES

Victorian Education Department*Scholarships*

The Victorian Education Department makes available Junior Scholarships at Form 2 level. In 1977 their value was \$78, to be spread over four years, plus \$50 per annum for fees at registered schools. In many schools there are also locally and privately endowed scholarships.

Senior scholarships for university education, valued at \$200 per annum in 1977 and tenable for up to six years are also available.

Further reference, 1977

Commonwealth Department of Education*Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme*

The Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme is intended to assist Australian students in approved courses at universities, colleges of advanced education, teacher education colleges, and other approved tertiary and technical institutions. The legislative basis of the Scheme lies in the *Student Assistance Act 1973* and its accompanying Regulations.

The Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme provides for a means tested living allowance and certain other allowances for all full-time unbonded Australian students admitted to these courses. In 1977 the maximum rates of living allowance were \$1,250 per annum for students living at home and \$1,976 per annum for students qualifying for the living away from home rate. The independent rate was \$2,236 per annum. Students qualifying for living allowance were also granted an incidentals allowance to assist in meeting the cost of fees such as union and sports fees which were still charged. A dependant's allowance for a dependant spouse and an allowance for each dependant child were also payable. In 1977 the dependant spouse allowance was \$29 per week, and the dependant child allowance \$7.50 for each dependant child per week. A fares allowance provided for the reimbursement of the cost of three return trips per annum between the home and training institution during vacation for students who had to live away from home to undertake their course.

Secondary Allowances Scheme

The Secondary Allowances Scheme provides assistance to enable families with limited financial resources to maintain their children at school for the final two years of secondary education. The Scheme provided, in 1977, a maximum benefit of \$550 per annum, subject to a means test of family income.

Assistance for isolated children

Subject to certain conditions, allowances are available for children in primary and secondary schools whose homes are geographically isolated from the nearest government school. In some cases benefits may be paid for handicapped children, children of itinerant workers, or for children who must live away from home to undertake special type courses. The benefits of the Scheme in 1977 comprised:

Boarding allowance

- (1) A basic allowance of \$500 per annum per student free of means test.
- (2) An additional allowance of up to \$450 per annum per student, subject to a means test and to boarding costs actually incurred.
- (3) A special supplementary allowance of up to \$550 per annum for senior secondary students (i.e. those in the last two years of secondary school), up to \$450 per annum for other secondary students, or up to \$300 per annum for primary students. This was payable where there was particular financial hardship.

Short-term boarding allowance

An allowance of \$15 per week per student free of means test.

Correspondence allowance

- (1) A basic payment of \$200 per annum per student, free of means test.
- (2) Up to a further \$300 per annum as reimbursement of expenditure on approved items.

Pre-school correspondence allowance

An allowance of \$120 per annum per pupil free of means test.

Second home allowances

- (1) A basic payment to assist with the cost of maintaining the second home, calculated as follows:

- (i) Where there was one eligible child living at the second home—\$500 per annum.
- (ii) Where there were two eligible children living at the second home—\$925 per annum.
- (iii) Where there were three or more eligible children living at the second home—\$1,275 per annum.

- (2) Where it could be shown that the actual costs incurred in maintaining the second home (e.g., for rental of the second home or rates, insurance, fuel, etc.) exceeded the amount of Second Home Allowance payable to a family on this basis, consideration was given to the payment of additional assistance.

Adult Secondary Education Assistance Scheme

This Scheme provides assistance to adult students who wish to resume study after a break in their formal education. Benefits are restricted to full-time students undertaking the final year of secondary education at an approved educational institution. The provisions of this Scheme are the same as for the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme.

Aboriginal Secondary Grants Scheme

This Scheme provides financial assistance for all children of Aboriginal descent at secondary schools and children of 14 years of age and over in primary schools. This assistance is in the form of book and uniform allowance, a living allowance, standard charges, excursions, and tutorials. Educational advice and support are also provided.

Aboriginal Study Grants Scheme

Adults who are of Aboriginal descent may also receive assistance through the Aboriginal Study Grants Scheme to further their education. They may pursue studies in a wide range of formal courses or be assisted through the preparation of special courses, according to their needs.

Pre-school Teacher Education Assistance Scheme

This Scheme provides assistance to students undertaking pre-school teacher training courses. The benefits available are the same as for the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme, but the means test is not applied.

Commonwealth Teaching Service Scholarships

Assistance under this Scheme is offered to suitable applicants, who, on completion of their training, intend to teach in Commonwealth Government schools in the Australian Capital Territory or the Northern Territory. The benefits available are similar to those of the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme, but the means test is not applied.

Postgraduate awards

A number of awards are available each year for full-time students undertaking postgraduate studies towards the Master's degree at universities and colleges of advanced education or towards a Doctorate at a university.

Award holders received, in 1977, a tax-free living allowance of \$4,000. Additional allowances which were paid subject to certain conditions included:

- (1) A Dependent Spouse Allowance of \$1,508;
- (2) a Dependent Child Allowance of \$390 for each child;

- (3) a maximum Thesis Allowance of \$250 for a Master's degree candidate and \$400 for a Ph.D. degree candidate;
- (4) an Establishment Allowance of \$100 and \$200, respectively, for single and married award holders;
- (5) a Fares Allowance paid at the beginning of the course to travel from home to the training institution; and
- (6) an Incidentals Allowance of \$70 or \$100 per year towards the cost of fees such as SRC, Union, and sports fees.

Postgraduate studies in social work

This scheme, first introduced at the beginning of the 1975 academic year, provides assistance to selected students while they undertake Master's or Ph.D. studies in social work. Two categories of awards exist: Category A provides for a salary reimbursement arrangement to the award holder and the payment of the subsidiary benefits of postgraduate awards, while Category B provides the usual benefits of postgraduate awards.

Scholarships for Graduate Diploma Study in Recreation

Scholarships of up to one year's duration are available for full-time selected students undertaking the Graduate Diploma in Recreation at the Preston Institute of Technology. The benefits available are the same as those offered under the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme, but the means test is not applied.

Education Research Training Fellowship Scheme

A limited number of awards are available for students wishing to undertake a programme incorporating postgraduate academic training leading to a Master's degree in the field of education together with practical training in an approved research organisation. Provisions, in 1977, included a tax-free living allowance within the range of \$4,333 to \$7,280; additional allowances similar to those offered for post-graduate course awards; travel assistance where a move to Melbourne, Brisbane, or Sydney was involved; and four weeks annual leave.

Statistics

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STUDENT ASSISTANCE SCHEMES : NUMBER OF STUDENTS RECEIVING ASSISTANCE ON LAST PAY DAY IN DECEMBER

Scheme	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Victorian Government—					
Junior scholarships	65,271	64,601	61,827	53,359	43,780
Senior technical scholarships	525	486	521	495	300
Senior scholarships	190	160	177	174	177
Commonwealth Government—					
Senior secondary scholarships	5,296	9,290	13,849	(a)6,922	72
Technical scholarships	1,425	1,191	(a)412	30	..
Secondary allowances	..	..	(b)2,687	3,069	5,094
Assistance for isolated children	..	(b)892	1,043	1,157	1,056
Adult secondary education assistance	..	..	..	(b)367	695
Aboriginal secondary grants	338	694	712	779	799
Aboriginal study grants	73	94	103	136	177
University and advanced education scholarships	12,942	14,852	(a)3,650	1,225	1,166
Tertiary education assistance	..	..	(b)17,343	22,506	24,706
Pre-school teacher education	..	(b)237	303	408	(a)465
Commonwealth teaching service scholarships	(b)14	43	101	116	106
Scholarships for graduate diploma study in recreation	..	..	..	(b)4	(a)1
Postgraduate awards	535	543	704	693	517
Postgraduate study in social work awards	..	..	..	(b)11	(a)6
Education research awards	..	..	..	(b)2	5

(a) Discontinued from this year.

(b) Awarded for the first time in this year.

Further reference, 1972 ; Commonwealth scholarships, 1964 ; Commonwealth aid to education in Victoria, 1972 ; Children's Commission, 1977 ; Schools Commission, 1977

ADULT EDUCATION**General**

In Victoria, the recurrent education of adults is provided for by university centres of continuing education at Melbourne and Monash, and by a variety of tertiary colleges through community education and development programmes. It is also provided by schools and colleges within the Education Department, particularly through the Technical Division under the further education provision of the Commonwealth Technical and Further Education Commission (TAFEC).

There is also a significant community-based provision through learning centres, learning exchanges, community care centres, community schools, continuing education centres (particularly in country areas), voluntary teaching networks, literacy groups, women's education programmes, teachers centres, ethnic networks, discussion circles, and a variety of other small learning operations. These are often of a voluntary or semi-voluntary nature, although they may have been initiated by short-term provisions of the Australian Assistance Plan, or the Schools, Childrens, Regional Development, and other commissions. Many have been assisted by the Victorian Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation, the Education Department, and local government. They constitute a new trend in education and demonstrate the capacity of the community to develop alternatives to institutionalised adult education.

Underpinning this organised and group activity is the constant process of deliberate and planned self-directed learning which engages all adults in society to a greater or less degree.

Council of Adult Education

Central to the provision of extra-vocational adult education is the Council of Adult Education, an independent statutory authority, established in 1947 under the Education Act. It is now unique in Australia.

The Council has the broad function of advising and reporting on adult education, and planning and administering its provision in Victoria. It is directly responsible to the Minister of Education. The Council's statutory membership of 22 represents the universities, the college system, the Education Department, the Australian Broadcasting Commission, and a broad range of government and community organisations, making allowance for two Ministerial nominees and two co-opted members. The Director of Adult Education is appointed by the Victorian Cabinet.

Under the Director, a staff of 70 administers the Council's programme, which engages a part-time teaching staff in excess of 650 and a student enrolment of more than 35,000 persons.

Traditionally offering a programme of part-time, non-credit, extra-vocational courses, seminars, workshops, seasonal schools, and discussion groups, the Council, in keeping with adult education generally, has broadened its activity in recent years. Recent innovations include programmes for prison inmates, for Aborigines, and for adult illiterates. The Council has also developed an Arts Train visiting rural wayside stations with craft workshops, a loud-speaking-telephone tutorial network linking country centres, an itinerant lecturer service, the publication of a directory of all courses for adults in Victoria, and a Creative Arts Centre in Melbourne. It is experimenting with family camp-outs, family creative arts workshops, and inland safaris of an educational nature, and developing a "returning to study" programme including mature-age Higher School Certificate study and basic education for adults at primary and lower secondary levels.

In 1977, the General Studies and Creative Arts Departments offered more than 1,100 short-term and long-term courses in the city and at more than 80 locations in 70 suburbs. It serviced a network of some 622 discussion groups

with more than 7,000 members in metropolitan and country areas with books, audio-visual materials, notes, and discussion guides. It gave financial, programming, and advisory assistance to the 19 country continuing education centres and a variety of services to rural Victoria generally. The Council's library provides a service to its students and general public from a stock of more than 50,000 volumes.

At an informal level, the Council assists the development of adult education by other agencies throughout the State. With the development of community and school-based enterprises in adult education, the role of the Council's staff as resource people, facilitators, advisers, consultants, and promotional agents increases rapidly and is assuming a central importance in the Council's contribution to adult education.

**VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION :
COURSES AND ENROLMENTS**

Item	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Courses offered	704	857	1,034	1,198	1,219
General studies	..	574	615	677	587
Access	..	..	..	..	86
Creative arts	..	283	419	521	546
Students enrolled	17,444	18,493	20,320	24,821	25,336

Finance

The Council of Adult Education derives its revenue from two sources: first, by way of a Victorian Government contribution to the Adult Education Fund, and second by earned income from fees for services.

**VICTORIA—COUNCIL OF ADULT EDUCATION :
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Revenue—					
Victorian Government statutory grant	50	50	50	50	50
Victorian Government supplementary grant	214	429	713	967	1,281
Earned income, fees, etc.	303	406	557	742	878
Total revenue	567	885	1,320	1,759	2,209
Expenditure—					
Secretary's Department—					
Salaries	199	282	459	597	760
Administration	96	195	296	347	447
Programme departments—					
General studies	272	408	199	253	231
Creative arts			190	258	282
Access—literacy to HSC			11	22	113
Discussion group			29	43	46
Services—					
Library resource centre	272	408	28	42	55
Extension services			22	46	112
Special schools			36	55	73
Publications and promotion			50	96	90
Total expenditure	567	885	1,320	1,759	2,209

Further reference, 1977 ; State Film Centre, 1969 ; Education for Management, 1970

Business colleges

During the early years of the colonisation of Victoria, the growing demand for commercial education was met by the introduction of vocational subjects into the curriculum of church schools and by the opening of many small private schools. Such subjects included handwriting, commercial arithmetic, bookkeeping, shorthand, précis writing, and commercial correspondence. As the colony prospered, Melbourne Grammar School, Wesley College, and Scotch College were three schools to introduce commercial subjects which could prepare boys for entry into the expanding commercial world.

The Victorian Education Act of 1872 brought about many developments in the general field of education, but no initiative was taken by the Victorian Government to provide full-time commercial education until the 1920s. Private enterprise, however, was demanding better educational standards and the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce encouraged the setting of examinations in commercial subjects. The formation of the Incorporated Institute of Accountants, Victoria, in 1887, and the licensed shorthand writers examinations for court reporters which were introduced in 1890, also focussed attention on developments in commercial education.

The first business college was established in 1885 when Mr Sydney Stott, who had been the official shorthand reporter for the Supreme Court of Victoria, imported the first typewriter into Australia and started a small school for teaching Pitman's shorthand and typewriting. By 1890 his initiative and enthusiasm had resulted in his school developing into a successful organisation encompassing bookkeeping, accountancy, and a range of commercial subjects. He travelled extensively through Great Britain, Europe, and the United States of America and introduced the latest methods available into his courses.

For the next twenty-five years there was a considerable proliferation of business colleges, and names such as Zerchos, Hassetts, Bradshaws, Beckwiths, Metropolitan, and Everetts became known to the business community. They were satisfying the demand for young men and women who had developed the qualities of accuracy, neatness, punctuality, and the disciplines which were engendered by the teaching of stenography, spelling, punctuation, and composition.

In 1905 the Council of Public Education came into existence to control non-government schools and register those teaching in them. An amending Act was being considered in 1977 to widen the powers of the Council to cover all secondary commercial institutions.

The First World War brought about a major change, in that, for the first time, most students attending business colleges were girls and women who were being recruited to replace men who had entered the defence services. Government departments, banks, insurance companies, and business houses generally employed girls and women for the first time and they proved to be effective in employment.

The Education Department introduced commercial subjects into the curriculum of high schools and provided day time tuition in technical schools in the late 1920s. For the next 30 years business colleges flourished side by side with the developing activities of the government schools.

Business colleges were largely responsible for the training of accountants until about 1935, although correspondence courses and individual coaching were also available from 1910 onwards. Women were admitted to the examinations of Accountancy Institutes for the first time in 1916. Most Law Court reporters were also prepared by business colleges until that time.

Business colleges have been able to meet the needs of the business community because of their ability to adapt courses to changing times. The biggest change in the last 15 years has been the development of more sophisticated courses for secretaries which deal with such subjects as commercial law, economics, secretarial procedure, advertising, as well as accounting procedures and the standard subjects of shorthand, typewriting, audiotyping, and office practice.

In recent years an increasing number of young men have undertaken secretarial courses. Since 1974 certain business colleges have been accredited by the Commonwealth Department of Education under the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme for the payment of fees and living allowances.

While during the last few years there have been two and three year courses of secretarial training offered by State institutions, business colleges still prepare most staff entering the work force with intensive and vocational courses in the secretarial and stenographic fields.

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- 4206.0 Colleges of advanced education
- 4207.0 University statistics (preliminary)
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- 4210.0 University statistics, part 3—finance
- 5510.0 Expenditure on education

HEALTH AND MEDICAL RESEARCH *

GOVERNMENT HEALTH SERVICES

Commonwealth Government

Commonwealth Department of Health

The Commonwealth Department of Health is concerned with development, planning, and administration in the fields of public health, hospitals, community health and dental services, hospital, medical and pharmaceutical benefits including Medibank, therapeutic goods, quarantine, grants for medical research, and Northern Territory and Norfolk Island health. To carry out its many roles, the Department is divided into eleven divisions, namely, the Quarantine, Public Health, Medical Services, Health Services, Therapeutics, National Health and Medical Research Council, Northern Territory, Policy and Planning, Management Services, Medical Insurance Services, and the Hospital Insurance and Nursing Divisions. Other areas within the Department are the National Biological Standards Laboratory, the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, and the Institute of Child Health.

The Commonwealth Minister for Health is responsible for the administration of the Department and four statutory authorities—the Hospitals and Health Services Commission (see pages 658–61), the Capital Territory Health Commission the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission (see pages 691–2), and the Health Insurance Commission (see page 661).

The Commonwealth Department of Health is administered, subject to the Minister, by a Director-General of Health situated in Canberra. In Victoria, as in the other States, there is a Commonwealth Director of Health responsible to the Director-General. As such, he and his officers represent the Department in any Central Office activities in Victoria.

Hospitals and Health Services Commission†

The Hospitals and Health Services Commission was established in April 1974, following the creation of an Interim Committee in February 1973. It has a broad charter to ascertain health care needs, to make recommendations concerning systems of providing care, the education of personnel, the accreditation of services, the levels of financing assistance to be made available to States, Territories, regions, local governments, and charities, and to make grants.

* Readers are also referred to the *Victorian Year Book* 1977 where several additional aspects of health and medical research are covered. However, material which has been omitted for reasons of space will again be included in future years.

† The Hospitals and Health Services Commission was superseded in March 1978 by a new Social Welfare Policy Secretariat located in the Commonwealth Department of Social Security which will have responsibility over the whole field of health and welfare. Details of the new body will be shown in the 1979 edition of the *Victorian Year Book*.

Community Health Program

The Community Health Program was introduced in 1973-74 to encourage the provision of comprehensive and integrated community-based health care and support services. Its objectives stress prevention, education, rehabilitation, and domiciliary services as an alternative to institutional care. Although by no means all community health services are supported under this one programme, it is seen as a major source of support for new initiatives in community health services. There is a clear preference for proposals in which the community itself has been involved in the planning of programmes, together with the relevant State health authorities.

In previous years, grants to projects in the States were approved on an individual project basis, but at the outset of 1976-77 this approach was changed. Financial allocations to the States now take the form of annual block grants for each State's total approved programme, including projects conducted by non-government organisations operating at State or local levels. Under these arrangements, the States have responsibility for determining the allocations to individual projects from their respective block grants, and have flexibility in the movement of funds from one approved project to another, to meet changing circumstances. The block grant system involves the Commonwealth Government in broad policy issues; in seeking agreement with the States on the inclusion of projects in annual programmes and the board priorities therein; and, in conjunction with the States, in evaluation and progress reporting. The States have primary responsibility for detailed administration of their annual programmes. Commonwealth Government funding to projects conducted by the States or by non-government organisations funded through the States was in 1977 made on the basis of 50 per cent of capital costs and 75 per cent of operating costs. In addition to funds provided to the States for projects at State or local levels, the Commonwealth Government provides funds, generally on a 100 per cent basis, direct to approved national projects conducted by non-government organisations.

One major national project which received funds in 1977 is the Family Medicine Program, sponsored by the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners. This Program provides vocational training in family medicine for recently graduated medical practitioners or doctors wishing to return to general practice after an absence. \$4.8m was allocated for this Program in 1977-78. Through this Program incentive payments have been introduced and are made to the medical practitioners who train as general practitioners in identified areas of need.

The Commonwealth Government is concerned that assistance should be available to women and children in crisis situations and regards the financing of women's refuges as a matter of importance. Steps taken include the continued financing of 19 women's refuges already approved for assistance under the Community Health Program. Also, up to a further \$1m was set aside to finance additional refuges in 1977-78.

During 1977-78 the Commonwealth Government intended to make \$79m available for allocation under the Community Health Program—an increase of \$10m over expenditure in 1976-77. Of this \$79m, \$72m will be available to the States in the form of block grants, of which Victoria expects to receive \$18m. Most of the remaining \$7m will be absorbed by national projects financed directly by the Commonwealth Government.

Hospitals Development Program

The Commission submitted a report entitled *Hospitals in Australia* to the Commonwealth Government in April 1974, and most of the principles contained in the report were accepted. Two of its major recommendations were that financial assistance should be based on assessed needs, not on a simple per capita distribution, and that the provision of additional capital funds by the Commonwealth

Government should be dependent on the Commonwealth Government assuming a share of the responsibility of ensuring that needs are evenly met. To enable recommendations to be made on funds to satisfy needs, Standing Committees have been established for each State, comprising representatives from the Hospitals and Health Services Commission, State health authorities, and the Commonwealth Department of Health.

During 1977-78, Commonwealth Government outlays for Victorian projects were expected to total \$11m, which is considerably less than the \$27m received in 1976-77. Australia-wide, the Commonwealth Government intends to spend \$50m in 1977-78, compared with \$108m in 1976-77.

Health Services Planning and Research Program

Through this Program, the Commission supports research activities concerned with the planning, organisation, staffing, financing, management, operation, and use of health services. \$660,000, of which Victoria received \$24,000, was made available in 1976-77 for all States to develop and expand their health planning agencies. Also, \$440,000 was allocated to universities and other organisations for independent research and evaluation of health care systems.

While the Commission is advised of the activities undertaken by the States under the Program, it is only minimally involved in the details of the projects. A standing Committee comprising representatives from the Tertiary Education Commission, the National Health and Medical Research Council, and the Hospital and Allied Services Advisory Council considers applications for funds under the Program.

The Commission and the Commonwealth Department of Health, in conjunction with one another as well as separately, are themselves involved in research activities concerned with the planning, organisation, staffing, financing, management, operation, and use of health services.

Occupational health

The Joint Working Party on Occupational Health, established in December 1974, is responsible for the planning and evaluation of an Occupational Health Service for Commonwealth Government employees. The Working Party's report on proposals for the Service was completed in May 1975.

These proposals envisage the establishment of an Occupational Health Service for employees to provide a comprehensive range of community-type preventive and treatment services to all classes of Commonwealth Government employees through the operation of a number of occupational health field units. It has also been decided that the Hospitals and Health Services Commission should undertake planning and future evaluation of the Service and the Commonwealth Department of Health should assume responsibility for future implementation through a Bureau of Occupational Health operating within the health framework. Constraints on expenditure, and the continuing lack of trained professional staff in occupational health disciplines, have hampered development of this proposed service.

Rural health services

In rural areas distant from the main centres of coastal population, there is a continuing problem of attracting general practitioners, and this shortage of practitioners restricts the rural population's access to health care. To examine the existing situation and prepare a report, the Commission established a Working Party and an Advisory Committee on the provision of rural health services.

The Commission's report on this topic, entitled *Rural health in Australia*, was tabled in the Commonwealth Parliament in August 1976. The approved programmes have been referred to the Commonwealth Department of Health for introduction. Policy proposals are being constructed and work has commenced on some of the recommendations.

Health transport

Along with the substantial expansion of hospital and medical services there has been a rapid growth in demand for related transportation, affecting not only conventional road ambulance systems but also air transport. Consequently, it was decided that a programme should be formulated to support the development of adequate health transport services in an acceptably co-ordinated manner. A Health Transport Working Party was established to examine arrangements for the provision of patient transport and mobile health services, and to make recommendations on future policies for Australia.

The Working Party prepared a report entitled *Health transport policies for the 1970s and 1980s*, containing preliminary recommendations after an analysis of the submissions received from the appropriate bodies. This report has since been tabled in the Commonwealth Parliament, and subsequently referred to the Commonwealth Department of Health for implementation in terms of approved programmes. Work has commenced on a number of the recommendations and policy proposals are being developed.

Health manpower

The Committee on Health Careers (Personnel and Training) was set up to advise the Commission on manpower requirements for Australian health care delivery systems and on the range, nature, and location of the training appropriate to health workers. The Committee's report on Australian health manpower was tabled in the Commonwealth Parliament in March 1975. The report recognised that the provision of appropriately trained health manpower is an extremely complex process involving many different interests and authorities, hospitals, universities, other educational institutions, registration authorities, professional and occupational associations, and Commonwealth, State, and local governments.

Since the tabling of this report, the Commonwealth Department of Health has taken steps towards the completion of a comprehensive reference system on Australia's health manpower resources for the use of health service and educational administrators.

Further reference, 1977; National Hospital and Health Services Commission, 1975, 1976

Health Insurance Commission

The Health Insurance Commission, commonly known as Medibank, was established under the Commonwealth *Health Insurance Commission Act 1973*, and is responsible for the payment of health benefits and other amounts as outlined by the Commonwealth *Health Insurance Act 1973*, and any subsequent amendments to that Act. As such, the Health Insurance Commission represents an integral part of the health benefits arrangements currently operating in Australia, which are described in detail on pages 665-73.

A Health Insurance Advisory Committee provides an effective mechanism for consultation between registered health insurance organisations and the Commonwealth Department of Health on matters of common interest in the delivery and financing of health care with particular application to health insurance. The Committee consists of representatives of the private health benefits organisations, Departmental officers, and a representative of the Hospital and Allied Services Advisory Council.

Further reference, 1977

Victorian Government*

Victorian Department of Health

The Victorian *Health Act* 1943 established the Victorian Department of Health consisting of the Minister of Health, a Permanent Head and Secretary to the Department, a Chief Health Officer, and other officers necessary to promote the health of Victorians.

The Department of Health consists of the General Health, Maternal and Child Welfare, Tuberculosis, Mental Hygiene, and Alcoholics and Drug-Dependent Persons Services Branches. The latter two branches are the responsibility of the Mental Health Authority, while the former three branches are each under the control of a medical specialist and an administrator, all of whom are responsible to the Chief Health Officer. Within the sphere of the Department of Health are the Hospitals and Charities Commission, the Mental Health Authority, and the Commission of Public Health. Each of these bodies is set up under a different Act of the Victorian Parliament, and each has differing relationships with the Minister and Permanent Head of the Department of Health.

Responsibility for the health of the community is vested in the Minister of Health, whose principal activities are:

- (1) Public health functions (administered by the Department of Health);
- (2) support and surveillance of State subsidised institutions for the care of the physically sick (administered by the Hospitals and Charities Commission); and
- (3) care of the mentally sick and the intellectually retarded (administered by the Mental Health Authority through the Mental Hygiene Branch of the Department of Health).

The Minister of Health is assisted by a central administrative branch containing a secretariat assisted by its various service sections. In addition, the Minister of Health is supported by other statutory bodies, various advisory, regulatory and functional boards, councils, and committees, as well as several voluntary agencies. His power to appoint consultative councils of experts to advise him on special problems concerning public health has been exercised on occasion. This procedure has been followed in matters relating to road accident mortality, poliomyelitis, quarantinable diseases, maternal and perinatal mortality, and anaesthetic deaths.

Commission of Public Health

Subsequent to the separation of the Port Phillip District from New South Wales in 1851, and the advent of the gold rushes, new demands for health, hygiene, and sanitation led to the passing of Victoria's first Public Health Act in 1854. The Act set up a Central Board of Health, which the *Health Act* 1919 replaced with a Commission of Public Health. Although the Commission is under the administration of the Chief Health Officer (who is also the Chairman of the Commission), it is directly responsible to the Minister of Health.

The function of the Commission is to promote and carry out research, investigations, and inquiries concerning public health, environmental aspects, and the prevention or treatment of diseases, and it is responsible for publishing reports, information, and advice in relation to these matters.

Currently, the Commission is mainly concerned with considering recommendations put before it by the full-time executive staff of the General Health Branch of the Department of Health. It acts as a body of review which can defer or veto Departmental proposals. This enables the seven members, if they so desire, to examine local opinion before reaching decisions, thus providing a community

* At the time of preparing this chapter, the proposed new Health Commission, which is intended to incorporate the existing Department of Health, the Commission of Public Health, the Hospitals and Charities Commission, and the Mental Health Authority, had not commenced operations. Consequently, some sections of this chapter are similar to material presented in the 1977 edition of the *Year Book*. It is intended to provide more up-to-date material on these matters in the 1979 edition.

link in decisions which will have a local impact. The open discussion of Commission meetings in the presence of news media representatives helps to keep the public informed of the Commission's work.

Functional administration is decentralised in accordance with the *Health Act* 1958, by placing the primary preventative health role with municipal councils.

Hospitals and Charities Commission

The *Hospitals and Charities Act* 1948 set up a Hospitals and Charities Commission consisting of three full-time commissioners, a secretary, and administrative staff. The Commission is directly responsible to the Minister of Health.

The *Hospitals and Charities Act* provides for the registration of "institutions" and "benevolent societies" as defined in the Act. The main requirements for registration are suitable objectives and constitution, and if not incorporated under any Act of the Victorian Parliament, to appoint personal trustees to be responsible for the accumulated assets, etc., of the organisation.

Registration makes such organisations eligible to share in the Hospitals and Charities Fund through either capital and/or maintenance subsidies. The great proportion of financial assistance is allocated to hospitals and hospitals for the aged. The availability of funds and the purpose for which they are to be used is a contributing factor in the awarding of grants. The Commission maintains close scrutiny over hospital budgets. Each institution is required to submit for Commission approval budgets covering the succeeding year's operations.

The cost of operating the public hospital system has increased substantially. The average cost per bed per day was \$18.03 in 1967, compared with \$104.4 in 1977.

The Commission exercises control of State funds for capital works, where Commission approval is required at all stages of a building project from the original narrative, through the preliminary sketches to documentation, tendering, and supervision of the project. Capital expenditure undertaken was \$15.4m in 1967, compared with \$66.4m in 1977.

One of the most important functions of the Commission is to co-ordinate hospital and institutional activities, and it has the power to inquire into the administration of institutions and societies. It is the authority responsible for determining the site and extent of new hospital construction.

The Commission maintains an Equipment Section, whose activities include the assessment and recommendation for approval of all major items of furniture, furnishings, and medical equipment purchases by hospitals and institutions under its control. The increasing complexity of equipment available, and the introduction of new techniques in fields such as radiology, nuclear medicine, pathology, and coronary and intensive care have been largely responsible for the markedly increasing cost of equipment requested.

The Commission promotes collective buying of standard equipment, furnishings, and supplies through the Victorian Hospitals' Association, which acts as a central purchasing organisation for Victorian hospitals, being a non-profit company of which the hospitals themselves are the shareholders. The Association operates as an active purchasing organisation handling all types of equipment, drugs, and commodities generally used by hospitals.

The Commission has various responsibilities for nursing in Victoria. It decides, in consultation with the Victorian Nursing Council, whether any particular hospital will be made available for use as a training school in any branch of nursing; determines the establishment of nursing staff for hospitals; encourages prospective nurses to improve their general education before commencing training (through the provision of bursaries); maintains a continuous nurse recruitment programme throughout Victoria; produces publicity material, including films on nursing; offers scholarships for diploma courses in the nursing field conducted by the College of Nursing, Australia, or any college of advanced

education; directs a staff of nurses to relieve matrons in country hospitals when they are on leave and assists when urgent shortages of nursing staff occur; and helps generally in nursing matters in hospitals and community health services.

Hospital regional planning, 1962; Historical outline, 1965; Hospital architecture, 1966; Charities in Victoria, 1968; Rationalised medical services, 1971

Mental Health Authority

The functions of the Mental Health Authority, defined in the *Mental Health Act 1959* and subsequent legislation, are to formulate, control, and direct general policy and administration with respect to the treatment and prevention of mental illness, intellectual defectiveness, and alcoholism and drug dependence.

When the Authority was established in 1950, there were only two early treatment units (the receiving houses at Royal Park and Ballarat), ten long-term mental hospitals, six intellectual deficiency colonies, five day training centres for the mentally retarded, and four outpatient clinics. The medical establishment of the entire Department of Health then consisted of 67 positions, of which only 38 were occupied. There were only eight social workers, seven psychologists, and five untrained occupational therapists. The nursing staff, the largest single component, consisted of 1,411 members which was 350 under the approved establishment.

During the twenty-seven years of its existence, the Authority has embarked on the development of several early treatment units, some built in areas without previous psychiatric facilities (Dandenong, Shepparton, Bendigo, Traralgon, and Footscray), and some established as part of existing mental hospitals (Beechworth, Larundel, Mont Park, Plenty, and Warrnambool). An early treatment centre is now being built at Geelong in close co-operation with the regional general hospital. Simultaneously, the overcrowded long-term mental hospitals have been upgraded by reducing the number of beds, building new modern wards, and improving levels of staffing. The number of outpatient clinics currently operating is thirty-five. Child psychiatric services are also being developed and it is planned to provide an adequate child psychiatric team for each region of Victoria. Accordingly, the Authority, in conjunction with the Austin Hospital, is providing a two-year training course in child psychiatry, which will lead to the accreditation of doctors by the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists.

The Authority has developed a community mental health programme, described in the section on psychiatric services (see pages 680-1). In the field of mental retardation, a specialised assessment centre has been set up at the St Nicholas Hospital, a new training centre established at Colac, and the number of day training centres has increased from five to fifty-three, together with fifteen special developmental schools. Current planning of retardation services, however, is based not on large institutions but on small community-based units close to or actually involved in the communities being served. An Alcoholics and Drug-Dependent Persons Services Branch has been established (see page 682).

Altogether, in 1977, the professional staff of the Mental Hygiene Branch of the Department of Health reached 296 medical practitioners (of whom 132 are specialists), 80 psychologists, 115 social workers, 103 occupational therapists, 1,228 psychiatric nurses, 543 student nurses, and 47 pharmacists.

Another specific function of the Authority is research and investigation into the causation and treatment of mental illness. For the postgraduate training of staff an Institute of Mental Health Research and Postgraduate Training has been established (see page 693), and the teaching functions of this unit are carried out in co-operation with the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Melbourne. The Authority also sponsors a community mental health education programme.

History of the Victorian Department of Health, 1961; Health of the Victorian Community, 1962; Committee of Inquiry into Hospital and Health Services in Victoria, 1976

Local government authorities

Local government councils are authorised to appoint such medical officers of health and health inspectors as are necessary, and as directed by the Commission of Public Health. These officers are required to be kept informed about the public health and sanitary circumstances of their municipal district, to make inspections and inquiries for that purpose, and to report to their councils on any health matters which should be considered.

Since the 210 medical officers of health in Victoria are only part-time employees of the various councils, most of the councils only assess proposals put forward for improved health facilities, and are rarely in a position to survey the total health needs of their municipalities. This task becomes the function of the municipal health inspectors, who are generally full-time employees of municipalities. Many large municipalities employ several health inspectors, while some of the less populated municipalities share their services.

GOVERNMENT HEALTH BENEFITS

Introduction

The existing health benefits arrangements in Australia replace the original Australian health insurance programme and were introduced on 1 October 1976. Under this modified scheme, the provision of universal health insurance is shared between the Health Insurance Commission and private health insurance organisations.

Australian residents are required to take one of the following three health insurance options:

- (1) Remain in Medibank by paying the levy (Medibank Standard);
- (2) remain in Medibank by paying the levy and, in addition, pay an extra premium to a private health insurance organisation, including Medibank Private, for hospital cover only (Medibank plus); or
- (3) opt out of Medibank (Standard) altogether and take, at least, basic hospital and medical insurance with a private health benefits organisation (Private Insurance)—exemption from levy payments is thus obtained.

Pensioners who hold Pensioner Health Benefits Cards and low income earners are not required to make levy payments and they are fully entitled to the benefits (described below) which are available to levy payers.

Medibank no longer provides automatic health insurance cover for overseas visitors. Arrangement of this cover, advisedly prior to departure from the visitor's home country, is a personal responsibility. However, foreign students and dependants, for the purposes of health insurance, are treated as Australian residents during their stay. Consequently, the abovementioned three health insurance options are available to these students.

Medical benefits arrangements

Medibank standard coverage is provided by the Commonwealth Government and requires the payment of a 2.5 per cent levy on personal taxable income to a maximum of \$2.90 per week (\$150 per annum) for a single person, or \$5.80 per week (\$300 per annum) for a family. Payment of this levy provides entitlement to "basic" medical benefits. This includes medical benefits equal to at least 85 per cent of the medical benefit schedule fee, optometrical consultation benefits, and benefits for medical services performed by approved dentists and dental surgeons in recognised (public) hospitals.

Medibank medical benefits are payable in three ways: by cash or cheque payable to a person who has incurred and paid medical expenses; by cheque payable to the provider of the service, in a case where the person has incurred but not paid for the medical expenses; or by the direct payment to the provider of a service when the person incurring expenses has assigned his right to Medibank benefit. The last facility is not available to providers of pathology

services (see below), except where the recipients of the services are eligible pensioners and their dependants. Since 1 October 1976, unlike the original Medibank arrangements, the provider may, in addition to receiving the assigned benefit, charge the patient an amount not exceeding the difference between the schedule fee and benefit.

Medibank claims are lodged either by post, at a Medibank cash payment centre, at a registered private health insurance fund which has agreed to act as a Medibank agent, or with a pharmacist who has agreed to receive Medibank claims. There are 92 Medibank cash payment centres throughout Australia, of which 20 are located in Victoria (two in the central business district of Melbourne, and one each in Box Hill, Carnegie, Cheltenham, Croydon, Dandenong, Footscray, Frankston, Moonee Ponds, Preston, Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Warrnambool, Shepparton, Hamilton, Horsham, Morwell, and Richmond). Seven private health insurance funds act as Medibank agents in Victoria, and 1,372 Victorian pharmacies receive Medibank claims.

Medibank claims are received in State processing centres, where they are sorted, batched, assessed, and coded for payment. They are then transmitted to the central computer processing complex in Canberra for processing and payment. The central computer also stores statistical information on all claims received. There are 23 processing centres throughout Australia, of which six are located in Victoria (central business district of Melbourne, Box Hill, Dandenong, Moonee Ponds, Geelong, and Morwell, the last named being operated by an agent fund).

Those persons who select the private health insurance option must be covered for the same "basic" medical benefits described above. Levy payers and those privately insured can also insure against the 15 per cent (maximum) gap between the schedule fee and respective benefit and/or insure against part of the cost of allied and ancillary health services such as dentistry, physiotherapy, chiropractic treatment and the cost of spectacles.

Since 1970, a feature of the Australian medical benefits arrangements has been the payment of higher rates of benefit for medical services performed by recognised specialists and consultant physicians. Thus, for medical benefit payment purposes, Specialist Recognition Advisory Committees were established in each State to consider applications for recognition from medical practitioners. At 1 October 1977, there were 1,709 recognised specialists and 669 recognised consultant physicians in Victoria.

To facilitate the payment of medical benefits, a Provider Register is maintained. This Register contains particulars on the registration by the various State Government medical boards of all medical practitioners in Australia. At 1 October 1977, there were approximately 5,900 registered Victorian medical practitioners on the Provider Register.

As part of the existing medical benefits arrangements, a comprehensive range of statistics on medical services and payments is being maintained under the health insurance medical statistical system. Data is obtained from all registered health benefits organisations operating medical funds and Medibank. Through the use of computers this data is being used for: effective monitoring of the overall operation and costs of the medical benefits scheme; analysis for use in fee and benefit negotiations and inquiries; providing information as a basis for reviewing and restructuring the medical benefits schedule, and for assessing the effects and cost of such review and restructuring; and analysing medical practitioner servicing patterns and providing basic data for Medical Services Committees of Inquiry.

Participating Optometrists Scheme

Underpinning the provision of optometrical consultation benefits is a Participating Optometrists Scheme, whereby optometrists or if applicable, their

employer, must sign an undertaking that consultations will be provided at fees no higher than those set out in the Schedule to the Health Insurance Act and that they will be provided generally at no direct cost to eligible pensioners and their dependants by means of assignment of Medibank benefits.

Most optometrists in Victoria appear to be participating in the Scheme. At 1 October 1977, 128 undertakings were in effect in respect of 217 practice locations. These undertakings covered a total of 223 optometrists.

Visiting optometrists arrangements

Prior to the introduction of the Participating Optometrists Scheme, optometrists who made their services available to isolated areas recouped the additional costs incurred by raising a surcharge. The current arrangements preclude such additional charges. To ensure that an adequate optometrical service is available in isolated areas, the Commonwealth Government covers the approved costs incurred by making per capita grants directly related to the number of patients seen in these isolated areas. This assistance is in addition to the optometrical consultation benefits.

At 1 October 1977, seven Victorian optometrists were receiving such assistance with the per capita grants ranging from \$1.30 to \$3.80.

New pathology arrangements

Following the consideration of the Final Report by the Pathology Services Working Party, the Commonwealth Government introduced on 1 August 1977 a number of measures intended to eliminate abuses and contain the escalating costs of medical benefits for pathology services.

A new pathology services and fees section of the medical benefits schedule was introduced which reduced the number of pathology items and fee levels, adjusted fees to stimulate the use of cost saving technology, and generally improved the rules on multiple testing of pathology specimens. The new section also contains a division of pathology items into two groups. The first group of items applies only where the pathology services are rendered by approved pathology practitioners. The second group of items applies where the services are performed by medical practitioners who are not approved pathology practitioners. Approval as a pathology practitioner is obtained from the Commonwealth Minister for Health through the Approved Pathology Practitioner Scheme. This approval is conditional on the signing of an undertaking to observe a code of conduct. Such observance is to be monitored by the Medical Services Committee of Inquiry (see page 668).

The items in the first group attract fees and benefits at either the "SP" or "OP" rate. The "SP" rate applies only where the service is performed by an approved pathology practitioner who is a recognised specialist pathologist or by a recognised specialist pathologist employed by an approved pathology practitioner. Also, certain other conditions have to be met. The "OP" rate applies where the service is performed by an approved pathology practitioner who is not a recognised specialist pathologist, and who does not employ a recognised specialist pathologist. This "OP" rate also applies to services performed by an approved pathology practitioner who is, or employs, a recognised specialist pathologist but where all the other "SP" rate conditions have not been met.

Bulk billing facilities were withdrawn for pathology services other than those provided to eligible pensioners and their dependants. Also "pay doctor cheques" can no longer be sent by Medibank or private health benefits organisations direct to medical practitioners or to patients at the doctor's address (even if requested by the patient to do so). "Pay doctor cheques" are now forwarded to the contributor's normal address.

The Health Insurance Act has been amended so that medical benefits are not payable in respect of pathology services unless a practitioner has determined

that the service is reasonably necessary for the adequate medical care of the patient concerned, whether he performs the service or requests another practitioner to perform the pathology tests. It is also a requirement that requests for pathology services within the above mentioned first group of items must be in the requesting practitioner's own handwriting unless these services are self-determined. A request in writing is required within a partnership or group of practitioners. Approved pathology practitioners must retain requests in writing for eighteen months. Requests in writing are not required for services listed in the second group of items.

Medical practitioners who request pathology services must be identified on the patient's account so that they can be made accountable to the Medical Services Committee of Inquiry which will be able to ask them to show that the services requested were reasonably necessary for the adequate medical care of their patients.

Since 1 November 1977, a further, "HP", fee and benefit rate was introduced and applies to pathology services in respect of private inpatients of recognised hospitals where recognised hospital or government laboratory equipment and/or staff is used. At the same time, the range of pathology services attracting the "OP" fee and benefit rate was extended to include services where government (including university) laboratories staff or equipment is used. This brings these laboratories into line with recognised hospitals laboratories.

Commonwealth Health Laboratories

Commonwealth Health Laboratories undertake pathology work for hospitals and private practitioners, and since 1 November 1977 charges equal to the appropriate medical benefits have been introduced for pathology services provided on behalf of privately insured patients. These patients are able to recover the incurred costs from their medical insurance funds. The new charging policy is in line with the Commonwealth Government's belief that those who can afford to pay for health services should do so. It is expected to raise \$3.3m in 1977-78.

There is one Commonwealth Health Laboratory in Victoria, situated at Bendigo.

Medical Services Committees of Inquiry

In August 1977, as part of the new pathology arrangements and also to monitor the rendering of medical services generally, a Medical Services Committee of Inquiry was established in Victoria in common with other States, under the Health Insurance Act. Each Committee has five members, one of whom is the local Commonwealth Director of Health. The other members comprise two general practitioners, a specialist surgeon, and a physician. These other members are selected by the Minister from nominations by various medical associations.

Where excessive medical services have been rendered or excessive pathology services initiated, the Committees may recommend to the Commonwealth Minister for Health for his determination, that the practitioner be reprimanded, that the medical benefits not be paid for the excessive services or, where benefits have been paid, that the practitioner repay the sum to the Commonwealth Government or the private health insurance fund(s) concerned.

Where a pathology services undertaking is concerned, the Committees may recommend the revocation of that undertaking in addition to the other actions above. Practitioners have a right of appeal against Ministerial determinations. These Committees do not examine cases of fraud, which are covered by other section of the Health Insurance Act.

Health programme grants scheme

Health programme grants were introduced as part of the Medibank arrangements with effect from 1 July 1975, primarily to provide an alternative source of financing to the payment of medical benefits for services provided outside of hospitals by medical practitioners employed on a salaried or sessional basis. It was believed that meeting the cost of these services by means of a grant would result in savings to the Commonwealth Government, as under the then existing arrangements that Government would have had to meet under Medibank the cost of the medical benefits for services rendered.

With the introduction of the modified Medibank arrangements on 1 October 1976, there were significant changes in the way in which the costs of medical services were financed, with private medical benefits funds assuming a much more significant role. From that date, persons with basic private medical insurance have received medical benefits from their private medical benefits funds (including Medibank Private). Consequently, they have been excluded from receiving medical benefits from Medibank Standard.

The health programme grants were revised from 1 October 1976 as a result of the revised Medibank arrangements, and, as a general principle, organisations now receiving grants are required as a condition of the grant to raise fees for services rendered to privately insured persons, i.e., those who are insured for both basic medical and hospital benefits with a registered health benefits organisation. The levels of health programme grants to approved organisations since 1 October 1976, therefore, have been generally restricted to meeting the costs of medical services provided to persons on Medibank Standard.

Commonwealth Government concern about the serious cost escalation being experienced by Australia's health care delivery system has led to the introduction of health programme grants for development projects and associated evaluative research which deal with new and different forms of health care, quality assurance processes, and cost containment in health services. Funds of \$250,000 have been made available to State authorities and approved organisations to conduct such projects.

Hospital benefits arrangements

Levy payers are entitled to standard ward accommodation or, where medically necessary, shared room (intermediate ward) or single room (private ward) accommodation in recognised (public) hospitals, all medical treatment deemed necessary during the period of hospitalisation, and outpatient treatment in a recognised hospital where that service is provided. Also, under certain circumstances, standard ward accommodation in private hospitals is available to eligible patients.

As a condition of the hospitals agreements between the Commonwealth and State Governments, this accommodation and treatment is provided without any direct charges being raised. As well, the medical treatment is provided by hospital appointed doctors who generally are paid on a sessional basis, although it is possible for payment to be made on other bases (excluding fee for service) providing agreement in this regard has first been reached between the two levels of government. State Governments are further required to make recognised hospital accommodation charges, at the agreed rates (see below) in respect of patients other than those covered by Medibank Standard. For its part, the Commonwealth Government meets 50 per cent of the approved net operating costs of State recognised hospital systems, expressed in aggregate budgets. Payments to the Victorian and other State Governments are made by way of monthly advances.

It is the responsibility of each State Standing Committee, comprising Commonwealth and State officials, to prepare the aggregate budgets for Ministerial approval and to make recommendations on budget performance and

on levels of accommodation charges in recognised hospitals. A National Standing Committee of Commonwealth and State officials exists within the Hospital and Allied Services Advisory Committee to consider broad policy issues related to joint Commonwealth and State Government examinations of hospital expenditure. The operation of these committees is designed to bring about a much firmer and more rational scrutiny of Commonwealth Government expenditure on hospital cost-sharing and encourage a thorough analysis of hospital cost components at both the national and State levels.

Those persons who select the private insurance option must, in regard to hospital benefits, contribute to a "basic" hospital insurance table which completely covers the \$40 per day shared room (intermediate ward) accommodation fee raised by recognised (public) hospitals. By contributing to this and other (supplementary) tables it is possible to be covered against the \$60 per day single room (private ward) accommodation fee raised by recognised hospitals and the majority of bed fees charged by private hospitals. The Commonwealth Government provides assistance in meeting these private hospital charges through a \$16 per bed day payment made by the Health Insurance Commission. Through the above supplementary tables, or separate tables, benefits are provided to cover such additional private hospital charges as labour and theatre ward fees.

A Commonwealth Government subsidy is available to those private health benefits organisations which are offering, in addition to their usual hospital and/or medical insurance, hospital insurance at the "basic" (shared ward of a recognised hospital) table level to those covered by Medibank (Standard), at a cost of \$2.60 per week (\$135 per annum) for family contributors and \$1.30 per week (\$67.50 per annum) for single contributors. In this way an economical form of private insurance is provided for pensioners and low income earners who prefer shared ward accommodation and their own doctor when in hospital.

Through its re-insurance account arrangements with the private health benefits organisations, the Commonwealth Government provides special assistance for those "basic" hospital table contributors with chronic illnesses requiring prolonged hospitalisation. These arrangements replace the former special account arrangement and incorporate a trust fund administered by ministerially appointed trustees. By a complex formula to ensure equality between the private health benefits organisations according to the claims experience of total membership, the cost of chronic contributors' basic hospital benefit claims to each organisation is established by the trustees. The Commonwealth Government, through the trust fund, provides these organisations with assistance, currently equal to \$50m per annum Australia-wide, in meeting these costs. The remaining benefits liability for these chronic contributors is shared equally between the organisations.

The Commonwealth/State Hospitals Cost Sharing Agreement provides for charges to be made to privately insured persons for outpatient services as determined by the Commonwealth Minister for Health and the Victorian Minister of Health. By agreement between the Ministers, a charge of \$6.00 per attendance for all outpatient services to privately insured persons in public hospitals has been introduced. An attendance is defined as one or more visits on a single day for the purpose of receiving any of the following hospital services on that day—medical, nursing, diagnostic, therapeutic, pharmaceutical, ancillary medical services, and supply of surgical aids, appliances, and prosthesis.

Nursing home benefits arrangements

The current nursing home benefits arrangements are the result of major changes introduced by the Commonwealth Government on 1 October 1977. The ordinary care and additional nursing home benefits existing under the previous arrangements were combined to form the current basic nursing home benefit. This benefit is for nursing home patients receiving ordinary nursing care and

varies between States. At the commencement of the revised scheme this benefit in Victoria was payable up to a maximum of \$19.65 per day.

The supplementary nursing home benefit available under the previous arrangements for intensive care patients has been continued, but at the increased rate of \$6 per day. To avoid confusion with intensive care provided in hospitals, the name of this benefit has been changed from supplementary nursing home benefit to extensive care benefit. In addition, the appropriate type of nursing care is now referred to as extensive.

The notion of patients paying a minimum contribution towards the nursing home accommodation costs, established under the previous scheme, has been retained. At 1 October 1977, the rate of contribution in all States was \$6.70 per day. The rates of benefit now payable in each State, when combined with the prescribed minimum patient contribution, are designed to cover fully the approved fees charged to 70 per cent of patients in non-government nursing homes in that State. Automatic review of benefit rates occurs annually following a nursing home fee survey. Prior approval for the admission of patients to a participating or deficit financing nursing home must be obtained from the Commonwealth Department of Health. Approval of extensive care patients is also required.

Nursing home inspections are conducted to ensure that patients are receiving the appropriate level of nursing care, and to ensure that the patient classifications are correct. The National Health Act makes specific provisions under which the construction of new nursing homes or extensions to existing approved premises require Departmental approval.

The Commonwealth Government has maintained its control over nursing home fees by continuing to make it a condition of approval under the National Health Act that participating nursing homes are not permitted to charge fees in excess of those determined by the Commonwealth Department of Health. This control is designed to ensure that the fees for such nursing homes are not increased beyond the level justified by rises in operating costs. Nursing homes operated by the Victorian and other State Governments are not subject to the same control by the Commonwealth Department of Health, since it has been agreed that the fee fixing policies of such nursing homes are the responsibility of State Governments.

Since 1 January 1975, the Nursing Homes Assistance Act has provided for a deficit financing scheme for eligible organisations operating religious or charitable type nursing homes. Under this scheme, nursing homes submit budgets for approval and their approved operating deficits are financed by the Commonwealth Government. Patients in these nursing homes are required to contribute towards the cost of their accommodation. This contribution is set at a level which allows standard rate single pensioners in receipt of supplementary assistance to retain approximately \$5 for their personal needs. The patient contribution at 1 October 1977 was \$47.10 per week. This may be waived or reduced in cases of financial hardship.

From 1 October 1977, in order to share the Commonwealth Government's financial commitment to nursing home patients, the definition of an "insured patient", for which the private health benefits organisations are liable in regard to the payment of nursing home benefits, has been extended to cover basic hospital table contributors in all three types of nursing homes, i.e., State, participating, and deficit financing. As well, the private health benefits organisations are now required to pay on behalf of "insured patients" their full benefit entitlement.

A Participating Nursing Homes Advisory Committee was established in March 1977. Its main function is to bring to the Commonwealth Minister for Health's attention matters relating to the delivery of health care through participating nursing homes.

VICTORIA—NURSING HOME BENEFITS

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Number of beneficiaries	276,988	287,525	242,315	249,044
Commonwealth Government benefits paid (\$'000)	25,523	36,631	43,019	51,831
Private health insurance funds benefits paid (\$'000)	1,859	2,882	3,963	3,244
Total benefits paid	27,382	39,513	46,982	55,075

Domiciliary nursing care benefits

A Commonwealth domiciliary nursing care benefit is available to help meet the cost of home nursing and other professional care required by aged persons living at home.

A person who provides continuous care for an aged person may be eligible to receive the \$2 per day benefit providing a number of conditions are met. The beneficiary and patient must live in a private home. They may also live in an aged persons complex where that complex does not also contain a nursing home or hostel. Alternatively, the complex may contain a hostel provided no nursing staff are employed. The patients must be at least 65 years of age and must have an official certificate from their doctor stating that because of infirmity, illness, or incapacity they have a continuing need for nursing care by a registered nurse and they must, in fact, be receiving care from a registered nurse on a regular basis involving multiple visits each week. The benefit is not subject to a means test and is not considered as taxable income.

The Commonwealth Department of Health maintains a liaison with interested organisations such as the Royal District Nursing Service. In this way, a feedback of information is obtained to help the Department review the benefit.

VICTORIA—DOMICILIARY NURSING CARE BENEFITS

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Number of beneficiaries (a)	2,126	2,282	2,426	2,296
Benefits paid (\$'000)	1,537	1,667	1,811	1,831

(a) At the end of the financial year.

Pharmaceutical benefits

The National Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme was introduced in 1950, along with a restricted free list of life saving and disease preventing drugs. In 1951, an additional comprehensive range of medicines was provided free to pensioners. The Scheme, considerably expanded in 1960, introduced a patient contribution fee of 50 cents for prescriptions written for the general public. This contribution was increased to \$1.00 in 1971, \$1.50 in 1975, and \$2.00 in 1976. Eligible pensioners and their dependants receive pharmaceutical benefit prescriptions free of charge.

The drugs and medicinal preparations available as pharmaceutical benefits are determined by the Commonwealth Minister for Health on the advice of the Commonwealth Pharmaceutical Benefits Advisory Committee. Pharmaceutical benefits are supplied by approved pharmaceutical chemists on medical practitioners' prescriptions. In regions with no approved chemist, a medical practitioner may be approved as supplier. The provision under the National Health Act to approve hospitals as pharmaceutical suppliers was incorporated into the agreement relating to the provision of hospital services which commenced on 1 August 1975.

VICTORIA—PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Prescriptions—					
Number ('000)	19,967	23,426	25,927	25,734	22,604
Per head of population	5.6	6.5	7.1	7.0	6.0
Prescription cost (\$'000)—					
Commonwealth Government contribution	45,100	58,791	68,116	65,701	56,246
Patients' contribution	13,737	16,665	18,568	25,959	29,647
Total	58,837	75,456	86,684	91,660	85,893

MEDICAL TRAINING AND MANPOWER

Training of doctors*Undergraduate training*

Medical undergraduate training in Victoria is carried out at the University of Melbourne and Monash University. The Melbourne Medical School began in 1862 and now admits 220 students into the first year of the course, and 250 students into the second year. This enables an entry into second year of students who have a science or dental science degree or part thereof. The Monash Medical School admits 160 students into the first year of the course, and into the second and third years allows for a lateral entry of suitably qualified students to replace wastage. In both universities the pre-clinical course lasts three years, followed by three years of clinical instruction. After six years there is a qualifying examination which, if passed, confers on the student the degrees of MB, BS. The major hospitals where the University of Melbourne sends its undergraduates are the Royal Melbourne Hospital, St Vincent's Hospital, Austin Hospital, Repatriation General Hospital, Royal Children's Hospital, Royal Women's Hospital, Fairfield Hospital, and hospitals under the control of the Mental Hygiene Authority. Monash University students are trained at the Alfred Hospital, Prince Henry's Hospital, Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital, Geelong Hospital, Fairfield Hospital, and hospitals under the control of the Mental Hygiene Authority.

The Medical Board of Victoria grants provisional registration to new graduates who, after one year's experience as interns, are registered as legally qualified medical practitioners. The aim of the university medical schools is to produce a generalist who, with further training, may become a general practitioner, physician, surgeon, obstetrician, paediatrician, psychiatrist, or other specialist.

Postgraduate training

Vocational training of medical graduates towards specialisation is primarily controlled by the Royal Clinical Colleges. Boards of Graduate Studies at the various previously mentioned hospitals, together with the Victorian Medical Postgraduate Foundation, assist in this programme. Each speciality has its own college, that is, the general practitioners have the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners, the physicians the Royal Australasian College of Physicians, the surgeons the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons, and the obstetricians the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists. These are the "Royal Clinical Colleges". There are also the Colleges of Pathologists, Radiologists, Psychiatrists, and others.

Each of these colleges is an Australian body which conducts its own examinations for membership and stipulates the criteria required for the training necessary

before examination can be undertaken and, in most instances, the post-examination training needed before specialist status can be achieved. In all, this takes between five and six years after the intern year.

The Graduate Board of Studies at each hospital provides vocational training in each speciality, given by the specialist staff free of charge to the trainee. This is apart from the patient care that the trainee is giving to the patients of the hospital which pays the trainee for this service.

The Victorian Medical Postgraduate Committee arranges continuing education and conducts refresher courses for all specialists. These courses are conducted both in the Melbourne metropolitan area and in the country. Particular emphasis is placed on the continuing education of country medical practitioners. The universities have postgraduate degrees which they offer to medical graduates. These in the main are not obtained by course work but generally are achieved by thesis. Clinical academics also take part in training programmes arranged by Boards of Graduate Studies.

Specialist status

When a specialist qualification is granted by a college and the appropriate experience is gained, the recipient is then registered as a specialist either by the Medical Board of Victoria, or the Commonwealth Department of Health. Registration as a specialist was introduced at the Commonwealth level as part of the differential fee rebate scheme. This does not provide at present for specialist recognition of general practice. However, it is the aim of the Royal College of General Practitioners to achieve such recognition.

Developments in medicine, 1910-1960, 1963; Hospitals in medical education, 1967; Melbourne Medical Postgraduate Committee, 1963, 1967; Medical education: the second medical school, 1972; Registration procedure, 1977; Supply of doctors, 1977

Nursing

The nurse is one of the most important persons in the health care system. The role and scope of the profession is diverse and varied. The original and still uniquely nursing activity is providing physical and psychological care to prevent or alleviate discomfort caused by illness. Despite the accepted practice that the nurse occupies a complementary role to the doctor and must not diagnose or prescribe treatment, it is often inevitable that she does, by virtue of her constant attendance with the hospitalised patient. In remote areas where there are few doctors, the nurse is continually making on-the-spot diagnoses and prescribing treatment. In addition to providing direct nursing care, nurses commonly perform numerous other activities, the most important of which are administration and teaching.

By far the largest employers of all classes of nursing personnel are hospitals. About 40 per cent of practising registered general nurses work part-time and on average from three to four days per week. Many hospitals depend to some extent on augmenting their staff with agency nurses. This facility is advantageous when short-term unexpected absences need to be covered. Outside of hospitals, the growing demand for community nursing includes the following areas: occupational health nursing, professional rooms—general and specialist medical practice, health services—Victorian Department of Health and educational services, district nursing services, maternal and child health centres, Aboriginal health and welfare, mental health, community nursing, community health centres, and other community services (e.g., Red Cross, family planning services).

Nursing practice and education are supervised by the Victorian Nursing Council, the statutory nursing body constituted under the *Nurses Act* 1958. Although the Council consists mainly of nurses from various nursing interests, provision is made also for members from legal, medical, hospital, and general education fields. The Council is particularly concerned with standards of courses, teaching personnel, examination, and training school. Every person practising nursing for a fee or reward is required to be registered under the Nurses Act,

and to hold a current annual practising certificate issued by the Victorian Nursing Council. Registers of qualified nurses and a roll of current certificate holders are maintained by the Council.

At 30 June 1977, there were 35 hospital-based courses, five technical colleges, and nine training schools for basic nurse training, and 97 institutions participating with in-service training of all nursing branches. Tertiary level nursing education is available at the Lincoln Institute of Health Sciences (nursing administration, education, community health nursing, hospital nursing, and unit management), and at the Preston Institute of Technology (community health nursing).

To induce nurses who have been absent from nursing to return to the profession, some hospitals and health agencies offer orientation and refresher courses. In-service nursing courses in various specialist areas such as clinical, intensive care, operating theatre, audio-thoracic, geriatric, oncological, and communicable diseases nursing ensure a sufficient supply of skilled staff in these fields.

VICTORIA—NURSES, 1976-77

Courses	Approved training institutions (a)	Students in training	Training completed	Registrations approved (at 30 June 1977)	Annual practising certificates (year ended 31 December 1976) (b)
Basic courses—					
General nurse	35	5,174	1,429	2,786	31,153
Psychiatric nurse	10	345	118	172	1,759
Mental deficiency nurse	5	137	21	26	
Mothercraft nurse	7	91	97	163	1,860
Nursing aide	55	1,274	1,145	1,710	11,030
Total	112	7,021	2,810	4,857	45,802
Post-basic courses—					
Midwifery	13	580	606	898	..
Infant welfare—					
Hospital courses	2 }	41	85	104	..
College courses	2 }				
Eye, ear, nose and throat	1	13	11	13	..
Total	18	634	702	1,015	..

(a) Some institutions conduct more than one type of training.

(b) An annual practising certificate is issued on the qualifications attained in the basic course.

NOTE. Post-basic courses hitherto prescribed by the Victorian Nursing Council are to be, or are being, conducted as in-service courses, except for midwifery and infant welfare.

Further reference, 1977; History of nursing in Victoria, 1961; Graduate nursing education, 1962; Nursing training, 1962; Nursing recruitment, 1964

Paramedical manpower

VICTORIA—PARAMEDICAL MANPOWER

Category	Institute	Duration of training (years)	Number registered at 30 June 1977	Number who completed course in 1976
Dentist	University of Melbourne	5	1,598	41
Optometrist	University of Melbourne	4	257	21
Pharmacist	Victorian College of Pharmacy	3	3,950	98
Physiotherapist	Lincoln Institute	(a) 3½	1,305	44
Occupational therapist	Lincoln Institute	(a) 3½	(b) 265	43
Speech pathologist	Lincoln Institute	(c) 4	162	32
Medical records administrator	Lincoln Institute	(d) 2	147	23
Orthoptist	Lincoln Institute	(d) 2	199	11

(a) Diploma course given status of degree in 1973.

(b) Estimated full-time practising at 30 June 1976. No registration is necessary for occupational therapists in Victoria, but they may apply for membership.

(c) Diploma course given status of degree in 1972.

(d) Associate diploma course.

Paramedical services, 1969

INSTITUTIONAL HEALTH CARE

Public hospitals*Organisation*

Since their inception in 1846, Victorian public hospitals have maintained a distinctive pattern. First, they are managed by autonomous committees elected by contributors, following closely the practice applying in Britain before the introduction of the National Health Service. Second, they have received financial assistance by way of government subsidies. With rising costs, this has steadily increased in amount. Third, medical staffing has followed the former traditional British pattern of honorary service. In recent years this has been necessarily supplemented by salaried doctors employed either in university teaching departments or in diagnostic and technical therapeutic fields.

Since August 1975, honorary medical staff who had been treating public patients free of charge became paid members of the hospital staff on a fee for service, contract, or sessional basis in caring for such patients. This system of paying all medical staff in hospitals that provide treatment for the standard ward patient was brought about by the Hospitals Cost Sharing Agreement between the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments. By this Agreement both governments contracted to share equally on the net operating cost of all public hospitals in Victoria.

At present, there are either standard or private patients. If an individual chooses to be a standard patient, he receives hospital care, medical treatment, etc., in a public hospital free of all charges and without a means test, but he does not have the choice of doctor. Alternatively, a person electing to be a private patient is charged a fee of either \$40 per day or \$60 per day and has to pay all medical practitioner fees. Only rarely does the hospital fee cover the actual costs. Private patients may insure against the hospital charges and may, in addition, take a medical benefits cover to help meet the doctor's charges (see pages 665-6). However, where the care and treatment involves a person for whom compensation or damages are payable, the compensating authority is subject to a charge equal to the average daily bed cost of the hospital. From 1 November 1977 a charge of \$6 per attendance has been raised from privately insured persons attending public hospitals for an outpatient or casualty service. A means tested fee is charged in the case of dental services and the provision of spectacles.

Improved medical methods and more effective drugs have shortened the average patient stay in hospital, with an important effect upon the community need for acute hospital beds. In Victoria, the present acute hospital bed need is assessed at approximately 4 beds per 1,000 persons as compared with 7.5 beds per 1,000 persons in 1948. The fall is significant, not only in its effect on hospital building costs to provide for an expanding population, but also in terms of cost of patient treatment.

In earlier times, hospitals could attempt to provide all possible services to their patients but the increasing complexity of diagnostic and therapeutic services, as well as rapidly increasing costs, have encouraged the development of rationalised and co-ordinated services. The Hospitals and Charities Commission has made reference to a number of standing expert committees and consultants to advise on the implementation of such developments, e.g., on cardiac equipment, nuclear medicine, and regional dental services.

Certain metropolitan hospitals are designed for special purposes (e.g., maternity, rehabilitation, paediatrics), while others serve as general hospitals in their local communities, and may also function as referral centres for the smaller hospitals and offer services in certain specialised fields of medicine.

Since 1954, country hospitals have been organised on a regional basis. The smaller hospitals refer patients with more complicated conditions to the base

hospitals which have more specialised staff and facilities. There are eleven regional councils which are designed to co-ordinate activities in a region and comprise hospital, Mental Health Authority, community health centre, and ancillary service representatives. Each council has medical, nursing, engineering, catering, and administrative advisory committees which meet regularly. Services including pathology, pharmacy, radiology, blood banks, physiotherapy, speech therapy, audiology, and occupational therapy are being progressively established on a regional basis. Group laundries have been sited at strategic locations and each hospital has access to the services of a regional engineer.

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND NURSING
HOMES AT 30 JUNE**

Type of institution	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Hospitals—					
Special hospitals (a)	11	11	11	11	11
Base hospitals	10	10	10	10	10
General and auxiliary hospitals	127	126	126	126	127
Convalescent hospitals	1	1	1	1	1
Hospitals for the aged	8	10	10	10	10
Sanatoria	1	1	1	1	1
Total	158	159	159	159	160

(a) Special hospitals are those having accommodation for specific cases only or for women and/or children exclusively and in this table include the Cancer Institute.

Fairfield Hospital, 1961; Geelong Hospital, 1962; Royal Melbourne Hospital, 1962; Alfred Hospital, 1963; Prince Henry's Hospital, 1964; Royal Children's Hospital, 1964, 1976; History of hospitals in Victoria, 1964; St Vincent's Hospital, 1965; Dental Hospital, 1965; Austin Hospital, 1966; Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital, 1967; Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital, 1968

Private hospitals and nursing homes

Most private hospitals are privately owned and administered along profitable business lines, although some hospitals may best be described as non-profit organisations with their ownership resting mainly in religious denominations.

Those acute private hospitals which are approved training schools for midwives, general nurses, and nursing aides must meet the Victorian Nursing Council's requirements. While private hospitals accommodate short-term and acutely ill patients, private nursing homes accommodate patients requiring constant nursing care for an indefinite period. Patients may be the frail aged, bed-fast, near bed-fast, or totally dependent children.

Private hospitals and nursing homes must always be staffed according to the private hospital regulations under the Victorian Health Act; for example, the number of qualified nursing and domestic staff to patient ratio must not be allowed to fall below a determined level.

Repatriation hospital and clinics

The largest of the Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs institutions in Victoria is the Repatriation General Hospital at Heidelberg. The hospital is a teaching hospital for medical students affiliated with the University of Melbourne and is recognised for postgraduate training in surgery, medicine, anaesthetics, pathology, psychiatry, and radiology. Postgraduate studies are encouraged and clinical meetings and tutorials are held regularly. The Hospital is approved by the Victorian Nursing Council as a training school for male and female student nurses and trainee nursing aides. At 30 June 1977 the number of staff employed full-time at the hospital was 1,487, and, during 1976-77, 8,061 inpatients were treated at the hospital with an average stay of 15.5 days per

patient. A total of 113,215 attendances were also made for outpatient services at various clinics within the hospital.

The other institutions conducted by the Department in Victoria are the Outpatient Clinic, St Kilda Road, Melbourne; Anzac Hostel, North Road, Brighton; Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre, South Melbourne; Macleod Hospital, Mont Park; and Repatriation Hospital, Bundoora.

In administering the *Repatriation Act* 1920 and associated legislation, the Department has the responsibility for the medical care of eligible beneficiaries. An extensive range of treatment is provided for outpatients through some 7,200 (1,849 in Victoria) general practitioners under the Department's Local Medical Officer Scheme, and at the repatriation outpatient clinics, and by specialists in the various branches of medicine who have been appointed to Departmental panels. In addition, the Local Dental Officer Scheme, involving some 3,300 (858 in Victoria) dentists throughout Australia and dental units located at Departmental institutions, provides a full range of dental services for those eligible.

Nursing home care is also provided for patients with service-related disabilities which require long-term care. For certain other beneficiaries, nursing home care is provided for chronic conditions not related to service subject to a patient contribution.

Under arrangements with State Governments, psychiatric patients requiring custodial care are admitted at Departmental expense to separate repatriation psychiatric wards administered by State authorities.

In each State of Australia and at Darwin in the Northern Territory there is a Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre, where artificial limbs and surgical aids are provided. Artificial limbs are supplied free to all persons in the community who need them.

The Department also provides an extensive rehabilitation service for both inpatients and outpatients, including physiotherapy, chiropody, speech therapy, and social worker services.

State geriatric centres

Historically, providing facilities for aged persons has centred on making long-term accommodation available. This concept has been the basis on which many of the State's institutions have built up long lists of persons waiting for admission. However, changing patterns in geriatric care have made waiting list figures an unrealistic factor in gaining an accurate assessment of needs.

It will always be essential to provide accommodation for those patients whose physical condition has made them totally dependent on nursing support, and some 3,500 beds are available for this purpose within State geriatric centres. Recently, the part played by these centres in a health system for the aged has been expanded beyond this one aspect of care. The responsibilities of each geriatric centre are to:

- (1) Ensure that in each community there will be a co-ordinated, comprehensive, domiciliary care service incorporating nursing, housekeeping, medical, and para-medical personnel which will allow many aged persons to remain safely and contentedly in their own homes;
- (2) provide specialist assessment of each person's physical, psychological, and social needs and resources so that appropriate plans for treatment and future care may be made;
- (3) develop rehabilitation programmes;
- (4) assist the families of aged persons being cared for at home with planned, intermittent, short-term admissions for relative relief; and
- (5) provide on-going education for all levels of staff engaged in geriatric care.

In 1976, the University of Melbourne established a Chair of Gerontology in conjunction with Mount Royal Hospital. The National Institute of Gerontology is also located at Mount Royal.

District nursing services

District nursing services are conducted by 4 district nursing societies, some community health centres, 3 hospitals in the Melbourne metropolitan area, and 74 country hospitals. The district nurses are responsible for the general nursing care of patients in their own homes, thus reducing the number who would otherwise be admitted to hospital for care. During 1976-77, the 81 approved district nursing services employed 367 full-time and 216 part-time nurses who treated 49,114 patients and made 1,097,168 visits. An additional five services were approved during 1976-77.

Royal District Nursing Service, 1969-1977

Bush nursing services

Bush nursing centres

Each bush nursing centre functions as an outpatient service; patients attend the centre, or the nurse provides care for the patients in their own homes, thus alleviating long periods of hospitalisation. Accommodation is provided at the centre for a trained nurse and usually her family. The nurse is responsible for the health and welfare of her community with medical supervision from a distant town.

A local autonomous committee of management administers each centre, and is elected annually by contributors; the committee members act in an honorary capacity. Finance for administration and capital works projects is provided directly to each centre by the Victorian Government through the Hospitals and Charities Commission. Commonwealth Government finance is received through the pharmaceutical benefits and home nursing subsidy schemes. To supplement these funds, each centre's committee of management raises local finance by membership subscriptions, charging treatment fees, fund raising, and donations.

During the year ended 30 June 1977, 24,235 patients received treatment with 30,346 surgery visits and 15,573 home nursing visits. A staff of 16 full-time and 14 part-time trained sisters was employed at 30 June 1977.

Bush nursing hospitals

The first bush nursing hospital in Victoria was founded in 1923 at Cowes on Phillip Island, and by 1977 there were 39 bush nursing hospitals with a total bed capacity of 626 beds. Eighty per cent of patients are treated for surgical, medical, and obstetric conditions in the hospitals. In the event of complications or more specialised treatment, a nearby base or city hospital provides the expertise required for medical and paramedical services.

During 1976-77, the Bush Nursing Association became involved in nursing homes with the opening of a nursing home annexe at the Mornington Hospital. This annexe is financed by the Commonwealth Government under a deficit funding arrangement. Two other hospitals are presently constructing nursing home annexes financed by the Commonwealth Government under the Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act.

As with the centres, each hospital is administered by an annually elected local autonomous committee of management, and in recent years each has appointed a full or part-time paid secretary. Finance is granted through the Victorian Treasury and the Victorian Department of Health, and administered by the Council of the Bush Nursing Association. Hospitals apply annually to the Council for permission to incur capital expenditure and thereby receive a capital grant on a \$3 to \$1 basis for this expenditure. The 1975-76 capital works grant was \$846,958. During 1976, four member hospitals proceeded with projects using their own finance, and received a capital grant amounting to approximately 25 per cent of the total cost. The annual maintenance grant, totalling \$470,000 in 1975-76, is determined by the Victorian Treasurer. The Council then allocates

this grant to hospitals on a needs basis, with smaller hospitals receiving more sympathetic consideration than larger ones, since larger hospitals are in a better position to organise their own finances and priorities.

Bush Nursing Association

The original role of the Bush Nursing Association was to provide, through its superintendent, a nursing service which would extend to appointing staff to hospitals and centres. In recent years, the superintendent, a trained nurse, has continued to be responsible for appointing centre sisters and hospital matrons, but most local committees of management arrange for the appointment of staff to hospitals. When the local committees of management experience difficulties in maintaining adequate staff levels, the superintendent recruits staff on their behalf. Together with the honorary consultant architect, the superintendent also provides assistance in the designing of hospital extensions. This changing role has resulted in the appointment of a sessional administrator, experienced in hospital administration, to assist the council and hospitals with matters relating to finance and hospital and business administration generally.

The Bush Nursing Association is a voluntary organisation registered with the Hospitals and Charities Commission. The twenty-three member council includes twelve elected members, usually country people associated with one of the hospitals or centres, thus providing local committees of management with direct representation on the council. The remaining eleven members are nominated by various other bodies or co-opted, and involved in an aspect of health care.

The nursing staff, employed by the Bush Nursing Association and paid centrally, totalled 177 full-time and 405 part-time nurses at 31 March 1977. The administrative and domestic staff are paid by the local hospital. At 31 March 1977, 18 full-time and 32 part-time administrative staff and 99 full-time and 228 part-time domestic staff were employed.

Further reference, 1977

Psychiatric services

Psychiatric services in Victoria are organised by the Mental Health Authority on a regional basis. The State is divided into twelve regions, and the Authority is working towards a situation where each region can be served by one early treatment centre with attached long-term wards for the chronically ill and psychogeriatric patients, community mental health centres, and other community facilities. Currently, the Wimmera, northern Mallee, and outer-eastern Melbourne regions have very limited mental health services. In the Barwon, West Melbourne, and Clayton regions, early treatment centres are being built in association with the regional general hospitals. Further development in the other regions includes expanding community facilities but reducing bed capacity of existing institutions which are too large at present and should only meet the needs of their regional populations.

Community mental health centres are staffed by teams of psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, occupational therapists, and community mental health nurses, with the object of preventing the development of psychiatric disorders which would require the patient to go to hospital. Located in shopping centres or residential areas, the centres provide professional help on a walk-in basis to those who have psychological, social, or family problems, or who find themselves in a crisis situation. At 30 June 1977 there were 26 centres in Victoria, involving 123 professional staff, and 52 administrative staff. Persons attending the centres consist of psychiatric patients who can be treated on an outpatient basis, patients discharged from hospital but requiring assistance in adjusting to community life, and those who do not as yet show any established psychiatric

disorder. The activities of the centres include organisation of self-help groups, education of community leaders, detection of "at risk" community groups, participation in community activities, and assistance to educational, social, religious, ethnic, and other community organisations in dealing with mental health problems.

Early treatment centres, consisting of hospital beds for acute patients, day hospitals, and outpatient clinics, provide inpatient and outpatient care for those with an established psychiatric disorder and referred by community mental health centres, general hospitals, general practitioners, or private psychiatrists. Victoria has 904 hospital beds for short-term psychiatric patients, with 75 per cent of inpatients admitted on a voluntary basis and 25 per cent under medical recommendation. In most centres, the distinction between inpatient and day-patient lies in the use of the residential facilities. Day hospitals provide care for patients not requiring hospitalisation but who will benefit from a comprehensive treatment programme which includes individual and group therapy. Outpatient clinics provide continuous specialised care, such as psychopharmacological treatment and psychotherapy, or advise the patient's own doctor regarding the required course of treatment. They are staffed by the Authority's psychiatrists and many clinics are situated at country general hospitals.

Long-term hospitals for the chronically mentally ill and psychogeriatric patients serve those persons requiring prolonged rehabilitative or inpatient care. As a result of successful advances concerning drug usage in psychiatry, the number of chronic patients has been diminishing. To some extent this is being offset by the increased longevity of the chronic patients, and the ageing of the population implies that the number of psychogeriatric patients will grow. To ensure regionalisation and continuity of patient care, early treatment wards have been set up within each of Victoria's large psychiatric hospitals.

Psychiatric services for children in Victoria consist of one residential unit comprising 37 beds, and specialised outpatient clinics at the Travancore, Observatory, Children's Court, and the Bouverie Clinics, and at the Dandenong Psychiatric Centre.

Psychiatric after-care hostels and half-way houses are provided for ex-hospital patients not requiring further hospitalisation, but who are as yet unable to manage independently. Some patients require accommodation for a transient period, while others will require it for the rest of their lives.

Day hospitals for chronically mentally ill persons serve ex-hospital patients staying with their families or in hostels, but whose daily activities require some supervision.

Sheltered workshops for chronically mentally ill persons provide work in a non-competitive situation. Some patients attend sheltered workshops temporarily until they are able to work in the normal labour market situation. Other patients will never be able to transfer to unsheltered employment.

VICTORIA—MENTAL HEALTH: NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS

Type of institution	At 30 November—				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Mental hospitals (a)	11	11	11	11	11
Psychiatric and informal hospitals	15	16	16	17	17
Intellectual deficiency training centres	9	9	10	10	12
Alcoholic and Drug Dependency Rehabilitation Centres	1	2	4	4	4
Total	36	38	41	42	44

(a) Includes Repatriation Mental Hospital.

Modern psychiatric services, 1963

Alcoholics and Drug-Dependent Persons Services Branch

The Victorian Alcoholics and Drug-Dependent Persons Services, a Branch of the Victorian Department of Health and administered by the Mental Health Authority, are being developed as a co-ordinated response to individual and community problems associated with the use of alcohol and other drugs. Four distinct, specialised centres, co-ordinated from a central office, provide treatment, rehabilitation, research, training, and prevention programmes. By extending and supporting previously available facilities, they back-up and help to improve a broad range of services. In addition, the new services can co-ordinate the community's response to the complex problems of alcohol and drug use.

The new services have been designed to incorporate cost-effectiveness controls, needs assessment, social cost-benefit analysis, and a continuing evaluation of all efforts in terms of a wide range of goals. These goals range from total or partial abstinence from drug use, through complete social and economic rehabilitation, to patient and staff satisfaction.

The treatment methods available in these services are based on a multi-disciplinary community medicine approach. Psychiatrists, doctors, nurses, social workers, and others provide individual and group therapy as a team. Family and other types of community-oriented therapy and rehabilitation is also emphasised, but appropriate drug therapy (including therapeutic agents, Antabuse, vitamins), behaviour therapy, and other types of treatment based on learning, diet, work therapy, crisis-intervention, and so on, are also used where appropriate. The management programmes provided are flexible and varied to fit the needs of the patient.

Tuberculosis Branch

The Tuberculosis Branch of the Victorian Department of Health is responsible for the prevention, early detection, and treatment of the disease, and maintaining public awareness of it. Growing concern at the incidence of tuberculosis led to the establishment of a Tuberculosis Bureau in 1912 as part of the Department of Public Health. In 1949, the Tuberculosis Division of the General Health Branch became a separate Branch of the Department of Health. The broad policy of tuberculosis control continues as in recent years, but the Commonwealth Government has ceased to fund tuberculosis activities under the Commonwealth/State Tuberculosis Arrangement and the Division of Chest X-ray Surveys was disbanded on 31 December 1976. The number of beds reserved for treatment of tuberculosis patients has been reduced.

Persons born outside Australia show a considerably higher incidence of tuberculosis than those born in Australia, particularly in the first years after arrival, and special attention is being directed to the medical supervision of this group. Other groups requiring surveillance include persons with a past history or significant radiological evidence of past tuberculosis infection, and heavy users of alcohol. Because of their higher risk of developing active tuberculosis, these persons are asked to remain under review at clinics or by private doctors.

Mortality rates continue at a low level and were 0.8 per 100,000 persons in 1976. Tuberculin testing among school children indicates a low infection rate which has been fairly constant recently. In 1976, 1.5 per cent of children at 14 years of age gave natural positive reactions. Morbidity figures are probably the most reliable indicator at present.

Better social and economic conditions have continued to contribute towards this improved situation, as has the diligent approach to case finding, medical supervision, and contact control. The major credit for improving the situation is most directly related to the availability of modern anti-tuberculosis chemotherapy. The four drugs—Streptomycin, Isoniazid, Rifampicin, and Ethambutol—make it possible to render virtually all persons with active tuberculosis non-infectious. This

applies to both new cases and those who have relapsed, and both categories usually need only a short period of institutional care. Treatment on a domiciliary basis, under direct supervision, is being used when warranted. Experience is showing that relapse of tuberculosis is being markedly reduced among those who have had full courses of drug treatment.

Compulsory community chest X-ray surveys were conducted throughout Victoria from 1963 to 1976. One mobile X-ray unit has been retained by the Tuberculosis Branch and is being used for special community groups and others at special risk, for example, mental hospitals, prisons, homes for the aged, and indigent and "contact" surveys.

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX

Activities	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
New cases referred (a)	10,106	9,624	9,334	8,543	8,291
Active cases—					
New	371	369	321	291	311
Reactivated	42	38	31	29	31
Chronic	15	10	8	7	4
Re-attendances	50,532	46,190	42,480	37,783	38,383
Home visits by nurses	22,216	21,324	19,179	17,917	15,414
X-ray examinations (films taken) (b)	55,248	49,369	44,423	43,367	39,412
Tuberculin tests	8,514	7,544	6,970	6,853	6,931
B.C.G. vaccinations	2,192	1,953	1,766	1,628	1,460
Chest X-ray surveys (X-rays taken)	652,752	598,721	354,256	401,397	412,044
School tuberculin surveys (Mantoux tests)	96,249	87,495	92,265	92,645	88,229

(a) Referred for investigation, from all sources, for the first time in that year.

(b) Large and micro films; excluding mass X-ray surveys with mobile units.

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA

Year	Beds	Admissions	Discharges	Deaths
1972	340	661	596	27
1973	340	604	586	29
1974	301	564	538	23
1975	301	466	449	19
1976	208	495	468	29

Further reference, 1977; Compulsory chest X-rays, 1965; Tuberculosis and mass X-ray surveys, 1967

Cancer Institute

The Cancer Institute was established under the *Cancer Institute Act 1949* for the purpose of research and investigation into the cause, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of cancer; providing inpatient and outpatient hospital treatment for cancer cases; and providing undergraduate training and post-graduate training in various medical and scientific disciplines relating to cancer. Most of the work is carried out at the Peter MacCallum Hospital's headquarters in Melbourne, but consulting and some treatment services are provided under the aegis of the Hospital in other metropolitan and country hospitals.

The building programme developed by the Institute's planning committee has progressed to the extent that the first half of the new extension to the Hospital was commissioned in September 1977. This new section will provide 170 beds, and with the completion of the multi-storey block in 1979, there will be nearly 300 beds and eight linear accelerators (high voltage X-ray treatment equipment). Projections indicate that progressive increases of a further 300 beds and four accelerators will be required during the early 1980s to meet Victoria's needs for radiotherapy requirements and associated surgical and chemotherapy needs. Thus, consideration is being given to developing the area behind the Royal Mint.

VICTORIA—CANCER INSTITUTE

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Inpatients—					
Beds available (incl. hostel)	116	116	116	116	116
Admissions (incl. hostel)	3,317	r3,701	r3,937	r4,419	r4,552
Daily average (incl. hostel)	r83.96	r83.01	r85.39	r87.36	r84.93
Outdoor patients and casualty cases—					
Distinct persons treated	10,059	10,141	10,619	10,773	9,879
Attendances (a)	r189,487	r193,201	r218,457	r218,582	r226,844
Radiotherapy treatment—					
New patients admitted during year (b)	4,397	4,457	r4,599	r3,662	r4,335
Attendances for treatment	54,099	58,197	r61,638	r60,590	r60,062
Fields treated	r107,587	112,039	r114,977	r120,422	r119,548
Staff—					
Medical	83	85	97	99	107
Nursing	164	166	178	183	224
Scientific and technical	186	196	203	229	264
Other	r390	440	r444	442	564

(a) Excludes private patient attendances at pathology department.

(b) Includes city, country, and ward patients.

Further reference, 1977

NON-INSTITUTIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Youth services

Maternal and child health services

The Maternal and Child Health Division of the Victorian Department of Health administers services promoting the health of mothers and young children. These services include health supervision of infants from the first weeks of life, throughout the pre-school years, and guidance of mothers during pregnancy and the post-natal period through the early child rearing years.

This service is given by infant welfare sisters who are triple certificated nurses at infant welfare centres, which are now sometimes called maternal and child health centres because the service given is to mothers and children, not just infants. There are infant welfare centres in every municipality so that this free service is readily available to all young parents.

In 1970, the Victorian Government recognised that family planning was an integral part of maternal and child health care, and agreed to provide clinics in infant welfare centres as the demand arose. At these clinics, doctors and nurses trained in family planning methods advise young people on sexuality, the responsibilities of parenthood and methods of contraception, and parents seeking advice on either conception or contraception or the spacing of pregnancies. The demand for this service is growing as fast as the supply of trained personnel becomes available.

The importance of play in the development of young children has long been recognised, and to help mothers understand this concept, the establishment of toddler play groups in infant welfare centres is encouraged.

The importance of early detection of defects or developmental delays is well acknowledged and, in order to prevent these leading to disability or handicaps as the child grows older, a programme of education and care has to be designed to meet the child's needs and to help support the parents in their role. This requires the provision of more than just the normal infant welfare and pre-school educational services and, to meet these needs, the Consultative Council on Pre-School Child Development in 1973 recommended the establishment of early

childhood development complexes. These include the services of additional professionals such as psychologists, speech therapists, psychotherapists, occupational therapists, social workers, and medical specialists. It is planned that every region in Victoria will be served by such a complex. By December 1976, seven such complexes had been established.

VICTORIA—MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

Particulars	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Family planning services—					
Number of clinics	n.a.	7	17	23	33
New enrolments	n.a.	841	1,272	1,886	2,991
Attendances of patients	n.a.	3,009	4,571	6,586	9,607
Pre-natal services—					
Number of clinics	29	29	29	29	29
Attendances of mothers	25,415	18,879	14,161	12,309	8,356
Infant welfare services—					
Number of infant welfare centres (all types)	730	738	745	751	763
Infant welfare sisters employed	397	409	421	429	443
Attendances of children	1,646,159	1,607,334	1,505,761	1,342,809	1,399,310
Home visits to children	158,745	154,738	141,133	149,584	153,575
Attendances of expectant mothers	20,861	19,852	17,407	18,062	18,192
Post-natal visits to mothers in hospital	26,611	24,983	19,698	24,781	25,824
Immunisation—					
Triple antigen primary course	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	62,157	61,246
Polio myelitis primary course	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	58,491	57,987
Measles	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	32,957	33,801
Smallpox	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14,739	13,077

Pre-school child development

Responsibility for the provision of services to aid the development and growth of pre-school age children and to give support to their parents has rested with the Victorian Department of Health since 1942, when a pre-school section was set up within the Maternal, Infant, and Pre-school Division of the Department of Health. Educational staff were appointed, subsidies granted, and community groups encouraged to work towards the establishment of services appropriate to the age level of the children for whom they wished to cater.

In 1973, the Consultative Council on Pre-school Child Development recommended that services for the pre-school age child should continue to be developed and administered by the Department of Health, but that a new Division be established. This recommendation was approved by the Victorian Government and, in February 1976, the Division of Pre-school Child Development was constituted. This Division is responsible for educational and care services for the child before attendance at primary school. It is concerned with both subsidised and registered services for the child of the working mother who requires full day care, and the child of the non-working mother who attends a sessional kindergarten.

One of the new Division's aims is to integrate services where possible and to fully utilise buildings to provide a variety of services required by a particular community. A policy of regionalisation of services is being implemented and the staff of the Division, who are persons with a kindergarten diploma and in most cases postgraduate qualifications, while appointed centrally are seconded to work in a region. These regions vary in size according to the population and needs of the region. In one country region, for example, 23 shires are encompassed, while in the Melbourne metropolitan area, the region could consist of only one large municipality. The pre-school advisers work closely with community groups and the staff of shire or city councils. They are thus able to become aware of the needs of the region and to help plan appropriate services. They are also available as resource persons to community groups and are involved in multi-disciplinary teams developed to provide health promotion and assessment services through the early childhood development complexes.

The type of service established varies according to the needs of the region and the age of the children. The first subsidised service is the toddler group for children aged between 18 months and 3 years, and their mothers. Conducted by a trained kindergarten teacher and an infant welfare sister in the waiting room of an infant welfare centre, this service offers mothers the opportunity to learn more about the growth and development of young children, while their children are playing with materials suited to their age group. In December 1975, there were nineteen toddler groups, catering for 801 children, operating in Victoria.

Kindergartens present opportunities for group play, education, and parent discussions. This service is provided for children from 3 years of age onwards, who attend three or four sessions each week. To give as many children as possible the benefits of attending these centres, different groups of not more than 25 children each are taken in the mornings and afternoons. The kindergartens are staffed, and programmes compiled, by a teacher with approved qualifications, supported by an untrained assistant. In December 1975, there were 924 subsidised kindergartens, catering for 48,743 children, operating in Victoria.

The day care centre provides care and education for the child of the working mother. These centres vary from the large centre catering for up to 60 children, to the small neighbourhood centre in a house catering for 20 to 25 children. In the latter type of centre, parents employed on a part-time basis work at the centre in return for service. In December 1975, there were 25 day nurseries, catering for a capacity of 1,199 children, operating in Victoria.

Pre-school and childhood services programme

During 1975-76, agreement was reached between the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments on payment for pre-school kindergartens from January 1976, on the basis of the Commonwealth Government paying 75 per cent and the Victorian Government 25 per cent of the salaries of approved pre-school staff. The Commonwealth Government capital level of support for new pre-school kindergartens was \$55,000 per centre, while the Victorian Government contributed \$15,000 (soon to be increased to \$30,000). The basis of this agreement was that, after January 1976, pre-school kindergartens, where appropriate, would integrate their services to include other forms of childhood services such as day care, after-school programmes, play groups, parent counselling groups, and other similar groups.

The Commonwealth Government also paid the approved capital and operating costs together with 75 per cent of the salaries of approved staff for a number of childhood service projects, which were administered by the Victorian Department of Health, including eleven holiday and after school programmes, ten day care projects, and 27 neighbourhood house projects.

Early childhood development programme

Under the Community Health Program, which arose from the recommendations of the Consultative Council on Pre-school Child Development, early childhood development centres are being set up throughout Victoria. There are already three in the Melbourne metropolitan area and four in country regions. As the Program will develop differently in each region according to its particular needs, full-time research officers are employed to work in each of these regions. There are three research officers working as part of the early childhood development programme at Knox, two in the Barwon Region, and one in each of the Central Highlands Region, Central Gippsland Region, South Western Region, and Broadmeadows early childhood development programmes. The research officers evaluate the adequacy of services provided under the early childhood development programme to meet the needs of the community, and are compiling resource maps for each of the regions.

School Medical Service

The School Medical Service, founded in 1909 as a branch of the Victorian Education Department, was transferred to the Victorian Department of Health in 1944. During 1976, the Pre-school Medical Services Section was transferred to the School Medical Service from the Maternal, Infant, and Pre-school Division, and the position of Assistant Chief Health Officer (Maternal and Child Health) was created to co-ordinate maternal and child health services during the current expansion and diversification of activities. The Service also supervises 32 special schools catering for handicapped children of various types. The first ten day training centres for the more severely handicapped children, transferred to the Education Department during 1976, became special developmental schools for which medical supervision has been provided.

During the year before entering primary school, all available children undergo overall developmental assessment by school medical officers and, where appropriate, by other professions. In 1975, Department of Health doctors examined children attending 639 subsidised pre-school centres, municipal council child welfare medical officers examined those attending 30 other centres, and private doctors examined those at another 20 centres. No medical examination was made at 330 pre-school centres. Department of Health doctors examined 30,486 children, which represented 96.55 per cent of enrolments at these centres. For most children it was their first medical appraisal, with only 3.45 per cent presenting for the second time. Department of Health doctors also examined children attending sixteen day nurseries. The other eight nurseries were covered by municipal council doctors. Children not seen at pre-school centres are examined on entering primary school. Supervision of health and development by school nurses continues throughout school life. School medical officers provide support and consultative facilities for parents and staff of infant welfare services, pre-schools, play centres, and day nurseries.

Further references, 1964, 1977

School Dental Service

In co-operation with the Victorian Education Department, the School Dental Service began functioning in 1921 with the opening of a dental clinic in South Melbourne. State school children visited the clinic for treatment and returned each year for a dental check-up. As children in country districts also needed dental care, the Service was extended by obtaining portable equipment which could be carried in dental vans.

Under the *Ministry of Health Act* 1945, the School Dental Service was transferred to the Victorian Department of Health. In 1951, when the Service became a separate division of the Maternal and Child Hygiene Branch, moves were made to revive and expand the considerable reduction in operations experienced during the Second World War, because of a loss of staff to the defence forces. The obsolete pre-war dental vans were replaced and new mobile units added. Country itineraries were resumed and the areas visited extended, with an emphasis being placed on more remote country regions.

In 1973, the Victorian Government agreed to join with the Commonwealth Government in the School Dental Service Scheme. Initially, treatment will concentrate on the 5 to 11 years age group, with complete coverage anticipated by 1983. When fully developed, the scheme will offer free dental care to all children under 15 years of age, and will be staffed by school dental therapists. Working under the general direction of dentists, therapists will provide dental health education, regular review, and minor reparative work.

Further reference, 1966; Pre-school audiology services, 1977; Child maltreatment, 1977; Childhood accident research, 1977; Family planning services, 1977; National audiological services, 1977; Occupational health, 1977

Services for the aged

Community health and welfare services for the aged

Health services

In 1977 nursing home and rehabilitation beds available in State, voluntary, and private hospitals totalled approximately 11,100, while hostels accommodated approximately 5,200 persons. Since the provision of beds alone could not adequately serve disabled or elderly persons, community health centres, improved domiciliary services, and more day hospitals are being established. Day hospital attendances approximated 276,000 during 1976-77, while district nursing services made approximately 1,097,000 visits, the majority of which were to persons over 60 years of age.

Meals-on-wheels services at 30 June 1977 were supplied by 85 hospitals in co-operation with a number of other organisations. Elderly people in the Melbourne metropolitan area receive dental care at the dental clinic in the Royal Dental Hospital of Melbourne. Treatment is also provided at clinics established in 18 major country centres and in geriatric centres.

Welfare services

The aim of the Home Help Service, senior citizens clubs, and municipal welfare officers engaged in the welfare of the aged is to assist the aged in pursuing independent lives in their own surroundings for as long as possible. Administrative responsibility for these community welfare services rests with the General Welfare Branch of the Department of Health, and the relevant subsidies refer either totally or partially to the well-being of persons over 60 years of age.

The Home Help Service, subsidised through the Department of Health, is made available to municipal councils which establish, maintain, or financially assist this service in order to preserve the health of the elderly and their autonomy. This service is available to elderly persons on the basis of their medical need and allotted according to the priority of each case. Duties of a home help are to maintain the household's routine, assist with heavier household chores which may be beyond the capacity of the elderly, do the shopping, or prepare a meal. Assessment of charges is made according to the person's ability to pay. Regular visits are made by assistant advisers to discuss problems, and organisers of the service are encouraged to seek the Department of Health's advice so that the conditions of the subsidy are met.

Elderly citizens' clubs provide facilities for fostering social companionship for the elderly and supply the environment for them to make new friends and to take a renewed interest in life. Municipal councils are paid a subsidy through the Department of Health to establish and maintain these clubs, which provide activities such as carpet bowls, billiards, crafts, and entertainment. Services such as hot meals and chiropody assist in maintaining the health and comfort of the elderly, while meals-on-wheels are confined to those housebound elderly persons unable to attend a club because of infirmity. Routine visits are made by assistant advisers to municipal councils to discuss existing clubs, the implementation of new services, or the formation of new clubs. Regular discussions are conducted with club members in an attempt to broaden club activities and instil a sense of responsibility in members.

A municipal welfare officer, subsidised by the Department of Health, is employed by a municipal council to ensure the development, co-ordination, and continuing provision of the most appropriate welfare services to meet the needs of the elderly, to supervise existing services, foster co-operation between welfare activities for the aged, promote purposeful activity within elderly citizens' clubs, and help the elderly realise that aid is available.

Care of the aged, 1962, 1965; Home Help Service, 1966; Elderly Citizens' Clubs, 1966; Care of the elderly, 1969

Community services

Health care of the physically and intellectually handicapped

Physically disabled

The physically handicapped receive specialist treatment within the public hospital system, both at inpatient and outpatient levels. Many attend private practitioners for medical care and physiotherapy service.

Rehabilitation is an important area of health care, and programmes designed to meet individual needs are offered at public hospitals, including the Royal Talbot General Rehabilitation, Caulfield, Hampton, St Vincent's, and Prince Henry's Hospitals. Occupational therapy, physiotherapy, speech therapy, and social work personnel provide the para-medical services in these hospitals to enable full assessment and planning of the individual's rehabilitation programme.

Further rehabilitation services are offered by the Kingston Centre and the Mount Eliza Geriatric Centre; by the Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs through the Rehabilitation Unit in Heidelberg and by the Commonwealth Department of Social Security through rehabilitation centres at Glen Waverley, Toorak, Ballarat, and Geelong, and by the Mental Health Authority through the Willsmere Hospital Rehabilitation Unit. The Austin Hospital spinal injuries unit provides a State-wide service for those who suffer from paraplegia or quadriplegia as a result of an accident or injury.

Many hospitals provide nursing home and domiciliary support services. The Victorian Department of Health provides a domiciliary medical and physiotherapy service to poliomyelitis and multiple sclerosis patients throughout the State. The development of the community health centre and day centre network will enable more physically handicapped people to obtain medical care at a regional/local level.

Several independent voluntary organisations also provide medical and para-medical services (usually in association with specialists from public hospitals) in addition to their educative or other training functions. These include the Spastic Children's Society of Victoria, Yooralla Society of Victoria, Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind, Multiple Sclerosis Society, and The Association for the Blind. Most have medical panels and/or honorary medical consultants advising the particular organisation.

Intellectually handicapped

The care and training of the intellectually handicapped, apart from educational services for the mildly retarded, is the responsibility of the Mental Health Authority, which has a centralised diagnostic and assessment service at St Nicholas Hospital where the headquarters of the mental deficiency services are also situated. In 1976 there were 3,656 beds in residential training centres for the retarded.

Under the auspices of the Authority, 62 day training centres, four private residential training centres, and two autistic children's centres have been developed throughout Victoria during the last twenty-five years and subsidised from Victorian Government funds. In addition, the Authority purchased a small 30 bed hospital for severely retarded children, which is leased at nominal rent to a local day training centre and managed by the centre's own committee.

Since the introduction of the *Education (Handicapped Children) Act 1973*, the Education Department has accepted responsibility in principle for educating children irrespective of the type and degree of handicap. At the beginning of 1977, 15 educational components of day training centres chose to be taken over by the Department, while others were expected to follow. The Department is also placing teachers and teachers' aides in the Authority's residential institutions to complement the roles of the clinical staff.

The Authority has adopted a policy of regionalising its facilities for retarded persons and providing local accommodation as close as possible to a domestic setting. It envisages a range of professional and support services to provide for the total needs of retarded persons and their families, based on the policy of normalisation. This involves making available to the mentally retarded circumstances which are as close as possible to the normal patterns of society.

Members of the Authority's staff were involved, with others, in the work of the Victorian Committee on Mental Retardation, which submitted a comprehensive report on the future of retardation services to the Victorian Government in September 1977.

Ambulance services

Ambulances are operated by 16 regional services, collectively known as Ambulance Service—Victoria. They provide 24-hour cover by trained ambulance officers, with specially designed and equipped vehicles from 16 headquarters stations and 75 branch stations. There are 38 stations operated by volunteers.

Organisation

Autonomous committees are responsible for the provision of service in their regions. Regionalisation has enabled service to be extended to all areas, including those of sparse population; co-ordination with hospital and medical services and of patients in each region; rational deployment and in-service training of staff; and adequate support when officers or vehicles are otherwise engaged or out of service. The Victorian Government, through the Hospitals and Charities Commission, provides substantial capital and operating funds to each service.

Users are charged for ambulance transport, unless they are pensioners. To avoid this heavy expense, individuals and families are encouraged to become subscribers to their regional service. A small annual fee entitles them to free ambulance transport by any Victorian or interstate service. A central, computerised administrative unit has been developed, as has a common subscription rate.

Mobile Intensive Care Ambulance (MICA)

The MICA scheme was introduced into Melbourne in 1971 on an experimental basis, under the guidance of an expert advisory committee to the Hospitals and Charities Commission. Since 1973, the Intensive Care Ambulance Unit has been manned by specially trained ambulance officers and is now a well established operation. There are five MICA vehicles in service in the Melbourne metropolitan area, of which four are operated by Ambulance Service—Melbourne from parent hospitals (the Austin, Alfred, Royal Melbourne, and Western General Hospitals). The fifth unit is based at Frankston and operated by the Peninsula Ambulance Service. The vehicles carry sophisticated medical and radio equipment and a range of appropriate drugs.

Air Ambulance Service

The Air Ambulance Service, managed by Ambulance Service—Melbourne, mainly carries patients from distant country hospitals to Melbourne hospitals, and back. Patients are also brought from interstate when necessary. The air service is more comfortable and far quicker than long road journeys, and is comparable in cost. During 1976–77, 3,411 patients were carried a distance of 618,147 nautical miles, over 3,979 hours.

Neonatal Emergency Transport Service (NETS)

NETS is a co-operative scheme between Ambulance Service—Melbourne and the four Melbourne hospitals with neonatal intensive care units (Mercy Maternity Hospital, Queen Victoria Medical Centre, Royal Children's Hospital, and Royal Women's Hospital). Based at the Royal Women's Hospital, a highly qualified

team of doctors and sisters, with a full range of equipment and drugs which fits into a standard ambulance, can travel to a hospital to treat a sick baby, then supervise transport to an intensive care unit. In full operation since October 1976, this service has improved the condition of many newborn babies on arrival at intensive care units, and contributed to an increased rate of survival, better condition after survival, and a shorter stay in hospital.

VICTORIA—AMBULANCE SERVICES

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Ambulances	336	346	368	400	434
Ambulance officers	738	795	730	803	951
Subscribers	388,881	409,075	459,864	591,456	659,308
Patients carried	332,793	341,822	366,579	421,743	475,460
Distance travelled by ambulances (kilometres)	8,025,910	8,822,998	10,338,739	11,111,470	12,517,748

Communicable disease, 1964; Industrial hygiene, 1964; Food standards and pure food control, 1964; Control of poisons and deleterious substances, 1965; Inter-departmental Committee on Pesticides, 1965; Epidemics, 1967; Poisons Information Centre, 1968, 1969; Public health engineering, 1969; Drug and poison control, 1970; Environment protection, 1972; Community care centres, 1974; Community Health Program, 1977; Aboriginal health care, 1977; Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service, 1977; Pharmaceutical services in Victoria, 1977; Environmental health services in Victoria, 1977

MEDICAL RESEARCH

Commonwealth Government

National Health and Medical Research Council

The National Health and Medical Research Council, established in 1937, is required by its constitution to advise the Commonwealth Government and the States on matters of public health legislation and administration and on any other matters relating to health, medical and dental care, and medical research. It is also required to advise the Commonwealth Government and the States on the merits of reputed cures or methods of treatment that are, from time to time, brought forward for recognition.

National Health and Medical Research Council awards and grants, recommended annually, form the major proportion of the total funds specifically spent on medical research in Australia.

Further reference, 1977

Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission

The Commonwealth Serum Laboratories were established in 1916 as a central Australian institute to produce the nation's requirements of vaccines and anti-toxins, previously imported from Britain. Located at Parkville, Melbourne, on an 11 hectare site granted to it in 1918 by the Commonwealth Government, the Laboratories are Australia's leading centre for the production and supply of biological products for human and veterinary use.

Originally under the control of the Quarantine Service, the Laboratories became a division of the Commonwealth Department of Health in 1921, and remained under its control until the *Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Act* 1961 established the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission. From an original staff numbering 30, the organisation now employs more than 1,000 persons, more than 100 of whom are professionally qualified.

The Laboratories' standards of research and product quality have earned international recognition. They have become the official World Health Organisation reference centres in the Pacific region for influenza and brucellosis, and participate in world-wide monitoring of these diseases. A notable research project

of national and international significance, successfully undertaken by the Laboratories' scientists, was the world's first development of a method of producing a sub-unit influenza vaccine without harmful side effects, which could be made available to everybody. Many important overseas discoveries in medicine, biology, and biochemistry have been adopted by the Laboratories; for example, they have been producing Australia's supplies of insulin since 1922 and penicillin since 1943, while poliomyelitis vaccine was manufactured from 1956 until the trend towards oral vaccine resulted in production ceasing a few years later.

The Laboratories pioneered the processing of human blood products in 1925, and became the World Health Organisation blood group reference centre for Australia. Methods developed in the 1920s for treating blood donations from patients recovered from certain diseases were adapted during the Second World War to produce blood products on a large scale for the defence forces. For decades, blood donated to the Red Cross and not used immediately as whole blood in transfusions has been processed to recover and separate the individual blood fractions for use in medicine to control such diseases as infectious hepatitis, measles, rubella, tetanus, haemophilia, and other blood deficiencies. The outdated blood also yields large supplies of plasma.

In veterinary science, the Laboratories have been continually involved in research into animal and poultry diseases, and have developed vaccines and toxoids for active immunisation against clostridial infections, brucellosis, bovine mastitis, erysipelas, strangles, canine distemper, hepatitis, and many other diseases. The model farm maintained on a 618 hectare field station at Woodend runs many hyper-immunised Percheron-type draught horses to produce a basic serum required in snake antivenenes.

Further references, 1971, 1974, 1975, 1977

Victorian Government

Victorian Department of Health

Research activities within the Victorian Department of Health are conducted in the four main areas of road accident research, maltreatment of children, early childhood development programme (see page 686), and child accident research.

Road accident research

The Consultative Council on Road Accident Mortality uses a full-time research staff of medical, sociological, and engineering personnel, supported by administrative and secretarial staff. The function of the Road Accident Research Unit is to design and test a study of road accidents, within the terms of reference of the Council, in an attempt to determine the most appropriate form of accident after-care and preventative programmes as well as the relationships of design, alcohol, drugs, physical, and psychological factors to road deaths. The first stage of the study examined a random sample of all injury crashes and 50 per cent of all fatal crashes in the area serviced by the Victorian Civil Ambulance Service for one year. The second stage set up a control study of injury crashes by attending, at the same times, the site of all the injury crashes that the unit attended in the first year. A third stage was planned which would involve examining each accident investigated as a separate case study and subsequently as a part of a general data collection for further analysis.

Maltreatment of children

In September 1972, a steering committee was formed to examine maltreatment of children. The project linked the Department of Health, Mental Health Authority, Social Welfare Department, Children's Protection Society, and Royal Children's Hospital. A research sub-committee was appointed and a voluntary reporting scheme introduced to assess the incidence of child maltreatment in Victoria, and to obtain information about the nature of child maltreatment, including the medical, sociological, and psycho-pathological features.

In September 1973, information on the reporting system was sent to approximately 10,000 potential reporting agents, including medical practitioners, social workers, welfare officers, pre-school teachers, teachers, infant welfare sisters, district nurses, bush nurses, and the police. During the two years ended 30 September 1975, reports concerning 292 children were received, of which 66 met the definition of maltreatment being used for the reporting system.

A pilot assessment centre was established at the Royal Children's Hospital, staffed by a psychiatrist, social worker, and secretary, to evaluate methods of assessment. The Mental Health Research Institute provided a senior research psychologist to assist with the pilot project, and also helped in project design and data analysis.

The Department set up a workshop in June 1975 to develop programmes for prevention, management, and treatment of child abuse, and prepared its final report in June 1976.

Child accident research

A research unit began to examine children's accidents in January 1976 within the Department of Health. Initially it is surveying a sample of young children admitted to hospital to evaluate the factors which led to the accident with the major aim of determining the "vulnerability" factors and their contribution to the accident.

The research aims to collect accurate data about accidents severe enough to cause death or admission to hospital. Other accidents will highlight potentially dangerous situations and could be important in accident prevention programmes. However not all accidents can be investigated, because of the cost involved.

Institute of Mental Health Research and Postgraduate Training

The Mental Health Research Institute was established in 1956, and renamed the Institute of Mental Health Research and Postgraduate Training in 1970. The Institute's director, who is also the Chief Clinical Officer of the Mental Health Authority, is responsible for carrying out research in mental illness and intellectual defectiveness, training medical officers in the Branch, and co-ordinating psychiatric treatment.

The Institute has a research wing under the director of research, and a training wing under the director of postgraduate studies, who is also the clinical head of the Parkville Psychiatric Unit which constitutes the Institute's immediate clinical base. In addition, the Institute includes the Neuro-Psychiatric Centre at Mont Park, the Melville Clinic, the Central Library, and the Charles Brothers Museum. Epidemiological research carried out in the field of social psychiatry was recognised during the Pre-Congress Workshop on Psychiatric Epidemiology held at the Institute in October 1973 in conjunction with the World Mental Health Congress of the World Federation for Mental Health.

The Institute's computerised cumulative patients register, in operation since 1 July 1961, allows collation and linkage of all illness episodes in a particular patient, thus assisting in the long-term evaluation of psychiatric care. A five year follow-up of all schizophrenic patients admitted for hospitalisation for the first time between 1961 and 1967 was carried out. It showed that the mean total length of hospital stay for all patients declined from fifteen months for those admitted in 1961, to six months for those admitted in 1967. A corollary study examined changes in psychiatric hospitalisation patterns during the last fifty years.

Further references, 1969, 1977

Anti-Cancer Council

The Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria was constituted by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1936 and entrusted with the responsibility of co-ordinating in Victoria "all activities in relation to research and investigations

with respect to cancer and allied conditions, and with respect to the causation, prevention, and treatment thereof".

The Council supports a substantial programme of cancer research in university departments, research institutes, and hospitals in Victoria. As part of its research programme, the Council endows two full-time research fellows—one in basic research in leukaemia, and one working in the field of cancer chemotherapy. Much of this work has been accorded international recognition. The Council also conducts an education programme to inform people about early warning signs of cancer and to encourage those who have such symptoms to seek early diagnosis and treatment.

The Council provides lectures, films, literature, and specialised library services, and has taken over the original government commitment in the National Warning Campaign Against Smoking. Materials are distributed widely in primary schools. The Council publishes *Victorian Cancer News*, which is issued five times a year, has a circulation of 130,000, and is a useful aid in cancer education.

The Council's Welfare Service aims at reducing and alleviating the many social and personal consequences of cancer and at the same time ensuring that maximum use can be made of the available treatment facilities. The Welfare Fund supplements existing statutory allowances—many cancer families are not aware of what is available and only need the relevant information to be able to utilise statutory and other community resources. With a minimum of delay, social welfare workers and other health disciplines in the community can obtain grants for cancer patients and their families whose financial stability is at risk.

The Council's Cancer Registry has records of all cancer patients presenting to major metropolitan hospitals since 1939. To date, the Registry has been hospital-based and has offered a specialised follow-up service. Increasing interest in the epidemiology of cancer is shown in the current expansion of the Registry so as to register the total incidence of cancer in Victoria.

VICTORIA—ANTI-CANCER COUNCIL: EXPENDITURE (\$)

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Research (a)	271,426	290,012	380,700	480,213	642,511
Education	71,907	65,754	82,223	115,662	214,272
Patient aid	35,490	58,957	93,723	110,786	141,436
National warning campaign against smoking		56,309	54,209	62,660	
Other	96,991	110,774	142,947	438,938	480,499
Total expenditure	475,814	581,806	753,802	1,208,259	1,478,718

(a) Includes expenditure on Central Cancer Registry.

Alfred Hospital, 1961, 1963, 1965; St Vincent's School of Medical Research, 1962, 1965; Medical research at the Royal Women's Hospital, 1965; Epidemiological Research Unit, Fairfield Hospital, 1962, 1966, 1969; Asthma foundation of Victoria, 1969; Baker Medical Research Institute, 1970, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977; Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, 1970, 1972, 1975, 1977; National Heart Foundation of Australia, 1963, 1964, 1976, 1977; Howard Florey Institute of Experimental Physiology and Medicine, 1977; Royal Children's Hospital Research Foundation, 1970, 1976, 1977; St Vincent's Hospital, 1977; Royal Melbourne Hospital, 1977

Universities

A comprehensive list of projects carried out by departments and teaching hospitals, indicating the range of medical research at Victoria's universities, can be found on pages 819-27 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1977.

Further reference, 1977; Medical research at the University of Melbourne, 1964; Medical research at Monash University, 1966

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4308.0 Alcohol and tobacco consumption patterns (preliminary)

4402.0 Child care (irregular)

SOCIAL WELFARE

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Commonwealth Commission of Inquiry into Poverty

The first main report of the Commission published in 1975 recommended increases in child endowment (now known as family allowances) for large families and in pensions and benefits to bring the recipients above the poverty line. In order to achieve a comprehensive system of income security in the medium term it recommended a universal two tier guaranteed minimum income scheme.

Another recommendation of the first main report was that, because direct income support was more effective than public housing, subsidies should be paid to poor persons wishing to buy dwellings and to help those renting privately. The Commission also recommended subsidies to self-help and voluntary groups and an expansion of general welfare services by local government.

The report on law and poverty published in October 1975, stressed that "for the legal system to realise fully the goal of equality before the law it must become more responsive to the needs of poor people and a positive force for the elimination of poverty". A comprehensive legal aid system was recommended to overcome the need in several badly neglected areas of law particularly important to poor people.

The report on social and medical aspects of poverty in Australia was published in November 1976. It criticised the separation of psychiatric services from physical health and general community services and recommended the establishment of a comprehensive service. For Aborigines, recommendations for improved housing and sanitation, more effective education, increased employment opportunities, and an extension of better quality health services were made.

The report on poverty and education in Australia emphasised the disadvantages suffered by some poor children who do not succeed at school, leave school early, receive little help or guidance in moving to their first job, and then feel they have failed at school and at work. The report therefore recommended additional vocational guidance and improvements in the youth employment service. It also recommended the establishment by schools of effective two way communication with families and for Aboriginal control to be increased over predominantly Aboriginal schools in traditional areas.

Further reference, 1977

Social welfare programmes*

Introduction

The Commonwealth Department of Social Security is the Commonwealth Government's main administering authority for social welfare. Programmes

* The information contained in this section was accurate as of 30 June 1977. As the details of programmes often change quite rapidly, the information can only be vouched for as a record until this date.

administered by this Department range from direct transfer payments to individuals, through grants to organisations, to direct welfare services production.

The Department of Social Security was established in 1972 from an amalgamation of the former Department of Social Services and the Health Insurance and Benefits Division of the Department of Health. The Department's role then became one of servicing the needs of people in the areas of social security, welfare services, and health insurance. In January 1976, the health insurance function was transferred back to the Department of Health. In March 1975, most of the Social Welfare Section of the former Department of Immigration was transferred to the Department of Social Security.

The Department of Social Security offers its services at a number of decentralised locations. This decentralisation programme, which was begun in 1947, has continued steadily and in 1977 there were twenty-four regional and district offices located at Ballarat, Bendigo, Box Hill, Dandenong, Footscray, Frankston, Geelong, Glenroy, Greensborough, Hamilton, Horsham, Mildura, Moonee Ponds, Morwell, Oakleigh, Prahran, Preston, Richmond, Sale, Shepparton, Sunshine, Wangaratta, Warrnambool, and Werribee.

Summary details for expenditure under the various Acts and experimental programmes (i.e., those without a specific legislative base) can be found on pages 708-9.

The various programmes administered and developed by the Department of Social Security can be divided into the following three categories:

- (1) Transfer payments to individual citizens;
- (2) grants to organisations to produce welfare services; and
- (3) welfare service production.

Transfer payments to individual citizens

The transfer payments to individuals provided under the Social Services Act, with the date of introduction of each in brackets, are: age pensions (1909), invalid pensions (1910), widows' pensions (1942), funeral benefits (1943), unemployment, sickness, and special benefits (1945), and supporting mother's benefits (1973), all of which are now subject to an income test; and maternity allowances (1912), family allowances (1941), orphan's pensions (1973), and handicapped child's allowances (1975), which are not subject to a means test. Payments through the State Government to individuals are made under the *State Grants (Deserted Wives) Act* 1968.

Each of the payments has a set of eligibility requirements which differ and are based upon criteria such as period of residence in Australia, age, income from labour, and other sources.

From 1 July 1976 all pensions and benefits, with the exception of invalid pension paid to a person under age pension age (65 years for men and 60 years for women) and wife's pension paid to the wife of an invalid pensioner where both are under age pension age, are taxable income.

Allowances paid in connection with pension, i.e., additional pension for children, guardian's allowance, and supplementary assistance are not taxable income. However, payments for children made in connection with unemployment, sickness, and special benefits are included as the recipients' taxable income and supplementary allowance paid in connection with sickness benefit is taxable income.

With the introduction of the Medibank levy from 1 October 1976 the payments above are included with taxable income in deciding whether a levy or what amount of levy is payable. However, pensioners who have a Health Benefits Card (PMS2) do not have to pay a levy.

If individuals are dissatisfied with decisions made by the Department on pensions, benefits, or allowances they have claimed, they may appeal to the Social Security Appeals Tribunal. The Tribunal makes recommendations to the

Department on whether such appeals should be allowed. The Tribunal officially commenced operating in Victoria on 10 February 1975 and consists of two part-time members, who are not public servants, and a representative of the Department. During 1976-77 the Tribunal had received 5,331 appeals from clients, and of these appeals 4,689 had been finalised. During 1976-77, 2,309 appeals resulted in the Department voluntarily reviewing its decision, 388 appeals were determined by the Tribunal in favour of the appellant, and 2,879 against the appellant. All recommendations made by the Tribunal have been accepted by the Department.

Age pensions

Age pensions, or old-age pensions as they were called from 1909 to 1947, were the first of the income security benefits to be introduced on an Australia-wide basis. The rates of pension and the qualifying conditions have changed over the years and additional benefits have become payable but, fundamentally, the provisions have not altered markedly. The main essentials for 1977 were that pensions were granted subject to age and residence requirements, and a test on income and property on people who were not blind and were aged up to and including 69 years.

Since 1973, age pensions for persons aged 75 years and over have been free of the means test. In 1975 the means test was abolished for persons aged 70 years and over. Pensions were increased twice in 1975-76 and 1976-77. From 25 November 1976 an income only test has applied and the value of property has been no longer taken into account. Pensions are adjusted twice yearly in May and November according to movements in the Consumer Price Index.

On 30 June 1977, there were 1,230,512 age pensioners in Australia (the Victorian total being 335,994, of whom 68.5 per cent were women). The main reasons for the preponderance of women are that they may be granted age pensions five years earlier than men (i.e., at 60 years of age as against 65 years of age) and that they generally live longer than men.

There were also 172,300 age pensioners in Australia (14.3 per cent of total age pensioners) receiving supplementary assistance. The proportion of persons receiving age pensions in the population of pensionable aged people has shown a long-term increase. At the 1911 Census the percentage was 32 per cent and by the 1976 Census it had reached 79 per cent.

Some people of pensionable age are receiving invalid or widow's pensions, or service pensions from the Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs (see pages 709-11).

Invalid pensions

The original Commonwealth pensions legislation contained provisions for invalid as well as age pensions and, although some of the qualifying conditions necessarily differ, the two schemes have many common characteristics. This applies more particularly to the means test provisions. As with age pensions, the conditions have changed over the years, but there have always been the fundamental requirements connected with age, incapacity, residence, and income. Abolition of the means test in 1973 for residually qualified persons over 75 years of age, and in 1975 for persons of 70 years of age and over, does not apply to invalid pensioners. Increases for 1976-77 were as for age pensions. Also, the new income test applied from 25 November 1976.

The wife of an age or invalid pensioner may receive a pension of an equivalent rate to her husband if she is residing with him and does not qualify for a pension in her own right. However, if the husband receives an age pension free of the new income test, the wife's pension may be less as it remains subject to the income test.

On 30 June 1977 there were 246,647 persons in Australia receiving invalid pensions, of whom 133,209 were men. The Victorian component was 58,335 of whom 32,001 were men. There were also 86,400 invalid pensioners in Australia (42.6 per cent of total invalid pensioners) receiving supplementary assistance.

Widow's pensions

For widow's pensions purposes the term "widow" may include, in certain circumstances, a woman whose husband has deserted her for at least six months, a divorcee, a woman whose husband has been imprisoned for at least six months, a woman whose husband is in a mental hospital, and a woman who was the dependant of a man for at least three years immediately before his death. Increases during 1976-77 and changeover to the new income test are as for the age pension. The rate of supplementary assistance was also increased in 1974. On 30 June 1977, there were 139,485 widow pensioners in Australia.

Concessions for pensioners

In addition to the normal payments, there are a number of other concessions and services available to the types of pensioners already mentioned, who qualify under a separate means test. Such fringe benefits are provided by organisations other than the Department of Social Security and include the pensioner health benefits service, hearing aids for pensioners, municipal rate rebates, water and sewerage rate rebates, telephone rental concessions, and transport concessions on Commonwealth Government trains, Victorian Government trains, trams, and buses, and on buses operated by private companies. A reciprocal arrangement with the Australian Capital Territory, Tasmania, New South Wales, and South Australia permits Victorian pensioners to obtain transport concessions when visiting those States or Territory.

Funeral benefits

Where a pensioner is responsible for the funeral expenses of another pensioner, a recipient of a wife's pension, a person receiving a tuberculosis allowance who is otherwise qualified for a pension, or his children or his non-pensioner spouse, that pensioner may qualify for a funeral benefit up to a maximum of \$40.

Where a person other than a pensioner is responsible for the funeral expenses of an age or invalid pensioner, or a person receiving a tuberculosis allowance, a funeral benefit up to a maximum of \$20 may be granted.

Expenditure on funeral benefits during the year 1976-77 was \$1,528,000 for Australia, and \$383,000 for Victoria.

Unemployment, sickness, and special benefits

Legislation for these benefits was enacted in 1944 and the programme came into operation in the following year. An important feature of the Unemployment and Sickness Benefit Act was the provision it made for granting what was termed "special benefit". Special benefit was designed to provide for persons who could not qualify for those benefits or who were ineligible for age, invalid, widow's, or service pensions. It was to be granted to a person who, because of age, physical or mental disability, or domestic, or other circumstances, was unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for himself and his dependants.

Rates of benefit were increased in 1952, 1961, and 1962, and permissible income was raised in 1957. Unemployment and sickness benefits are essentially short-term benefits. They are available to persons who are unemployed or who are temporarily incapacitated for work. Unemployed persons need not have suffered a loss of income. However, a person claiming sickness benefits must have suffered a loss of income as a direct result of his or her incapacity to work.

There is a means test on income, but none on property. The one year's residence qualification is waived where the Department is satisfied that the claimant intends to remain in Australia permanently. Liberalisation of the means test in 1960 provided for the recovery of sickness benefits from compensation in certain circumstances, and the waiting period of seven days for unemployment and sickness benefits was changed so that it is now only necessary to be served once in any period of thirteen weeks.

In March 1962 the additional benefit for one dependant child was extended to all dependent children under 16 years of age in the family of the beneficiary. The rate of benefit was increased again in 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, and 1977. From March 1973 the rates of pensions and benefits were brought into parity and this resulted in the abolition of the long-term rate of sickness benefit. A married rate was also introduced and an additional benefit was extended to include student children over 16 years of age. From 13 January 1975 for unemployment benefits and from 24 May 1975 for sickness benefits, benefit payments were made one week in advance rather than one week in arrears as previously. Payments were altered to cover fortnightly instalments on a trial basis from 23 March 1976.

The number of unemployment benefits granted varies from one year to another, according to the general employment situation and to dislocations in industry caused by industrial stoppages and structural factors. During 1976-77 a total of 803,461 unemployment benefits were granted in Australia, and on 30 June 1977 there were 250,309 persons receiving benefit. Comparable figures for Victoria were 163,677 and 55,500, respectively.

Altogether 148,508 grants of sickness benefits were made in Australia during 1976-77 (28,464 in Victoria), and there were 33,625 persons on benefit at the end of this period (7,800 in Victoria). Total expenditure in Australia on unemployment, sickness and special benefits in 1976-77 was \$745,139,000, expenditure in Victoria during the same period being \$165,661,000.

States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act

The States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act came into operation on 1 January 1968. It provides for assistance to be given by the Commonwealth Government to the States in respect of aid for mothers with children where the mothers are not eligible for benefits under the Social Services Act. Broadly, these include deserted wives during the first six months of desertion, wives during the first six months of the husband's imprisonment, deserted de facto wives, and unmarried mothers who are ineligible for the Commonwealth Government supporting mother's benefit.

During the year ended 30 June 1977, payments to the States under the States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act totalled \$13,346,614. The Victorian total was \$2,824,067.

Supporting mother's benefit

The supporting mother's benefit was introduced on 3 July 1973. It provides assistance to mothers who are not eligible for the widow's pension. These include unmarried mothers, deserted de facto wives, women whose de facto husbands are in prison, and other wives separated from their husbands for various reasons. These mothers qualify for a supporting mother's benefit six months after the date of the event which gives rise to eligibility, e.g., the birth of a child or separation. Entitlement to this form of assistance is subject to an income test and other qualifications.

During the year ended 30 June 1977, payments under the supporting mother's benefit totalled \$158,483,000, the Victorian total being \$32,123,000.

Additional allowances

Pensioners and beneficiaries may be eligible for up to \$7.50 a week for each dependent child. Age, invalid, and widow pensioners, and supporting mother's beneficiaries may be eligible for up to \$6.00 a week guardian's or mother's allowance if they are lone parents. Up to \$5.00 a week supplementary assistance may be paid to pensioners, supporting mother's beneficiaries, and sickness beneficiaries (after six weeks), if they pay rent or board or board and lodging and have little or no income apart from pension or benefit.

Maternity allowances

Except between July 1931 and June 1943, when a means test applied, maternity allowances have, since their introduction in 1912, been paid to mothers residing in Australia on the birth of a child. The one year's residence qualification is waived if the mother intends to remain permanently in Australia; in other cases, payment may be made when the mother has completed one year's residence. The amount of the allowance depends upon the number of other children under 16 years of age in the mother's custody, care, and control. The maternity allowance is additional to any Commonwealth Government health benefits.

The number of allowances paid annually in Australia increased steadily following the end of the Second World War, reflecting the influence of the immigration programme and the increased number of births, until a peak of 240,481 allowances was reached in the year ended 30 June 1962. During the next four years the number declined gradually to 224,311 for 1966, then rose during the next six years to 272,006 for 1972. However, during the next four years the number of maternity allowances paid decreased to 220,320 for 1977 involving expenditure of \$6,923,000.

Family allowances

Family allowances are a continuing payment made to each person (usually the mother) who has the care of one or more children under 16 years of age, or one or more qualified full-time students from 16 to under 25 years of age. The rate of allowance for each child depends upon the child's position in the family in relation to the other children under 16 years of age. Student children aged from 16 to under 25 years of age are treated on the same basis as other children.

When it was introduced in 1941 this scheme provided for family allowances to be paid at the rate of 50 cents a week for each child under 16 years of age, other than the first child, in a family. The rates and conditions have changed over the years, and in October 1967 a cumulative increase was made for the fourth and subsequent children under 16 years of age in families, so that for each such child the rate is 25 cents a week more than for the next immediate older child. In October 1971 family allowances were increased by 50 cents for the third and later children.

On 20 May 1976 the Minister for Social Security announced a major re-structuring of the family allowances system. The rates for family allowances were increased for the first child from 50 cents a week to \$3.50 a week, for the second child from \$1.00 to \$5.00, for the third child from \$2.00 to \$6.00, for the fourth child from \$2.25 to \$6.00, and for the fifth child from \$2.50 to \$7.00. The rate of allowance for children after the fifth child is also \$7.00 a week.

The previous "flat rate" of \$1.50 a week for each student child was abolished, and the age limit for student children was extended from under 21 years to under 25 years of age. The rate for student family allowances now ranges from \$3.50 to \$7.00 a week, depending on how many other children there are in the family and the student child's position in the family. The new rates became effective from the first family allowances pay day after 15 June 1976.

A new section has been inserted in the Social Services Act to enable family allowances to be granted to a person not otherwise eligible but who is a taxpayer and who will lose the taxation rebates for children. The classes of persons who will benefit from this initiative are a taxpayer who is resident in Australia and supporting a child who is outside Australia, and a person who is temporarily in Australia and pays Australian tax.

In relation to children under 16 years of age the total number of endowed families in Australia and abroad on 30 June 1977 was 2,051,673 and the number of endowed children in families was 4,302,344. There were also 14,586 endowed children and students in institutions. Expenditure for all endowed children for the year 1976-77 was \$1,023,303,000.

Orphan's pensions

An orphan's pension of \$11 a week is payable to any person having the custody, care, and control of a child under 16 years of age or a full-time student child under 25 years of age if both parents (including adoptive parents of the child) are dead or if one parent is dead and the whereabouts of the other parent is unknown. An orphan's pension is free of any means test and is payable in addition to family allowances.

Handicapped child's allowances

A handicapped child's allowance of \$15 a week is payable to parents or guardians of a severely physically or mentally handicapped child who is being cared for in the family home. The allowance is designed specifically to assist parents and guardians who have a handicapped child under 16 years of age requiring constant attention and who prefer to provide this attention at home rather than place the child in an institution. A handicapped child's allowance is free of any means test and is payable in addition to family allowances.

Reciprocal agreements

The Social Services Act provides for the Commonwealth Government to enter into reciprocal agreements with the government of any other country in matters concerning pensions and benefits under the Act. Arrangements of this kind were operating with New Zealand and the United Kingdom at 30 June 1977.

The general basis of these agreements is that residence in New Zealand or Britain may be treated as residence in Australia. In return, Australians who go to those countries for permanent residence receive concessions enabling them to qualify for equivalent benefits there.

Portability of pensions

Age and invalid pensioners and their wives, widow pensioners, and women receiving a supporting mother's benefit may continue to receive their pensions overseas, whether their absence is temporary or permanent. The granting of age, invalid, and widow's pensions for persons living overseas, who are in special need of financial assistance and who satisfy certain requirements, was introduced in March 1974.

Grants to organisations to produce welfare services

The Commonwealth Government also provides financial assistance to eligible organisations such as other levels of government and non-profit organisations (e.g., religious, ethnic, or ex-servicemen organisations). These organisations in turn conduct welfare services with specialised target groups such as migrants, handicapped persons, aged persons, children, and homeless persons. The various programmes are: (1) aged or disabled persons homes, (2) personal care subsidy, (3) delivered meals subsidy, (4) States Grants (Home Care) Act, (5) handicapped

persons assistance, (6) sheltered employment allowances, (7) homeless persons assistance, (8) welfare rights, (9) Office of Child Care, (10) grant-in-aid scheme for migrant leisure activities, (11) community information centres, and (12) financial assistance for community welfare agencies in need.

Aged or disabled persons homes

The Aged Persons Homes Act was introduced in 1954 to assist eligible charitable and benevolent organisations, or organisations of a similar nature, with Commonwealth capital grants towards the cost of providing self-contained and hostel-type accommodation for aged people.

Grants were originally made on a \$1 for \$1 basis but were increased to \$2 for \$1 in 1957. In 1967, local governing bodies were included as eligible organisations and grants became available for nursing accommodation. In April 1974 a separate subsidy for land became available. The Act was amended to the Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act from 3 December 1974 to include disabled persons and the ratio of subsidy was increased to \$4 for \$1.

From 20 May 1976 the ratio of subsidy reverted to \$2 for \$1 but at the same time the maximum subsidy limits were increased to \$10,200 per single self-contained unit, hostel, or nursing bed and further increased to \$10,480 from 1 October 1976, \$10,800 from February 1977, and \$11,130 from 1 April 1977.

An important requirement for a grant of subsidy is that the conditions of the home approach as nearly as possible ordinary domestic life for the residents.

Since the original legislation was enacted in 1954, grants amounting to \$256,713,062 had been approved to 30 June 1977. The projects gave accommodation to 58,769 aged and later disabled persons. In Victoria, 779 grants had been approved amounting to \$58,107,158. These grants involved subsidised accommodation for 13,782 persons.

The Commonwealth Government in 1976 announced that it proposed to allocate \$225m Australia-wide over the next three years for capital grants under the Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act and the Aged Persons Hostels Act. Grants were being approved on a priority needs basis. Details concerning those organisations which have received a priority appeared in the Commonwealth Parliament's *Hansard* on 8 September 1976.

The Commonwealth Government has set up a Committee of Inquiry into Care of the Aged and Infirm and also appointed a task force to examine welfare services and community based programmes in the health/welfare/community development area. Future policy decisions may be made in the light of the recommendations received from these inquiries.

Aged Persons Hostels Act

This legislation is explained on page 710 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1976. Organisations which established an entitlement under this Act have had their entitlement preserved. Since the original legislation was enacted in 1972, grants amounting to \$97,330,411 had been approved to 30 June 1977 giving accommodation to 7,599 aged persons. In Victoria 54 grants providing accommodation for 1,670 aged persons amounting to \$22,261,352 had been approved.

Details concerning priorities and the future programme, are set out in the previous section on the Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act.

Personal care subsidy

An amending Act passed during 1969 provided for payment of a personal care subsidy to approved homes. Homes where residents are provided with all meals and where staff is employed to assist those who need help with bathing, dressing, personal laundry, and the cleaning of their rooms, and those who need

help with medication, may be approved for subsidy. A staff member is required to be available at all times to give assistance in the case of emergency. The amount of subsidy paid is \$15 a week payable at four-weekly intervals on the basis of the number of persons residing in approved accommodation who are: (1) 80 years of age and over, and (2) under 80 years of age but receiving personal care services because they are permanently unable to perform those tasks themselves. At 30 June 1977, 559 premises had been approved for subsidy in Australia, and the subsidy paid for the twelve months was \$11,073,464. In Victoria, the number of homes was 150 and the subsidy paid was \$2,899,804.

Delivered meals subsidy

The Delivered Meals Subsidy Act, assented to in April 1970, assists organisations to establish, maintain, expand, and improve approved "meals-on-wheels" services.

The subsidy is paid on the basis of 25 cents for every meal provided by an eligible organisation and is paid quarterly. Also, an additional subsidy of 5 cents per meal was introduced in October 1972 for those eligible "meals-on-wheels" services which undertook to provide an approved Vitamin C supplement for each delivered meal.

Non-profit religious, charitable, benevolent, and welfare bodies not controlled by the Commonwealth or State Governments may apply for the subsidy. Local government bodies may also apply. At 30 June 1977 the number of approved organisations in Australia was 559, the number of meals served was 6,601,658 during the year, and the amounts granted totalled \$1,911,173. The Victorian totals were 158 approved organisations, 1,933,658 meals, and the amounts granted totalled \$539,811.

States Grants (Home Care) Act

This Act, introduced in 1969, provides financial assistance for States developing home care services mainly for the aged, and for the States developing senior citizens centres. It also enables the Commonwealth Government to pay half the salary of a welfare officer co-ordinating home care services run by, or in association with, senior citizens centres. During the year 1976-77, payments of \$11,557,996 were made to the States under the Act, of which \$3,881,659 was allocated to Victoria.

Handicapped persons assistance

The Handicapped Persons Assistance Act came into effect in December 1974 following the repeal of the *Sheltered Employment (Assistance) Act* 1967 and the *Handicapped Children (Assistance) Act* 1970. The former provisions of the repealed legislation were incorporated in the new Act which at the same time was broadened in scope to permit a wider range of assistance than had previously been provided. The Act now provides assistance to eligible organisations for the following prescribed services relating to handicapped or disabled persons: training, activity therapy, sheltered employment, residential accommodation, holiday accommodation, recreational facilities, and rehabilitation facilities.

In respect of each of these prescribed services, \$4 for \$1 subsidies may be paid towards the capital cost of approved projects, the cost of approved building maintenance, the rental of approved premises, and the cost of approved equipment. Salary subsidies of up to 50 per cent (or 100 per cent within the first two years after an organisation has commenced to provide a prescribed service) may also be paid.

Additional payments that may be made are a handicapped children's benefit of \$5.00 per child for each day that accommodation is provided by eligible

organisations to a handicapped child, and training fees of \$500 for each disabled person who completes twelve months normal employment after six months sheltered employment.

Sheltered employment allowances

These allowances were introduced in 1967 under the since repealed Sheltered Employment (Assistance) Act, and are payable, in lieu of invalid pensions, to qualified disabled persons engaged in approved sheltered employment, or to those likely to become qualified if not provided with sheltered employment; the income test is the same as for invalid pensions. An income test free special incentive allowance of \$5 per week is paid to persons receiving sheltered employment allowances, in lieu of supplementary assistance.

Homeless persons assistance

The Homeless Persons Assistance Act, which came into operation on 13 December 1974, makes provision for eligible organisations to be assisted in the provision of welfare services to homeless men or women. The Act has established an advisory committee in each State, and helped to develop a co-ordinated programme of assistance in close association with all those involved in the welfare of the homeless population.

The Act provides organisations with an opportunity to improve and upgrade existing facilities, to replace them, or to establish new facilities. Grants of up to 100 per cent may be made to meet the cost of purchasing a building or land and the erection of a building for use as a homeless persons centre. Where the centre is on rented premises, the grant may cover the cost of the rental. Fixtures, furniture, furnishings, and equipment purchased for use in a homeless persons centre may also qualify for a grant.

Subsidies of up to 50 per cent of the salary of a social welfare worker employed at a homeless persons centre may be paid and, in special circumstances, to more than one such worker at a centre. Where an eligible organisation provides accommodation and food at a homeless persons centre, or meals for non-resident homeless persons, a subsidy may be paid of 75 cents per person per day so accommodated, and 25 cents per meal served or meal ticket issued.

Welfare rights

The welfare rights programme is designed to assist disadvantaged sections of the community to become aware of and to attain their social welfare rights and entitlements. Five community-based welfare organisations are participating in a trial programme in Victoria, which commenced in September 1974. These organisations, until June 1976, were the Council for the Single Mother and Her Child, the Australian-Greek Welfare Society, FILEF (Federazione Italiane Lavoratori Emigranti Famiglia), the Australian-Turkish Cultural Association, and COASIT (Comitato Assistenza Italiani). In January 1977 FILEF was replaced by PWP (Parents Without Partners).

The Department of Social Security subsidises such organisations to employ welfare rights officers to disseminate information on rights and entitlements and to act as advocates and representatives of people unaware of their rights or unable to exercise them adequately. The activities of the welfare rights officers vary according to what is most appropriate in each of the communities they represent and their involvement is not confined to social security matters but encompasses educational, legal, health, industrial, and other issues in the general social welfare field.

The welfare rights officers are selected by and accountable to the organisations through which they work. An evaluation of the project is being undertaken

to determine the effectiveness of a welfare rights approach to social welfare and whether the programme is to continue. In the trial twelve months programme, \$10,000 per year has been provided to each of the five organisations involved.

Office of Child Care

In 1972 the Child Care Act made provision for Commonwealth capital and recurrent grants for child care centres, and an advisory committee on child care research was established. In February 1973 the Australian Pre-Schools Committee was appointed to inquire into, and make recommendations concerning, financial assistance for the establishment and operation of pre-school and child care centres. Following consideration of the Committee's report, and of the comments and reports of other authorities, the Commonwealth Government decided to establish a Children's Commission to ascertain needs, make recommendations, and take part in planning in regard to services to children. The Commission was to be established on the proclamation of the relevant sections of the *Children's Commission Act 1975* pending which an interim committee was appointed to stimulate the development of a wide range of services including centre-based full day care, family day care, occasional and emergency care, out of school hours care, holiday care, and family support services, in addition to pre-school education.

In July 1976 the Interim Committee was abolished and an Office of Child Care within the Department of Social Security was created to administer the Children's Services Programme, which was expanded to include services for handicapped children. Areas in greatest need are given priority, and a condition of all grants is that families in greatest need are given priority of admission to the service. Budget allocation in 1976-77 was \$73.3m, with expenditure being \$67.1m; Victoria received \$20.4m of this amount.

Grant-in-aid scheme for migrant welfare activities

This scheme was introduced in 1968 by the then Department of Immigration to extend welfare services to migrants. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to selected community or ethnic welfare agencies to enable them to employ ethnic welfare workers or qualified social workers to help migrants with major settlement problems.

The scheme complements the services of the Department of Social Security by taking assistance to metropolitan areas where migrants are concentrated. The scheme also recognises the increasing involvement of voluntary and ethnic agencies (the majority of which have limited financial resources) in providing for the welfare of migrants.

There were sixteen such grants to thirteen organisations in Victoria in 1977.

Community information centres

This programme was introduced on a trial basis in December 1974. Only one organisation in Victoria, the Ballarat Citizens Advice Bureau, received the initial grant of \$3,500.

The objective of the programme is to provide funds to support innovative community information centres whose prime role is community information and referral services. The funds are only part of the total required for the operations of the centre.

Financial assistance for community welfare agencies in need

This scheme was introduced in 1974 to provide assistance to community inspired and supported, non-profit, charitable, benevolent, and religious welfare organisations experiencing marked financial difficulties as a result of the economic situation. The scheme directs assistance to agencies providing counselling, information, and advisory services to people in need. However,

those which provide both a counselling service with incidental material relief are also eligible. Organisations providing primarily institutional care or material relief are excluded, as are regional, State, or national organisations. Agencies previously funded entirely from Australian Assistance Plan sources are also excluded. Finance is given as once only aid to enable agencies to make their own adjustments in difficult circumstances, and is not meant to replace other government and non-government funding.

In 1976-77 the amount of grants made in Victoria totalled \$46,800 to seven organisations.

Welfare service production

As well as giving individual persons money for their personal allocation, or providing money to organisations to produce welfare services, the Department of Social Security also engages in the production of the following welfare services: (1) the Commonwealth Government Rehabilitation Service, (2) individual and group welfare work, (3) interpreter services, and (4) information services.

Commonwealth Government Rehabilitation Service

Rehabilitation is provided free of charge to: (1) those receiving or eligible for an invalid or widow's pension, (2) those receiving or eligible for a sickness, unemployment, or special benefit, (3) those receiving a tuberculosis allowance, (4) discharged regular servicemen who are disabled but ineligible for repatriation assistance, (5) boys and girls of 14 or 15 years of age who, without treatment or training, would be likely to qualify for an invalid pension at 16 years of age, and (6) those who become disabled while working for the Commonwealth Government and who are covered by the Compensation (Commonwealth Government Employees) Act.

Persons are chosen from these groups if the disability is a substantial handicap for employment but is remedial, and if there are reasonable prospects of the person going to work on the completion of treatment or training.

Training and living-away-from-home allowances may be paid, and artificial aids and appliances are supplied free of charge.

During 1976-77, 2,903 persons were accepted for rehabilitation, 707 of whom were in Victoria, while 1,586 were placed in employment, 474 of whom were in Victoria. Expenditure on rehabilitation in Victoria during the year totalled \$4,141,600.

Individual and group welfare work

Through its State headquarters and twenty-four regional and district offices throughout Victoria, the Department of Social Security makes available welfare work assistance to the beneficiaries of the previously mentioned Departmental programmes and specific groups such as migrants. The roles of the welfare workers engaged in giving assistance include the provision of services to:

(1) Individual clients. This includes psycho-social counselling, and helping clients to obtain benefits from other Departmental programmes. Of particular note is the extensive service provided to migrants where language skills and ethnic-cultural knowledge are relevant to providing assistance to an individual. Approximately 80,000 contacts are made with welfare staff each year.

(2) Groups or organisations. This includes aiding community groups and organisations to plan and develop services which either remedy problems common to many people, or are designed to prevent their occurrence in the first place. Basically it means helping people to develop their own resources.

Interpreter services

The Telephone Interpreter Service is a 24 hour service which migrants can ring to obtain advice or information in their own language or interpreting

assistance by telephone. Also available through the Telephone Interpreter Service is a support staff of more than 270 on-call (part-time) interpreters, who are allocated by the Service to situations where an interpreter's services are necessary for the welfare of a person.

During 1977 the Telephone Interpreter Service received more than 3,900 calls per month; 77 per cent of these calls being in six main languages (Greek, Yugoslav, Spanish, Italian, Arabic, and Turkish); 69 per cent of these calls were initiated by individuals and the remainder by organisations. Approximately 662 individual interpreting services were provided per month by the on-call interpreters.

Information services

Through its Information Services Section, the Department of Social Security attempts to meet three objectives: (1) servicing the planning and operating information needs within the Department itself, (2) ensuring that the community at large is aware of its rights and entitlements to the various social security payments and services, and (3) creating a dialogue which will enable the community to participate in welfare programmes.

To achieve these objectives, activities include arranging for Departmental speakers to present talks to various groups on social security matters, submitting regular advice columns on social security matters for publication in country and suburban newspapers, conducting surveys among welfare organisations on the suitability of Departmental leaflets and applications, providing a liaison service for different areas within the Department to publicise new developments, and answering inquiries by the public concerning Departmental programmes.

Statistical summary

VICTORIA—SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMMES

Programme	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Transfer payments to individual citizens—					
Age pensions—					
Number of pensioners	250,982	277,502	300,839	316,950	335,994
Amount paid (\$'000) (a)	n.a.	306,714	432,555	576,850	670,118
Invalid pensions—					
Number of pensioners	34,244	35,392	38,257	42,044	58,335
Amount paid (\$'000) (a)	n.a.	50,201	68,190	90,906	114,621
Widow's pensions—					
Number of pensioners	29,744	32,232	34,056	36,664	39,125
Amount paid (\$'000)	39,071	50,064	66,474	90,491	102,341
Funeral benefits—					
Number of claims granted	n.a.	n.a.	14,184	13,227	12,910
Amount paid (\$'000)	409	416	417	395	383
Unemployment benefits—					
Number of benefits granted	67,401	54,213	175,596	187,393	163,677
Amount paid (\$'000)	12,074	14,635	66,361	128,634	131,419
Sickness benefits—					
Number of benefits granted	26,013	29,180	31,569	31,623	28,464
Amount paid (\$'000)	7,923	12,271	18,193	25,976	28,950
Special benefits—					
Number of benefits granted (b)	2,706	2,679	3,470	7,350	7,817
Amount paid (\$'000) (b)	1,010	1,606	2,560	4,032	5,292
States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act—					
Amount paid (\$'000)	n.a.	n.a.	1,256	2,016	2,824
Supporting mother's benefit—					
Number of beneficiaries	..	5,638	7,511	9,275	10,716
Amount paid (\$'000)	..	8,964	15,786	25,678	32,123
Maternity allowances—					
Number of allowances granted	68,190	67,252	62,955	62,197	58,228
Amount paid (\$'000)	2,150	2,138	1,978	1,953	1,808

VICTORIA—SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMMES—*continued*

Programme	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Family allowances—					
Number of families	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	560,261
Number of approved institutions	n.a.	n.a.	128	128	128
Number of children and students in—					
Families	1,177,888	1,182,925	1,186,411	1,181,692	1,178,318
Institutions	5,893	5,767	4,755	4,408	3,738
Total amount paid (\$'000)	n.a.	n.a.	62,885	73,912	282,527
Orphan's pensions—					
Number of guardians	..	n.a.	368	453	497
Number of institutions	..	n.a.	15	15	15
Number of orphans	..	691	687	810	913
Amount paid (\$'000)	..	107	291	415	495
Handicapped child's allowances—					
Number of claims granted	..	..	4,118	1,748	1,317
Amount paid (\$'000)	..	..	248	2,155	3,833
Grants to organisations to produce welfare services—					
Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act—					
Number of capital grants	35	34	45	38	17
Amount of grants (\$'000)	2,804	3,337	7,743	1,064	5,656
Personal Care Subsidy Act—					
Subsidies paid (\$'000)	994	1,440	2,283	2,514	2,900
Delivered Meals Subsidy Act—					
Expenditure (\$'000)	188	440	480	585	540
States Grants (Home Care) Act—					
Amount paid (\$'000)	630	568	642	3,647	3,882
Handicapped Persons Assistance Act—					
Number of grants approved	..	..	274	476	469
Amount paid (\$'000)	..	..	1,741	2,248	5,244
Homeless Persons Assistance Act—					
Amount paid (\$'000)	..	..	142	491	383

(a) Amount comprises payment for pensioners and pensioners in benevolent homes, allowances/pensions to wives, guardian's allowance, additional pension in respect of children, and supplementary assistance.

(b) Excludes special benefits to migrants in accommodation centres.

Further reference, 1977; History of social services, 1962; Sheltered employment assistance, 1969

National health benefits

Information about the various types of benefits is set out on pages 665-73.

Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs

Introduction

The Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs is responsible, subject to the control of the Minister for Veterans' Affairs, for the administration of the Repatriation Act and associated legislation designed for the care and welfare of veterans, and the dependants of those who have died or are incapacitated as a result of their service. The main responsibilities of the Department are to pay pensions and to provide medical treatment. Other functions include the education and training of children of certain veterans, the provision of gift cars for some severely disabled veterans, the payment of funeral grants for specified classes of veterans and their dependants, and various other forms of assistance. Since 5 October 1976, the Department has also been responsible for the administration of the Defence Service Homes Scheme and the Office of Australian War Graves.

Disability and dependants pensions

Disability pensions, introduced under the *War Pensions Act 1914*, are intended to provide compensation for veterans who have suffered incapacity related to their service, for their eligible dependants, and also for the dependants of those who

have died as a result of service. Disability pensions for incapacity are paid in accordance with the assessed degree of disablement suffered by the veterans and are not subject to any income test or to income tax. The term "disablement" includes such factors as physical or mental incapacity, pain and discomfort, a lowered standard of health, and inability to participate in normal recreations.

Pensions are payable to the wife of a disability pensioner and for each child under 16 years of age or a student child who is not receiving a Commonwealth Government education living allowance or an invalid pension. The rate payable varies according to the veteran's assessed degree of incapacity.

If a veteran's death is accepted as being service-related, or if, at the time of his death, he was receiving the Special Rate of disability pension, or the equivalent rate payable to certain double amputees, a war widow's (or defence widow's) pension is paid to his widow, and pensions are also paid for each child under 16 years of age or receiving full-time education regardless of age. Eligible war widows (and defence widows) also receive an additional payment known as a domestic allowance. There were 485,164 disability pensions payable to veterans, miscellaneous personnel, and their dependants at 30 June 1977, and the annual expenditure including allowances was \$371,459,485. Of these pensions, 124,486 were payable in Victoria and the annual expenditure was \$98,156,263.

Service pensions

Service pensions were introduced in 1936. Unlike a disability pension, a service pension is not a compensatory pension and was introduced to provide for the intangible and indefinable effects of war service. It is payable to a veteran who has served in a theatre of war, and has either attained 60 years of age (55 years of age in the case of a female veteran) or who is permanently unemployable. It is also payable to a veteran suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, irrespective of the area in which he served, and to a veteran of the Boer War. Certain veterans who had theatre of war service in the Armed Forces of the British Commonwealth countries in wars or war-like conflicts in which Australian Forces were engaged and who have resided in Australia for ten years may also qualify for service pension.

Before November 1976, service pensions were subject to a means test, which, from that date, was replaced by a test on income only. The income test does not apply to service pensioners who are 70 years of age or more. The wife of a service pensioner may also be eligible if she is not in receipt of a pension subject to an income test from the Commonwealth Department of Social Security. The same income test is applied to service pensions as to social security age or invalid pensions. Most service pensioners are also eligible to receive a wide range of medical and other fringe benefits for disabilities not related to their service. Eligibility for these benefits is not extended to service pensioners who served only in the Armed Forces of other British Commonwealth countries. At 30 June 1977 105,685 veterans and 54,765 wives were receiving a service pension. Of these 2,203 veterans and 1,298 wives were receiving a service pension in respect of service in the Armed Forces of other British Commonwealth countries.

Service pensions payable on the ground of age, or on other grounds to persons aged sixty-five years or more (male) or sixty years or more (female), are subject to taxation. Service pensions payable to wives whose husband's service pensions are taxable, are also subject to taxation. If, however, a service pension is a person's only source of income, that person will not be required to pay any taxation.

Medical care

Medical treatment is provided for repatriation beneficiaries for all disabilities which have been accepted as related to service. In addition, and subject to certain conditions, treatment is also provided for disabilities not related to service. A description of the types of service and institutions operated by the Department is set out on pages 677-8.

Education and training

With the assistance of a voluntary Education Board in each State, the Department administers the Soldiers' Children Education Scheme introduced in 1921. The object of this scheme is to encourage and assist eligible children to acquire standards of education compatible with their aptitudes and abilities and to prepare them for suitable vocations in life. Assistance is provided under the scheme for the children of veterans whose deaths have been accepted as service-related, or who, as a result of service, are blinded or totally and permanently incapacitated, or receive the special rate disability pension for pulmonary tuberculosis and are likely to receive that rate of pension for a period of three years.

Re-establishment benefits for national servicemen and former regular servicemen

Re-establishment loans may be granted, subject to certain conditions, to those former national servicemen who before call-up were engaged in business practice or agricultural occupations, or who, because of their call-up, were prevented from engaging in these occupations, and who need financial assistance for their re-establishment in civil life. The maximum amounts of the loans are: business and professional—\$5,000, and agricultural—\$10,000. Similar benefits are provided for former regular servicemen, subject to prescribed conditions.

General assistance

The Department also provides various other forms of assistance for certain classes of veterans and their eligible dependants. These benefits include gift cars and driving devices for some seriously disabled veterans, funeral benefits, immediate assistance, and recreation transport allowances.

Statistical summary

VICTORIA—DISABILITY AND SERVICE PENSIONS

Year	Veterans	Dependants of incapacitated veterans	Dependants of deceased veterans	Total pensions in effect	Amount paid during year
					\$'000
DISABILITY PENSIONS					
1972-73	55,635	73,199	16,560	145,394	60,863
1973-74	53,823	70,647	16,328	140,798	67,458
1974-75	52,113	67,251	15,865	135,229	83,837
1975-76	50,422	63,904	15,525	129,851	89,249
1976-77	48,826	60,491	15,169	124,486	98,156
SERVICE PENSIONS					
1972-73	17,197	6,302	755	24,254	18,033
1973-74	19,874	7,707	743	28,324	26,532
1974-75	21,593	9,244	738	31,575	40,181
1975-76	24,165	11,418	715	36,298	55,141
1976-77	27,196	14,234	688	42,118	72,127

Further reference, 1977

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Victorian Ministry of Social Welfare*Introduction*

The *Social Welfare Act* 1970 established the Ministry of Social Welfare. The Social Welfare Department is administered by a Director-General. On 17 May 1977, the Social Welfare (Administration) Act was proclaimed as a prelude to the restructuring of the Social Welfare Department. The Act was an interim measure and was in line with the recommendations of Sir Henry Bland in his review of the Public Service. It deleted all existing references to Divisions and to duties of supervising Directors from the Social Welfare Act. In place of Divisional headings, general headings have been substituted. For example, Family Welfare Division becomes Family Welfare Services and Youth Welfare Division becomes Youth Welfare Services. The new divisions proposed in the restructured Department are: Management Services, Family and Adolescent Services, Regional Services, Correctional Services, Institute of Social Welfare, and Office of Research and Social Policy. In 1978 there were seven divisions named in accordance with the *Social Welfare (Administration) Act* 1977: Family Welfare Services, Youth Welfare Services, Regional Services, Correctional Services, Probation and Parole Services, Research and Statistics, and Training Services.

Family Welfare Services

In the re-organisation of the Department the former Family Welfare Division will merge with the former Youth Welfare Division to become the Division of Family and Adolescent Services. The functions of Family Welfare Services include the care of children needing to live apart from their parents, family counselling, and other services related to the prevention of family breakdown.

Residential child care

Children may be admitted to the care of the Department through an order from the Children's Court on the grounds that a child may be in need of care and protection, is uncontrolled, or has broken the law. Children may also be placed in the care of the Department through an application to the Director-General by a parent or other custodian. The Director-General must be satisfied that admission to care will be in the best interests of the child.

Children are usually received into one of the four departmental reception centres: Allambie and Baltara in Melbourne, Warrawee in Ballarat, or Miralee in Mildura. Normally the children are placed away from these centres after a stay ranging from a few weeks to a few months. They may either move on to a departmental or voluntary children's home, or a foster home, or be home-released under supervision to their parents or relatives. The Department operates six children's homes of its own, each capable of caring for about 30 children; and 60 family group homes in which four to eight children are cared for by cottage parents in a family-type situation. Departmental children's homes take account of the individual needs of each child and attempt to avoid an institutional-type atmosphere. Social workers review the progress of children in care in consultation with such people as child care staff, youth officers, nurses, doctors, and teachers, and maintain contact with children released to their own homes. The continuing interest of parents in their children's progress is welcomed and encouraged by the Department.

Foster care and adoption

The administration of the foster care programme was transferred to Regional Services in May 1976 with the aim of developing regionally-based foster care programmes throughout Victoria. The Adoption Section of the Department works in close co-operation with eleven private adoption agencies in selecting

suitable adoptive parents and arranging placements for the limited number of babies now becoming available for adoption. The Department arranges the adoption of children in its care where adoption eligibility has been established and of children whose parents or guardian nominates the Director-General to arrange the adoption. The Department has set up a specialised adoption unit to arrange adoptions for children with special needs, including older and handicapped children. The Departmental Adoption Section and the Child Care Service of the Uniting Church (formerly Child Care Service of the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches) are the only two adoption agencies in Victoria involved in arranging and monitoring adoptions from other nations.

Family counselling

The main areas of concern apparent from discussion with families seeking counselling in 1977 have been family accommodation difficulties; the problems faced by lone fathers caring for their children; uncertainties about child custody rights; and the need for continuing community services, especially at the crisis stage, for physically and emotionally "battered" mothers, and for mothers who maltreat their children.

Financial assistance

The administration of family assistance payments was transferred to Regional Services in July 1977. Payments may still be made, however, from Head Office.

Other functions

Other responsibilities of the Department in the family welfare area include the protection of children under five years of age who are placed away from home by their parents; regulation of the employment of children under 15 years of age in street trading and entertainment; and the recovery of maintenance payments from parents of children in care. The Department is also responsible for all migrant children up to 18 years of age who enter Victoria and who are not in the care of a parent or adult relative.

Conferences

The Department convenes several standing conferences for the general exchange of views between Departmental staff and voluntary agencies concerned with child care. These include an adoption agencies conference, and a conference of scattered family group homes. Officers of the Department are also represented on a number of community liaison committees in welfare programmes.

Youth Welfare Services

The functions of the Department's Youth Services relate to the welfare of young people in the 15 to 21 age group. These functions include the care and supervision of boys and girls in the care of the Department and of young people who have committed offences resulting in a sentence to a Youth Training Centre or who are directed to attend a Youth Welfare Service.

Youth Training Centres

The Department maintains five Youth Training Centres: Turana, Langi Kal, and Malmsbury for boys; Winlaton for girls; and Acheron, which functions as a holiday camp. There is one other Youth Training Centre for boys at Bayswater. The Bayswater centre is run by the Salvation Army. Young people entering Turana and Winlaton Youth Training Centres are classified by social workers according to their individual problems and programmes are worked out for them to meet their particular needs.

The programmes carried out at Youth Training Centres aim to help these young people adjust to community living by encouraging social growth and by providing opportunities for education and training geared towards individual levels of ability, maturity, and interest. Special efforts are made to maintain and strengthen family relationships—visits by parents are encouraged and regular weekend and special leave may be granted.

Hostels and Youth Welfare Services

The Department operates two hostels at Sunshine and Ivanhoe to accommodate young people coming from Turana and Winlaton. Residents at the hostels are encouraged to become self-reliant and to find suitable private accommodation when they leave. There are also 24 Voluntary Hostels which work in close co-operation with the Department.

The Department also maintains four community-based Youth Welfare Services and finances another service at Doveton which is operated by a voluntary agency. The Hawthorn Youth Welfare Service provides short-term non-residential care for boys between the ages of 14 and 17. The boys take part in group discussions and undertake community service projects. They are helped individually through counselling and in a variety of other ways aimed at helping them to make a more satisfactory adjustment to community living. The Brunswick Youth Welfare Service is similar to the Hawthorn Service in its basic aims but it also provides residential accommodation and caters for boys who experience problems at home, at school or in their employment. The staff at Brunswick work closely with parents, teachers and employers. The Windsor Youth Welfare Service is for girls and it also includes a residential section. The Western Youth Welfare Service at Ascot Vale caters for young people from the west and north-west regions of the Melbourne metropolitan area. It conducts special education programmes for the younger and older age groups including an educational and employment programme for young people experiencing problems at school and work. The Grassmere Youth Welfare Service at Doveton operates on a similar principle to the Youth Welfare Services operated by the Department but is run by a voluntary agency. The Carlton Project is another Youth Welfare Service which is supported by the Department and run by a community group. The services to be provided by the Carlton Project include a youth legal service, an employment service, and an emergency accommodation service. An after-school programme is already operating at the Project.

Regional Services

The regionalisation programme aims to make the services of the Department more accessible to the community, to encourage and support the development of programmes suited to local needs, and to improve the co-operation and liaison with other government and private welfare agencies at regional level.

The programme has been progressively implemented over the past six years and was close to completion in 1977. Regional centres have been opened in ten rural regions and a network of sub-offices and visiting services to outlying towns and shires has been established to supplement their work. Five regional centres have been opened in the Melbourne metropolitan area and serve the north-western suburbs, the north-eastern suburbs, the outer-eastern suburbs, the western suburbs and the Westernport region. It is planned to open centres in the three remaining metropolitan regions as quickly as possible.

Regional Centres are administering an increasing number of the services provided by the Department including :

Financial assistance. The Department may make family assistance payments to single-parent families or family supportive grants to families experiencing financial

hardship. The aim of the payments is to help keep families together when a lack of money might lead them to break up.

Family counselling and information services. Services are provided for people who want to talk about and seek information on matters affecting their families. Advice may be given on accommodation services, the availability of financial assistance and other services relevant to the needs of families and individuals.

Foster care. The administration of the foster care programme was transferred to Regional Services in May 1976, with the aim of developing regionally-based foster care programmes throughout Victoria. The regional administration of foster care makes it possible for children to live in areas with which they are familiar, and facilitates continued contact with natural parents. The Department also runs a conference of approved fostering agencies.

Other supportive services being developed in the regions include financial counselling, family support units, homemaker services and accommodation services. Regional Centres are becoming increasingly responsible for the supervision of probation and parole, school attendance, and the provision of support for children and young people who may be in trouble with the law. Most of the services provided by Regional Centres are also available from Head Office. The development of the regionalisation programme is consistent with the Victorian Government's overall policy of regionalisation and with the world-wide trend of localising the delivery of welfare services.

Probation and Parole Services

The Probation and Parole Service supervises persons subject to probation or supervision orders from the courts, or released on parole from youth training centres and prisons. The Service also provides, when requested by a court, reports and information on any person appearing before that court. Reports are also prepared annually on prisoners awaiting the Governor's pleasure, and on any other prisoner undergoing a sentence of imprisonment when so requested in writing by the Minister for Social Welfare.

The administration of probation and parole services is being transferred to Regional Services.

Probation

Probation in Victoria is an alternative to custodial care. When an offender is admitted to probation, which may be for a period of between one and five years for adults, and up to three years not extending beyond their eighteenth birthday for children, the offender consents to comply with certain conditions: to report to the probation service within 48 hours of appearing in court, not to break the law, to carry out the lawful instructions of the probation officer, to report and receive visits as directed by the probation officer, and to notify the probation officer within 48 hours of any change of address or change of employment during the period of probation. Special conditions may be added by the court, for example: abstinence from liquor, attendance at a medical or psychiatric clinic, or avoidance of specified company or places. A Children's Court can also make supervision orders which may include conditions to be observed by parents or persons with whom the child is living.

The probation order states that the probationer will be "supervised" by a probation officer, and it is the first responsibility of the officer to see that the conditions of the order are adhered to. At the same time every effort is made to assist the offender in developing his personal relationships and abilities to be able to live fruitfully in society. Contact between the probationer and the probation officer varies in intensity. Initially it tends to be more frequent and

then gradually decreases. The seriousness of the offence committed, the individual's adjustment and progress, and the length of the probation period all affect the degree of supervision.

A breach of the conditions of probation is reported by the supervising probation officer and a decision is made whether any action will be taken. If a probationer is taken to court it may result in a fine, a bond, admission to a new period of probation, or a sentence of imprisonment or detention in a youth training centre. On the other hand, the court may decide to take no action.

Parole

Victoria has a Youth Parole Board and an Adult Parole Board. These bodies have power to release on parole those who have been sentenced to imprisonment or detention but are eligible to be released on parole before the full sentence or detention is served. The Youth Parole Board can release on parole young persons undergoing detention in a youth training centre at any time during the term of the sentence. The Adult Parole Board may not consider release of a prisoner until the minimum term of the sentence, less remissions, has been served.

The main concern of the Parole Boards is whether the person is a good risk on parole. The Boards base their decisions on the reports they receive from the parole services and the youth welfare and prison authorities. Medical and psychiatric reports are also submitted when necessary. The person's criminal history is a major consideration. The Boards can either grant parole, defer consideration to a later date, or deny paroles. Parole Board decisions cannot be appealed against legally but, at the request of the prisoner or the prisoner's relatives, can be reviewed.

In the main, parole supervision procedures are similar to probation procedures. On the day of release, the parolee is handed a parole order which contains conditions similar to those on probation orders. The parole officer is required to ensure that the conditions of parole are complied with, assist the parolee and, where appropriate, the family of the parolee.

Most parolees complete parole successfully. The date of completion is when the full sentence set by the court normally expires. If the parolee is sentenced to a further term of imprisonment, his parole as a rule is cancelled. In addition, the Boards can cancel parole at any time should the parolee fail to comply with the conditions of the parole order or should his behaviour be unsatisfactory.

Probation and parole officers

The Department employs the services of men and women officers—stipendiary and honorary. Stipendiary officers are required to have an appropriate university or welfare qualification, while the honorary probation officers are selected citizens who supervise cases, appropriate to their capacities, usually in their neighbourhood. Honorary probation officers discuss problems and treatment methods with stipendiary officers and are encouraged to attend a course of training at the Institute of Social Welfare.

Correctional Services

All people detained in Victorian prisons are controlled and supervised by the Social Welfare Department. The management of prisoners involves a wide range of operations and a variety of specialised skills. Qualified staff are employed to carry out the Department's correctional service programmes which include the provision of training programmes and welfare services. The maintenance of security is another important and obvious feature of the Department's responsibility in the correctional area.

In Victoria, ten prisons are maintained for men and one for women. Differences in the levels of security at the prisons and in the types of programmes provided, make it possible to match prisoners to the prison which is most appropriate for their management and rehabilitation.

Pentridge, at Coburg, is the largest prison in Victoria and holds more than half the number of male prisoners in the State. The prisoners' Classification Centre is also located at Pentridge. Prisoners serving sentences of at least one year (or six months if they are under 21 years of age) and those eligible for parole, are interviewed by the Classification Committee which endeavours to place them in the most appropriate institution.

Prisoners can be employed in a wide variety of prison industries and industry products are supplied to outside customers as well as to government departments. Pentridge industries include the manufacture of number-plates for cars, brush and broom-making, a bakery, tailoring of jackets and jeans, printing, matting, a laundry and an engineering shop for maintenance work.

Pentridge is divided into three separate sub-prisons (Southern, Central and Northern) which share general administration and supply services. Each sub-prison is autonomous and administered by a Governor who is responsible to the prison Superintendent.

The Southern Prison comprises three Divisions: (1) D Division holds trial and remand cases; (2) G Division is a psychiatric and medical clinic; and (3) F Division holds short-term prisoners convicted of minor offences.

The Central Prison comprises two Divisions: (1) E Division provides dormitory accommodation for medium-term prisoners; and (2) B Division is a high-security Division holding long-term prisoners.

The Northern Prison comprises three Divisions: (1) J Division caters specifically for offenders under 21; (2) A Division mainly holds first offenders who are serving longer terms and offers a wide range of diversified activities; and (3) H Division holds prisoners who are considered to be a security risk or who have been sent for disciplinary or safety reasons from other Divisions or prisons.

Ararat, the largest prison in Victoria outside Melbourne is a medium-security prison. Industries include the manufacture of tubular steel products, sign-writing, mat-making, silk-screen printing, forestry, and market gardening.

Beechworth also is a medium-security prison. Prisoners at Beechworth take part in a variety of community service projects. The prison also has a carpenter's shop, a farm, and a large commercial pine plantation. Bendigo is a medium-security prison. Prisoners take part in community service projects and the prison has a well equipped sheetmetal-work industry. Castlemaine prison operates as a medium-security prison for offenders with sentences ranging from medium to short-term. Some Castlemaine prisoners work outside the prison for community organisations during the day while mat-making is the main industry inside the prison. Vegetable gardening also provides employment for a number of prisoners. The Dhurringile Rehabilitation Centre is a minimum-security prison farm catering for short-term prisoners. At Dhurringile, prisoners work on the farm, in the orchard or in the cannery. Geelong prison is a maximum-security prison. Geelong's main industry is tailoring and articles of clothing are manufactured for use in other institutions. Morwell River and Won Wron prisons are minimum-security prisons where prisoners engage in forestry work from seed-raising to tree-felling. Sale is a medium-security prison which caters for prisoners serving both long and short term. Mat-making is the main industry at Sale and a number of prisoners work outside the prison. Fairlea is Victoria's only prison for women. At Fairlea women prisoners work in the laundry, or the kitchen, or are engaged in general cleaning. Vegetable and flower gardens are maintained by the prisoners and the women make and mend their own clothes.

Attendance Centres

Attendance Centres were established in Victoria in June 1976 as an alternative to full-time imprisonment. In the scheme's first year of operation the Attendance Centres at Geelong and Thornbury handled more than 180 offenders who would otherwise have gone to prison. The Attendance Centre Scheme makes it possible for offenders to serve their sentences in the community, while maintaining their family life and their continuity of employment or education.

The attending offender is able to continue working at a job, and earning money for personal and family needs, but is required to attend the Centre for two evenings a week for discussions, training or advice. Saturdays are spent in doing community work similar to that done by voluntary service organisations. Community service projects carried out during the scheme's first year of operation represented nearly 3,000 days' work.

Offenders attend the Centre by sentence of a court. The courts endeavour to ensure that offenders who could endanger the public do not receive the benefits of the scheme or the other alternatives to imprisonment. The superintendent of an Attendance Centre supplies to the court, on request, a report on the suitability of an offender before sentence is passed.

When offenders start at an Attendance Centre, the superintendent and welfare officers try to identify their individual needs, at the same time helping them to face problems and attempt to overcome them. This can be done by discussion, counselling, or referral to a community service such as marriage guidance, English classes, and so on.

The programme supervisor organises the work of those attending the Centre where projects range from firefighting to home maintenance for pensioners and needy individuals, to the construction of aids for handicapped people, and to gardening and beautification programmes. The beneficiaries of the scheme include children's homes, hospitals, schools, handicapped people, pensioners, and the National Trust.

Research and statistics

The functions of Research and Statistics, and the Policy Planning Unit, have been consolidated under the one administrative head. In the re-organisation of the Department, the former Research and Statistics Division and the Policy Planning Unit will become the Office of Research and Social Policy.

The Policy Planning Unit was established within the Social Welfare Department in recognition of the need for forward planning on welfare issues. The Unit is responsible for developing planning procedures which improve the standard and range of services the Department provides. It is also responsible for developing ways in which members of staff and the community can become involved in and contribute to the formulation of welfare policies.

The research and statistics functions of the Department are to conduct research into problems of social welfare and to compile statistics within the Department. The Department co-operates with private research projects carried out by qualified people and supplies information where appropriate. Statistics are collected for departmental use and for publication in reference works. The Department also has a research library.

Training Services

The Institute of Social Welfare is responsible for the training services provided by the Department. The Institute offers courses relevant to the major aspects of welfare work undertaken by government and non-government agencies. It offers courses for a Diploma and Certificate in Child Care, Certificate in Youth

Work, Certificate in Welfare Work, and Certificate in Penology. In addition, there are courses of training for honorary probation officers, welfare volunteers, and for welfare officers to become field teachers of welfare students. Tuition in all courses offered by the Institute is free. Students undertaking a diploma or certificate course may be eligible for financial assistance under the Commonwealth Government's Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme. The Minister for Social Welfare also makes available some financial assistance to students in need who would not otherwise receive help. A Social Welfare Training Council, comprising twelve members, exercises general supervision of courses.

Statistical summary

VICTORIA—MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Revenue	768	940	812	938	1,202
Expenditure—					
Central Administration	(a)3,091	3,962	(b)88,999	(c)71,602	21,167
Regional Services	(a)	850	1,472	2,313	3,976
Family Welfare Services	10,427	8,958	13,886	17,983	23,230
Youth Welfare Services	3,290	4,059	5,281	6,477	7,448
Correctional Services	5,485	6,617	8,576	10,825	12,734
Probation and Parole Services	512	555	729	915	756
Training Services	277	313	425	672	846
Total expenditure	23,082	25,314	119,368	110,788	70,157
Net expenditure	22,314	24,374	118,555	109,850	68,955

(a) For 1972-73, Regional Services was part of Central Administration expenditures.

(b) 1974-75 figures include \$81,500,000 from the Hospital and Charities Fund and \$171,625 from the Anzac Day Proceeds Fund.

(c) This figure includes \$59,000,000 from the Hospital and Charities Fund.

VICTORIA—FAMILY ASSISTANCE : FAMILIES
RECEIVING ASSISTANCE AT 30 JUNE

Type of case	Families receiving assistance		Children involved	
	1976	1977	1976	1977
Cases where the Commonwealth Government reimburses half of the expenditure—				
Deserted wives	1,104	1,673	2,407	3,560
Wives of prisoners	41	44	107	111
Single mothers	345	376	348	383
Deserted <i>de facto</i> wives	263	310	390	448
<i>De facto</i> wives of prisoners	9	13	18	17
Mothers with child (or children) not of marriage	3	..	7	..
Cases not subject to Commonwealth Government reimbursement—				
Assistance to people who care for children whose parents—				
Are deceased	137	260	161	380
Have deserted the child	427	338	650	496
Are in prison	28	52	62	76
Special benefits (a)	1	11	2	21
Total	2,358	3,077	4,152	5,492

(a) Those receiving special benefits on the grounds of hardship.

VICTORIA—ADOPTIONS

Organisation	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Social Welfare Department—					
Children placed during year	349	185	211	101	189
Legally finalised adoptions	302	250	209	173	158
Private agencies—					
Children placed during year	944	642	523	426	287
Legally finalised adoptions	1,101	915	537	460	328

VICTORIA—FAMILY WELFARE SERVICES AND YOUTH WELFARE SERVICES : ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES OF WARDS

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Admissions during year	1,697	1,382	1,396	1,055	922
Discharges during year	1,977	1,661	1,687	1,001	1,128
Total wards at end of year—					
Males	4,121	3,994	3,832	4,009	3,909
Females	2,835	2,683	2,554	2,592	2,486

VICTORIA—CORRECTIONAL SERVICES : RECEPTIONS AND DISCHARGES OF CONVICTED PERSONS

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Prisons					
Receptions during year	17,508	11,245	9,857	9,574	8,901
Discharges during year	17,730	11,570	10,047	9,568	8,965
In prison at end of year—					
Males	2,063	1,741	1,561	1,549	1,488
Females	33	30	20	38	35
Number of prisons for—					
Males	12	12	12	11	10
Females	1	1	1	1	1
Attendance centres					
Reception during year	..	..	..	17	183
Discharges during year	..	..	..	..	138
In attendance at end of year—					
Males	..	..	..	17	57
Females	..	..	..	..	5
Number of attendance centres	..	..	..	2	2

VICTORIA—PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES: PERSONS ON PROBATION AND PAROLE

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Placed on probation or supervision during year	4,951	4,637	4,563	4,438	4,138
Completed probation or supervision during year	4,127	4,612	4,320	3,946	3,888
Probation or supervision cancelled during year	422	406	400	481	374
On probation or supervision at end of year—					
Males	5,291	4,930	4,704	4,725	4,795
Females	1,486	1,466	1,535	1,525	1,329
Released on parole during year	1,241	1,224	1,071	983	851
Completed parole during year	972	795	830	705	695
Parole cancelled during year	324	299	233	244	254
On parole at end of year	989	1,119	1,127	1,161	917

Further reference, 1977

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL WELFARE AGENCIES

Australian Red Cross Society*Activities*

The Victorian Division of the Australian Red Cross Society is responsible for all the activities of the Society in Victoria. Red Cross is a voluntary organisation maintained by donations and subscriptions ; it conducts an annual appeal for funds. The primary objects of the Society are: furnishing of aid to the sick and wounded, irrespective of nationality ; rendering of assistance in the case of large-scale public disaster, calamity, or need ; improvement of health ; prevention of disease ; and the mitigation of suffering in Australia and elsewhere. The services include:

(1) *Blood transfusion service.* Whole blood and blood derivatives are provided free of charge to all persons in need of them. Further details of this service can be found on page 798 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1977.

(2) *Transport.* Red Cross volunteer drivers cover nearly 2,000,000 kilometres each year taking handicapped children and adults to special schools, clinics, and hospitals, or elderly persons on outings, etc.

(3) *Disaster and emergency relief services.* Red Cross plays a major role in times of bushfires and other disasters and emergencies. Teams of volunteers are trained to set up Red Cross posts whenever the need arises. In individual emergencies such as house fires, Red Cross provides essential items such as bedding, clothing, toilet requisites, etc.

(4) *Social work service.* A family counselling agency is available in both city and country areas to advise individuals and families with personal or social problems. Approximately 2,000 families are assisted each year.

(5) *Handcrafts.* All types of craftwork are taught at Red Cross centres, hospitals, and homes throughout Victoria to handicapped people.

(6) *Inquiry and Tracing Bureau.* This is a link in the international tracing service of the Red Cross. The Bureau handles hundreds of inquiries annually on behalf of people in Victoria, for news of relatives displaced by war, political disturbances, or large-scale disasters.

(7) *Home nursing equipment.* Items required for nursing patients at home, including wheelchairs and walking aids, are available on loan free of charge. Approximately 6,500 loans are made each year.

(8) *Community services.* Trained personnel carry out a wide range of services in hospitals, baby health centres, and geriatric homes, and to the aged and sick in their own homes, and assist with such services as the delivery of meals-on-wheels.

Statistical summary

VICTORIA—RED CROSS SOCIETY: BLOOD BANK OPERATIONS

Particulars	Unit	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Blood donors on metropolitan rolls	number	63,727	78,633	88,008	97,230	109,569
Blood donations collected	number	132,404	149,924	151,901	163,840	171,732
Blood distributed	units	88,323	99,829	103,367	103,178	105,841
Stable plasma protein solution (SPPS)	units	16,131	14,981	11,704	13,953	19,482

VICTORIA—RED CROSS SOCIETY: INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
(£)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Income—					
Commonwealth and Victorian Government grants	1,157,343	1,321,407	1,697,913	2,216,104	2,965,570
Annual appeal and fund raising	252,901	284,981	294,365	343,731	369,424
Donations—Red Cross branches and companies	407,789	457,892	490,877	588,972	614,808
Other	239,940	221,100	252,914	469,939	405,394
Total income	2,057,973	2,285,380	2,736,069	3,618,746	4,355,196
Expenditure—					
Blood transfusion service	1,067,140	1,221,611	1,496,519	1,976,103	2,693,410
Hospital services	117,396	113,715	129,180	161,642	227,137
Handcraft therapy	82,000	85,060	104,723	129,916	137,618
Red Cross homes	210,171	232,558	304,869	353,723	415,788
Relief activities	32,895	50,822	37,909	45,820	133,658
Social work service	108,225	106,055	130,552	149,475	182,652
Other community services	86,086	96,308	151,009	183,579	221,764
Other	352,183	356,087	379,858	457,289	537,262
Total expenditure	2,056,096	2,262,216	2,734,619	3,457,547	4,549,289

Further reference, 1977; Blood Transfusion Service, 1971; Youth activities, 1972; Red Cross service corps, 1972; Music Therapy Service, 1974; Disaster relief services, 1975; Social work service, 1976; Hospital services, 1977

Lord Mayor's Children's Camp, Portsea

The Lord Mayor's Children's Camp is situated beside the Nepean Highway, Portsea, 96 kilometres from Melbourne, on high ground overlooking the entrance to Port Phillip Bay. Its object is to give selected indigent children from country and metropolitan areas a holiday, to have each child medically and dentally examined, and to provide the services of qualified optometrists, physiotherapists, and audiometrists. Ten camps are held annually, each camp accommodating 150 girls and 150 boys.

Voluntary social services, 1965; Old People's Welfare Council, 1966; Voluntary child welfare, 1967; Voluntary social welfare work for the physically handicapped, 1968; Care of the elderly, 1969; Rehabilitation, 1970; Employment of the handicapped, 1970; Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind, 1970; Victorian School for Deaf Children, 1971; Volunteer services for the mentally handicapped, 1972; Social welfare activities in local government, 1974; Brotherhood of St Laurence, 1975; Consumer participation in voluntary social welfare, 1975; Life Line, 1976; Youth Line, 1976; Citizens' Advice Bureaux, 1977

Friendly societies

The *Friendly Societies Act* 1958 regulates the operations of friendly societies in Victoria. The types of societies eligible for registration are:

- (1) "Ordinary" societies, which provide one or more of the benefits set out in Section 5 of the Act, namely, periodical payments during sickness, old age and infirmity, lump sum payments on death or on the attainment of a specified age (endowment benefits), payments for hospital, medical, medicinal and dental expenses;
- (2) dividing societies, which are "shop clubs" providing sickness and funeral benefits, and which divide their assets periodically;
- (3) united friendly societies' dispensaries, which provide medicine and medical and surgical appliances to members of friendly societies; and
- (4) societies "specially authorised" under the provisions of Section 6 of the Act. The only societies which have been registered as "specially authorised" societies are four total abstinence societies.

The following tables provide a summary of friendly societies' activities over recent years. For further details, reference may be made to the Report of the Government Statist on Friendly Societies, printed annually by the Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : MEMBERSHIP, ETC.

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Number of societies—					
Ordinary	38	36	34	33	35
Dividing	85	79	75	71	69
Dispensaries	30	30	30	30	30
Specially authorised	4	4	4	4	4
Number of branches of ordinary societies	1,075	1,046	1,034	1,023	1,015
Membership—ordinary and dividing societies (a):—					
Contributors for sick and funeral benefits	148,823	147,115	147,444	145,623	144,054
Contributors for medical benefits	272,999	278,251	297,468	310,302	320,717
Contributors for hospital benefits	292,596	288,847	305,824	321,764	336,185
Benefit contracts in force for whole of life and endowment benefits	29,954	34,148	37,952	39,318	40,743
Members affiliated with dispensaries	76,973	76,268	73,627	72,896	68,532
Membership—specially authorised societies	98	162	157	155	152

(a) A member may contribute for any number or all of these benefits and is entered in the table in each benefit for which he contributes.

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : INCOME, EXPENDITURE, FUNDS
(\$'000)

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Income—					
Ordinary and dividing societies	28,150	40,389	44,887	57,131	74,809
Dispensaries	3,981	4,359	4,580	4,641	5,252
Specially authorised societies	16	18	20	23	22
Total Income	32,147	44,766	49,487	61,795	80,083
Expenditure—					
Ordinary and dividing societies	26,591	37,438	42,091	51,917	70,352
Dispensaries	3,828	4,183	4,434	4,575	5,287
Specially authorised societies	5	6	7	7	10
Total expenditure	30,424	41,627	46,532	56,499	75,649
Fund balances—					
Ordinary and dividing societies					
Sick and funeral funds	20,601	21,187	21,970	22,427	23,027
Assurance funds	9,005	11,402	13,933	16,247	18,290
Medical benefit funds	3,735	1,571	16	935	1,785
Hospital benefit funds	8,370	8,781	9,539	10,145	10,420
Management and other funds	6,935	7,694	8,086	8,991	9,952
Total ordinary and dividing societies	48,646	50,635	53,544	58,745	63,474
Dispensaries	2,841	3,017	3,233	3,301	3,284
Specially authorised societies	279	291	304	320	332
Total funds	51,766	53,943	57,081	62,366	67,090

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : AMOUNTS DISBURSED IN BENEFITS
(\$'000)

Nature of benefit	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Sick pay	580	567	580	558	574
Funeral benefits	262	270	280	278	308
Non-contributory endowment benefits	233	254	95	138	156
Whole of life, endowment, and other assurance benefits	596	863	1,200	1,730	2,330
Medical benefits—					
Society benefit	6,230	7,743	8,348	9,987	14,745
Government subsidy	5,390	7,921	9,256	10,256	11,374
Hospital benefits—					
Society benefit	8,093	13,191	15,270	20,546	29,095
Government subsidy	1,169	1,335	1,414	1,487	1,586
Medicinal, dental, and ancillary benefits	(a)44	(a)34	261	488	929

(a) Medicine benefits only.

RECREATION

Victorian Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation

Sport and recreation

The Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation assists recreation and sport, in Victoria, mainly in two ways :

(1) By providing capital financial assistance to municipal councils towards the construction of indoor sports and recreation centres, indoor and outdoor swimming pools, and the development and extension of existing recreation reserves and facilities, including the purchase of land. To the end of the financial year 1975-76, the Department assisted 170 of the 211 Victorian municipalities with subsidies totalling \$10.2m.

(2) By providing assistance to State-wide sports and recreation bodies for the development and promotion of sporting and recreational activities in Victoria. During 1975-76 \$345,463 was provided for this purpose.

Racing

The management of the sports of horse racing, trotting, and greyhound racing in Victoria is the responsibility of the Victorian Racing Club, the Trotting Control Board, and the Greyhound Racing Control Board, respectively. The Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation controls the administration of the *Racing Act* 1948 through its Racing Division. This Division is also responsible for the provision of administrative and secretarial services to the Racecourses Licenses Board (Racing and Trotting Divisions) and the Greyhound Racing Grounds Development Board. It also issues permits pursuant to the *Racing Act*. During the year ended 30 June 1976, 100 licences were issued.

The greater part of the funds for the Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation is received from the racing industry by means of a deduction from specified off-course totalizator investments. The present rate of deduction is 2 per cent of daily double investments and 4 per cent of quadrella investments. For the year ended 31 July 1976, \$6.2m was paid directly to the Department, \$28.1m was allocated by the Government to the Hospitals and Charities Commission, and \$3.6m to the Racecourse Development Funds.

Youth programmes

The Department has a continuing commitment to provide assistance, guidance, and interesting activities for young people in their leisure time. Its most important youth programmes are the "Youth 2000" series, Outreach Youth Workers, and the youth aspect of the "Life. Be in it" campaign. As a means of assisting



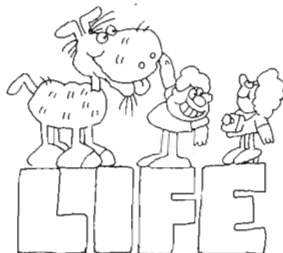
"Walk in the country on a Sunday afternoon ..."



"Go fly a kite or take a stroll beneath the moon ..."



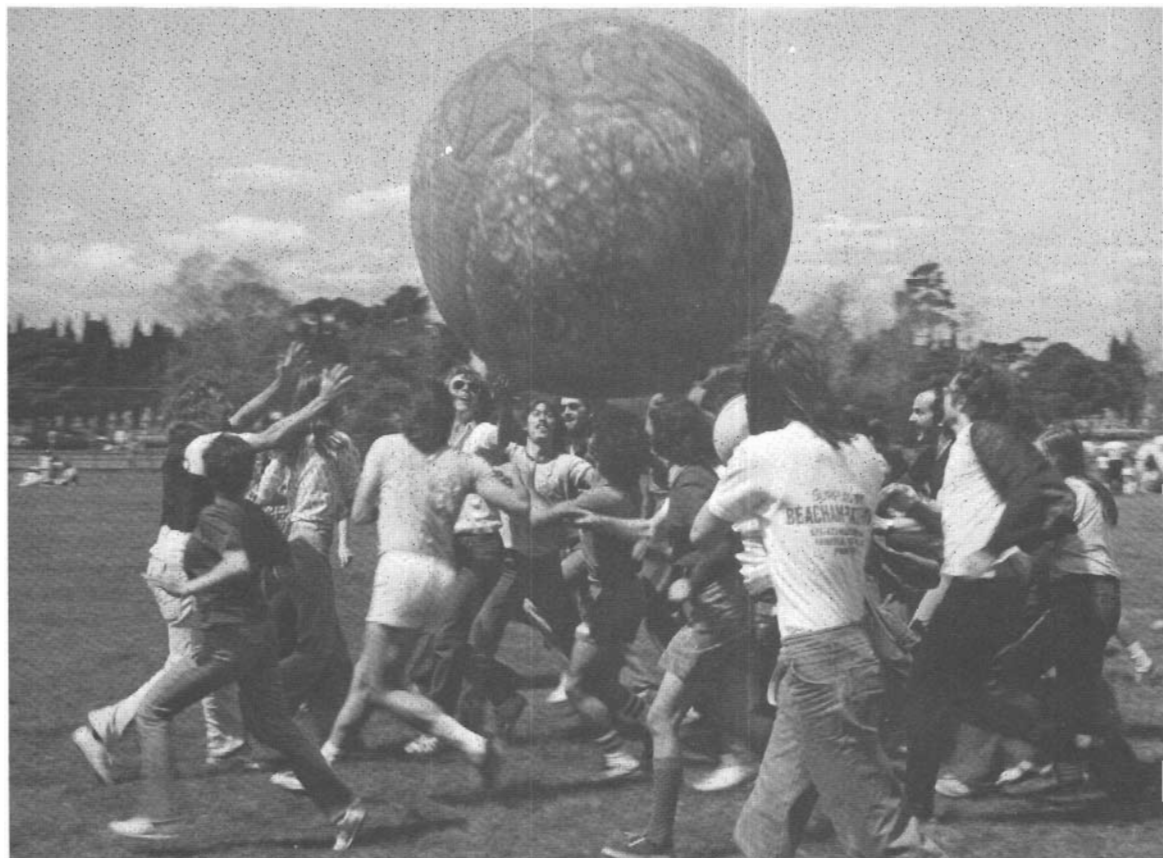
"Saying hello to a toe can give you a glow ..."



"Be in it, today, live more of your life."

Animations from the 1977 "Life. Be in it" campaign humorously suggest ways of using leisure opportunities.

Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation



Spectators participate in tossing an "earth ball" during a Life Games Tournament, part of the "Life. Be in it" campaign.

Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation



Child with impaired hearing and sight engaged in learning activities with a teacher at the Monnington Special Education Centre.

Education Department

Students of Footscray Technical College receiving instruction in camping techniques.

Education Department



the development of volunteer youth organisations the Department provides a salary subsidy to State-wide organisations towards the appointment of recruitment and training officers whose sole responsibility is to recruit and train voluntary workers. In November 1975 the Department organised a seminar on the roles and relationships of voluntary youth organisations and government which was attended by over 200 people representing Commonwealth, Victorian, and local government bodies, voluntary organisations, and other interested parties.

In July 1975 the Department approved a grant of \$17,873 to the Australian Council for Educational Research to carry out a research study of youth needs and recreation, based upon data originally collected for the Commonwealth Government Commission of Inquiry into Poverty. The Department, in 1975-76, allocated \$323,509 to subsidise the construction of buildings to cater for youth and youth activities.

During 1975-76, the Department made allocations totalling \$315,419 for subsidies to youth and family camps. Significant grants in this area were \$120,000 for the next two years for the development of French Island as a recreational and camping area, with strict provisions to protect the natural environment there; \$119,000 to the National Fitness Camp at Anglesea; \$50,000 to the Jewish Board of Deputies to develop a youth and family camp at the disused airport facilities at Ballarat; and \$50,000 to the Methodist Department of Christian Education for the Clevedon Youth Conference Centre. Total payments from the Youth Fund for 1976-77 were \$1.7m.

"Youth 2006"

"Youth 2006" was the sixth programme of the "Youth 2000" series, organised by the Youth Council of Victoria and financed by the Department. The "Youth 2000" series has been designed to assist communication with young people who have just completed secondary school and are commencing a tertiary education, or have entered the workforce within the last five years. "Youth 2006" comprised eight live-in workshops, in both rural and metropolitan Victoria, intended to provide basic communication and decision-making skills which would enable young people to enter into productive discussion with community decision-makers.

Finance

The following table shows details of principal sources of receipts, and payments for the year 1975-76:

VICTORIA—DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH, SPORT AND RECREATION: RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

(\$)	
Particulars	1975-76
Receipts—	
Racing—Percentage of Totalizator Agency Board turnover	6,230,403
Soccer Pools Consultations	1,225,269
Commonwealth Department of Tourism and Recreation	633,750
Commonwealth Department of Environment, Housing and Community Development	1,048,570
Miscellaneous	3,209
Total	9,141,201
Payments—	
Sports and Recreation Fund	5,649,389
Youth Fund	1,831,689
Australian Rules Football Fund	85,673
Total	7,566,751

"Life. Be in it"

The Department initiated its "Life. Be in it" campaign in 1975 to help promote the fitness and general health of Victorians and to encourage their participation in sporting activities. The active recreation campaign around the "Life. Be in it" slogan grew from an attitudinal study commissioned by the Department in 1975 and from the work of a special project team which interpreted the study's findings. The team developed a five year strategy, based on the premise that it was possible to encourage a large proportion of the population to become more physically active. The advertising programme suggests easy inexpensive ways of taking and enjoying exercise.

Activities in phase one of the campaign created an initial awareness of the programme. The campaign was aided by television advertising, leaflets, posters, calendars, stickers, clothing, and frisbees.

Councils and boards

Under the Youth, Sport and Recreation Act the Minister is advised on policy by the State Youth Council and Sports and Recreation Council. Each council meets twelve times during the year to initiate, consider, and review departmental policies. In addition there are the following advisory bodies:

- (1) Youth Council of Victoria;
- (2) Junior Football Council;
- (3) Bushwalking and Mountain-craft Leadership Training Advisory Board; and
- (4) the Victorian Advisory Council on Recreation for the Handicapped.

Municipal recreation

The Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation has, as one of its most important priorities, the establishment and encouragement of an effective municipal recreation network throughout Victoria to be brought about by the regionalisation of its own resources and staff, and the establishment of a strong municipal recreational service. During 1975-76, the number of municipalities utilising the Department's Municipal Recreational Officer's (MRO) subsidy of \$7,500 increased from 16 to 38.

Research and special projects

In 1975-76, the Department allocated \$59,055 to research projects. Those projects included:

- (1) The role of teacher of physical education in relation to school and community physical recreation;
- (2) the development of an inventory system for recreation facilities and programmes for municipal councils;
- (3) a survey of usage patterns of the Yarra River bicycle path;
- (4) a survey of the recreational preferences of residents of the Shire of Flinders;
- (5) a feasibility study of the indoor amateur sports stadium;
- (6) a survey of usage patterns of an indoor recreation centre;
- (7) a survey of usage patterns of a sports centre;
- (8) a survey of usage patterns of a commercial health and fitness centre;
- (9) growth rates of some Victorian sport and recreation associations;
- (10) an investigation of the role, function, and training of voluntary recreation workers;
- (11) Geelong Regional research study; and
- (12) the Melbourne Bikeway plan.

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- 5511.0 Public authority pension and superannuation schemes
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- 6213.0 Employment and unemployment (monthly)
- 6319.0 Survey of superannuation (irregular)

JUSTICE AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF LAW

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the operation of law in Victoria. The workings of the legal system are far-reaching and the relationships sometimes complex. In order to clarify the exposition of the main aspects of law in Victoria, the chapter is divided into three sections :

- (1) The main features of the judicial system, listing the members of the Victorian Judiciary, and outlining the workings of the courts and the legal profession ;
- (2) the administration and enforcement of law in Victoria, showing the responsibilities of the main departments and agencies concerned, including the Victoria Police ; and
- (3) a special article outlining a specific area of law in Victoria (the Victorian Constitution in this edition of the *Victorian Year Book*).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Victorian Judiciary

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT AT 31 JULY 1977

Chief Justice

The Hon. Sir John Young, K.C.M.G.

Puisne Judges

The Hon. Sir Oliver Gillard
 The Hon. Sir John Starke
 The Hon. Mr Justice Murray Vincent McInerney
 The Hon. Mr Justice George Hermann Lush
 The Hon. Mr Justice Clifford Inch Menhennitt
 The Hon. Mr Justice Kevin Victor Anderson
 The Hon. Mr Justice William Charles Crockett
 The Hon. Mr Justice William Kaye
 The Hon. Mr Justice Benjamin James Dunn, O.B.E.
 The Hon. Mr Justice Peter Murphy
 The Hon. Mr Justice William Oliver Harris
 The Hon. Mr Justice Basil Lathrop Murray, C.B.E.
 The Hon. Mr Justice Richard Kelsham Fullagar
 The Hon. Mr Justice Kenneth Joseph Jenkinson
 The Hon. Mr Justice Richard Elgin McGarvie
 The Hon. Mr Justice Norman Michael O'Bryan
 The Hon. Mr Justice Robert Brooking
 The Hon. Mr Justice Kenneth Henry Marks
 The Hon. Mr Justice Ian Gray
 The Hon. Mr Justice Alfred Capel King

VICTORIA—JUDGES OF THE COUNTY COURT AT 31 JULY 1977

Chief Judge

Desmond Patrick Whelan

Judges

Trevor George Rapke(a)
 Norman Alfred Vickery, M.B.E., M.C., E.D.
 Dermot William Corson
 James Herbert Forrest
 Clive William Harris
 Eric Edgar Hewitt
 Gordon Just
 Roland John Leckie
 Ivan Frederick Charles Franich
 Thomas Bernard Shillito
 John Philip Somerville
 William Joseph Martin
 Alec James Southwell
 Joseph Raymond O'Shea
 James Galvin Gorman

Robert John Davern Wright
 Geoffrey Michael Byrne
 Harold George Ogden
 Nubert Solomon Stabey
 Bruce Finlay McNab
 Gordon Henry Spence
 John William Mornane
 Stanley George Hogg
 Martin Charles Ravech
 John Frederick Bernard Howse
 Leo Sydney Lazarus
 Victor Herbert Belson
 John Leonard Read
 Peter Uno Rendit
 Eugene John Cullity

(a) Trevor George Rapke died on 21 January 1978.

Courts*High Court of Australia*

The High Court of Australia was created by the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution which provided for the vesting of the judicial power of the Commonwealth "in a Federal Supreme Court, to be called the High Court of Australia, and in such other federal courts as the Parliament creates, and in such other courts as it invests with federal jurisdiction". The Constitution also provided that the High Court should consist of a Chief Justice and so many other Justices not less than two, as the Commonwealth Parliament prescribes.

In 1903 the High Court was first constituted by the appointment of Sir Samuel Griffith (Chief Justice) and Justices Barton and O'Connor who held the first sittings of the High Court in Melbourne in October 1903 and sat shortly afterwards in Sydney in the same year.

The number of Justices was increased from three to five in 1906 and was again increased in 1912 to seven. In 1933 the number was reduced to six and in 1946 the number of Justices was restored to seven. The Justices are all appointed for life* as is required by the Constitution as it has been interpreted by the High Court.

The Constitution provided for the High Court to have jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from all judgments, decrees, orders, and sentences of Justices of the High Court exercising original jurisdiction of that Court, or of any other federal court. It also provided that the High Court has the like jurisdiction to hear appeals from the Supreme Court of a State. The High Court thus became part of the hierarchy in the judicial system of each State. The Constitution provided also for the High Court to exercise original jurisdiction in matters arising under any treaty; affecting consuls or other representatives of other countries; in which the Commonwealth or a person being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth is a party; and between residents of different States or between a State and a resident of another State, or in which a writ of mandamus† or prohibition or injunction is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth.

The jurisdiction of the High Court has been exercised over the years to a considerable degree, in particular by the use of prerogative writs of prohibition and mandamus in relation to Commonwealth officers, and to control the jurisdiction of tribunals constituted under Commonwealth legislation, e.g., Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration (before 1956), Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, and other bodies.

* A referendum was approved in May 1977 allowing legislation for a retirement age for judges.

† A form of writ to compel a person or body to carry out the duty which they are required to perform by law

In addition, the Constitution provided that the Commonwealth Parliament may make laws conferring jurisdiction on the High Court in any matter arising under the Constitution or involving its interpretation, arising under any laws made by the Commonwealth Parliament, and in admiralty or in maritime matters. Pursuant to the last-named provision the Commonwealth Parliament has in section 38 of the *Judiciary Act* 1903 conferred exclusive jurisdiction upon the High Court in :

- “(a) Matters arising directly under any treaty ;
- (b) Suits between States, or between persons suing or being sued on behalf of different States, or between a State and a person suing or being sued on behalf of another State ;
- (c) Suits by the Commonwealth, or any person suing on behalf of the Commonwealth, against a State, or any person being sued on behalf of a State ;
- (d) Suits by a State, or any person suing on behalf of a State, against the Commonwealth, or any person being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth ;
- (e) Matters in which a writ of mandamus or prohibition is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth or a federal court.”

As yet it has not conferred jurisdiction on the High Court in matters arising under any laws made by the Commonwealth Parliament but has done so in relation to a number of particular statutes such as the Patents Act, the Trade Marks Act, and the Life Insurance Act. However, this process is being reversed and jurisdiction in these areas transferred from the High Court to other Federal Courts and Tribunals and to State Courts exercising Federal jurisdiction. In addition, jurisdiction has been conferred on the High Court under the Commonwealth Electoral Act whereby a Justice of the High Court sits as a Court of Disputed Returns.

However, although original jurisdiction has been exercised to a considerable extent over the years, the primary functions of the High Court have been, first, interpreting the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution, and second, hearing and deciding appeals from judgments of the Courts of the States and the Courts of Territories.

The Constitution provided also that no appeals should be taken to the Privy Council from a decision of the High Court upon any question, howsoever arising, as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth or those of any State or States or as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of any two or more States, unless the High Court decides that this question is one that should be determined by Her Majesty in Council. Under this particular section, over the years, a number of applications have been made to the High Court for such a certificate but in only one instance has a certificate subsequently been granted.

In 1968 the *Privy Council (Limitation of Appeals) Act* 1968 enacted that special leave to appeal to Her Majesty in Council from a decision of the High Court may be asked only in a matter where the decision of the High Court was given on appeal from the Supreme Court of a State otherwise than in the exercise of federal jurisdiction and did not involve the application or interpretation of the Constitution, or of a law made by the Commonwealth Parliament, or of an instrument made under a law made by the Commonwealth Parliament. The provisions of this Act do not apply in respect of a decision given in a proceeding commenced before the commencement of the Act, namely, 1 September 1968. Matters commenced after that date which involve federal jurisdiction may not be taken on appeal to the Privy Council.

The right of appeal has now been removed in these matters by the *Privy Council (Limitations of Appeals) Act* 1968 and the *Privy Council (Appeals from the High Court) Act* 1975 unless the proceedings were commenced prior to 8 July 1975.

Section 10 of the *Judiciary Act* 1903 provided that the principal seat of the High Court should be at the seat of government and that until such time as the seat of government was established the principal seat of the High Court should be at such place as the Governor-General from time to time appointed.

By minute dated 2 October 1903, the Governor-General ordered and declared that until the seat of government should be established or until otherwise ordered the principal seat of the High Court should be at Melbourne. In 1926 section 10 of the *Judiciary Act* was amended to provide that on and after a date to be fixed by proclamation the principal seat of the High Court should be at the seat of government and that until the date so fixed the principal seat of the High Court should be at such place as the Governor-General from time to time appointed. Since 13 August 1973, the principal seat of the High Court has been located at Sydney.

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court, as its name implies, is the supreme court of the State, having jurisdiction over all matters, civil and criminal, which have not been excluded by statute. It is established by the Constitution Act. It is the counterpart of the English Supreme Court of Judicature which embodies the Court of Appeal and the High Court. The latter is divided into three divisions—Queen's Bench, Chancery, and Family. The Constitution Act provides for the Supreme Court to consist of not more than twenty-one judges of whom one is the Chief Justice. All judges are appointed from the ranks of practising barristers of not less than eight years standing, and retire at the age of 72 years. The Supreme Court consisted of a Chief Justice and 20 puisne judges at 1 July 1977. (Judges of the Supreme Court other than the Chief Justice are called puisne judges.)

The Full Court (usually three, and sometimes five, judges) hears and determines appeals from single judges of the Supreme Court and from the County Court, and criminal appeals from the Supreme Court and from the County Court. There is no general right of appeal in civil matters, *on the facts*, from a decision of a Magistrates' Court. Nevertheless, a dissatisfied party may apply to a Supreme Court judge to review the case, *on the law*.

The main activities of the Supreme Court are centred at Melbourne, but judges go "on circuit" to Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Hamilton, Horsham, Mildura, Sale, Shepparton, Wangaratta, and Warrnambool. Some of these circuit towns are visited three times a year, and every one of them is visited more than once a year.

The officers of the Supreme Court are the Masters (five in 1977), the Listing Master, the Taxing Master, the Prothonotary, the Sheriff, and the Registrar of Probates. The Masters deal with various matters entrusted to them by Rules of Court made by the judges, and are responsible for the investment of moneys ordered to be paid into court. The Listing Master arranges the lists of cases for hearing. The Taxing Master fixes and settles bills of costs. The Masters, the Listing Master, and the Taxing Master must be barristers or solicitors of five years standing, or, in the case of the Taxing Master, of equivalent experience. The Prothonotary is virtually the secretary of the Supreme Court. Writs are issued from his office, and he has the custody of documents filed therein. The Sheriff who, like the Prothonotary is a public servant (the Masters, the Listing Master and the Taxing Master are not under the Public Service Act), is responsible for the execution of writs, the summoning of juries, and the enforcement of judgments. There is a Deputy Prothonotary and a Deputy Sheriff at all Supreme Court circuit towns. The Clerk of Courts acts as such in each instance. The Registrar of Probates and the Assistant Registrar of Probates deal with grants of probate and administration of the estates of deceased persons in accordance with section 12 of the *Administration and Probate Act* 1958.

Civil proceedings in the Supreme Court are commenced by the plaintiff issuing, through the Prothonotary's office, a writ (properly called a writ of summons) against the defendant from whom he claims damages or other remedy. The writ is a formal document by which the Queen commands the defendant, if he wishes to dispute the plaintiff's claim, to "enter an appearance" within a specified time; otherwise judgment may be given in his absence. A defendant who desires to defend an action files a "memorandum of appearance" in the Prothonotary's office.

When the matter comes before the Supreme Court, it is desirable that the controversial questions between the two parties should be clearly defined. This clarification is obtained by each side in turn delivering documents, stating its own case, and answering that of its opponent. Such statements and answers are called "pleadings", and this method of clarifying the issues has been practised in England from the earliest times, and is as ancient as any part of English procedural law.

Ultimately the action comes to trial before a judge alone, or a judge and jury. When a judge sits alone he decides questions of both law and fact. If there is a jury, the judge directs them on the law; the jury decides the facts. The judgment of the Supreme Court usually provides for payment by the loser of the opponent's legal costs. Normally these are assessed by the Taxing Master. The unsuccessful party in the action has a right of appeal to the Full Court. If a successful plaintiff fails to obtain from the defendant money which the latter has been ordered to pay, he may issue a writ of *feri facias*, addressed to the Sheriff and directing him to sell sufficient of the defendant's real and personal property to satisfy the judgment.

Criminal proceedings are commenced in the Supreme Court by the filing of a "presentment" in the name of the Attorney-General and signed by him or by the Solicitor-General or by one of the Crown Prosecutors.

In most cases an appeal lies as of right to the High Court of Australia from decisions of the Supreme Court, but in others it can only be taken with the leave or special leave of the High Court. In some cases an appeal may be taken to the Privy Council from a decision of the Supreme Court but the leave of the Court must first be obtained. (With respect to appeals to the Privy Council from the High Court, see page 730.)

County Court

The County Court has an extensive jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters and appeals from Magistrates' Courts and adoptions. The County Court has civil jurisdiction in personal injury actions where the amount claimed does not exceed \$12,000, and in all other personal actions where the amount claimed does not exceed \$6,000.

The County Court has criminal jurisdiction to hear all indictable offences (i.e., those in which the accused will generally be tried by a jury) apart from treason, murder, attempted murder, and certain other statutory exceptions.

In 1977 the County Court comprised a Chief Judge (a position created in March 1975 in recognition of the increasing importance of the Court) and 30 judges. An appointee to the County Court bench must have practised as a barrister or solicitor for seven years before appointment and retires at the age of 72 years.

The County Court sits continuously at Melbourne and visits seven circuit towns as well as the ten towns also visited by the Supreme Court. County Court judges also preside over a number of tribunals, e.g., the four divisions of the Workers Compensation Board, the Industrial Appeals Court, and the Police Service Board.

An indication of the distribution of the work performed by County Court judges in a typical month is as follows: criminal cases, 10 judges; civil juries, 2 judges; civil causes, 5 judges; appeals, 2 judges; chambers and adoptions,

1 judge ; circuit, 5 judges ; Workers Compensation Board, 4 judges ; and other tribunals, 2 judges.

The principal officer of the County Court is the Registrar of the County Court at Melbourne, who occupies a position parallel to that of the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court. He is a public servant appointed from among senior Clerks of Courts. The Clerk of Courts at each circuit town is also Registrar of the County Court.

Supreme and County Court statistics

The following tables show particulars of Supreme Court and County Court business. In any comparison of the figures with those relating to earlier Victorian figures, other States, or other countries, consideration should be given to the factors described in the following paragraph.

Law in the places compared should be substantially the same, and it should be administered with equal strictness. Proper allowances should also be made for changes in the law, for differences in the age and sex composition of the population, and for changes which may occur over time in the population structure. Changes in the civil jurisdiction of the courts and in the number of cases settled out of court also result in fluctuations in court business.

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT : CIVIL BUSINESS

Particulars	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Causes entered—					
For assessment of damages	35	28	22	25	22
For trial	2,577	2,215	1,596	1,575	1,243
Number of cases listed for trial—					
By juries of six	1,327	1,596	1,280	937	802
By a Judge	725	1,042	1,066	575	644
Verdicts returned for—					
Plaintiff	151	165	163	111	180
Defendant	28	26	21	19	15
Amount awarded (\$'000)	1,118	1,612	1,630	1,683	2,488
Writs of summons issued	5,998	4,735	5,214	6,407	6,264
Other original proceedings	160	109	152	190	175
Appellate proceedings (other than criminal appeals) heard and determined—					
By Full Court	56	66	47	73	82
By a Judge	80	87	99	140	155

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT : WRITS RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF

Year	Sovereign's writs against person and property	Subjects' writs against—		Total
		The person	Property	
1972	..	16	1,241	1,257
1973	5	13	981	999
1974	6	21	1,196	1,223
1975	1	8	1,398	1,407
1976	1	5	1,467	1,473

VICTORIA—COUNTY COURT : MELBOURNE BUSINESS

Particulars	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Summonses issued	26,102	26,402	30,517	31,180	32,669
Warrants of execution issued	7,847	7,691	8,771	10,289	10,261
Appeals from Magistrates' Courts lodged	3,543	3,448	3,498	3,653	3,768
Adoption applications filed	1,516	1,324	1,045	837	810
Civil trials heard	735	1,462	2,608	2,646	3,003
Criminal trials heard	2,034	2,076	1,674	1,792	460

**VICTORIA—SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS : NUMBER OF PERSONS
CONVICTED : RESULT OF HEARING**

Result of hearing	1971			1972			1973		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Fined	42	1	43	65	4	69	220	8	228
Imprisoned—									
Under 3 months	57	7	64	37	2	39	46	2	48
3 months and under 6 months	86	3	89	71	2	73	64	1	65
6 months and under 12 months	163	2	165	159	..	159	125	2	127
12 months	146	..	146	134	2	136	121	..	121
Over 12 months and									
under 2 years	100	1	101	94	1	95	81	1	82
2 years and over	254	3	257	249	6	255	214	6	220
Death sentence (a)	5	..	5	8	..	8	..	..	..
Placed on probation	252	36	288	310	26	336	303	32	335
Released on recognisance									
or bond	477	24	501	504	58	562	438	50	488
Other	145	1	146	84	1	85	124	3	127
Total	1,727	78	1,805	1,715	102	1,817	1,736	105	1,841

(a) The death sentence, which has not been carried out in Victoria since 1967, was repealed in April 1975.

**VICTORIA—SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS :
AGES OF PERSONS CONVICTED**

Age group (years)	1971			1972			1973		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 20	469	21	490	343	20	363	403	17	420
20-24	582	24	606	589	27	616	541	32	573
25-29	232	8	240	297	19	316	280	24	304
30-34	144	9	153	165	11	176	180	12	192
35-39	104	7	111	99	8	107	122	3	125
40-44	85	2	87	86	7	93	83	6	89
45-49	58	2	60	61	6	67	60	5	65
50-54	24	3	27	45	3	48	30	2	32
55-59	19	2	21	16	1	17	18	2	20
60 and over	10	..	10	14	..	14	19	2	21
Total	1,727	78	1,805	1,715	102	1,817	1,736	105	1,841

**VICTORIA—SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS : NUMBER OF PERSONS
CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES**

Offence (a)	1971			1972			1973		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Against the person—									
Murder	10	1	11	10	..	10	4	2	6
Attempted murder	3	..	3	1	..	1	3	2	5
Manslaughter	13	3	16	15	..	15	22	3	25
Manslaughter with motor vehicle	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Culpable driving causing death	16	..	16	14	1	15	17	..	17
Assault with grievous bodily harm	66	1	67	71	5	76	92	2	94
Assault	19	..	19	33	1	34	37	1	38
Carnal knowledge (under 16 years)	157	..	157	170	..	170	170	..	170
Carnal knowledge (16 and under 18 years)	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
Incest	22	..	22	23	..	23	10	..	10
Rape	31	..	31	31	..	31	35	..	35
Indecent assault on female	39	..	39	43	..	43	44	..	44
Indecent assault on male	34	..	34	24	1	25	28	..	28
Unnatural offences	19	..	19	23	..	23	40	..	40
Bigamy	1	..	1	3	..	3	4	..	4
Other offences against the person	19	3	22	12	4	16	9	2	11
Total	449	8	457	475	12	487	516	12	528
Against property—									
Robbery	115	2	117	149	7	156	128	6	134
Breaking and entering—									
Houses	307	12	319	262	14	276	267	18	285
Shops	38	..	38	77	1	78	71	1	72
Other	47	..	47	52	..	52	73	3	76

VICTORIA—SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS : NUMBER OF PERSONS
CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES—*continued*

Offence (a)	1971			1972			1973		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Larceny (excluding motor vehicles and cattle and sheep)	137	17	154	110	11	121	110	18	128
Illegal use and larceny of motor vehicles	123	1	124	114	4	118	71	1	72
Cattle and sheep stealing	29	..	29	19	..	19	13	1	14
Other offences against property	73	4	77	82	6	88	94	8	102
Total	869	36	905	865	43	908	827	56	883
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	144	20	164	142	34	176	128	21	149
Miscellaneous offences (b)	265	14	279	233	13	246	265	16	281
Grand total	1,727	78	1,805	1,715	102	1,817	1,736	105	1,841

(a) With the exception of murder, for which separate figures of attempted murder are shown, all offences include attempts.

(b) Includes breach of bond, probation, etc.

VICTORIA—SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS : PERSONS CONVICTED
OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES : RESULT OF HEARING, 1973

Offence (a)	Fined	Im- prison- ed twelve months and under	Im- prison- ed over twelve months	Death sen- tence (b)	Sen- tence sus- pended on enter- ing a bond	Placed on pro- bation	Other	Total
Against the person—								
Murder	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6
Attempted murder	..	..	3	..	..	1	1	5
Manslaughter	..	..	20	..	3	2	..	25
Manslaughter with motor vehicle	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Culpable driving causing death	7	..	6	..	..	..	2	17
Assault with grievous bodily harm	7	8	32	..	26	13	8	94
Assault	8	8	5	..	6	5	6	38
Carnal knowledge (under 16 years)	44	6	8	..	66	40	6	170
Carnal knowledge (16 and under 18 years)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Incest	1	..	6	..	2	1	..	10
Rape	3	1	24	..	3	4	..	35
Indecent assault on female	12	5	8	..	8	11	..	44
Indecent assault on male	2	3	4	..	9	10	..	28
Unnatural offences	5	9	13	..	6	5	2	40
Bigamy	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	4
Other offences against the person	1	1	5	..	1	3	..	11
Total	91	41	134	..	135	98	29	528
Against property—								
Robbery	4	5	65	..	15	19	26	134
Breaking and entering—								
Houses	12	50	48	..	68	72	35	285
Shops	4	6	28	..	17	15	2	72
Other	1	8	31	..	19	15	2	76
Larceny (excluding motor vehicles and cattle and sheep)	21	19	18	..	49	20	1	128
Illegal use and larceny of motor vehicles	14	10	21	..	8	14	5	72
Cattle and sheep stealing	2	..	1	..	9	2	..	14
Other offences against property	17	11	15	..	35	15	9	102
Total	75	109	227	..	220	172	80	883
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	13	26	16	..	65	29	..	149
Miscellaneous offences (c)	49	64	46	..	68	36	18	281
Grand total	228	240	423	..	488	335	127	1,841

(a) With the exception of murder, for which separate figures of attempted murder are shown, all offences include attempts.

(b) The death sentence, which has not been carried out in Victoria since 1967, was repealed in April 1975.

(c) Includes breach of bond, probation, etc.

**VICTORIA—SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS : AGES OF PERSONS
CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES, 1973**

Offence (a)	Persons convicted—age group (years)							Total
	17 and under	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and over	
Against the person—								
Murder	1	3	..	1	1	..	..	6
Attempted murder	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	5
Manslaughter	2	1	8	6	2	2	4	25
Manslaughter with motor vehicle	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Culpable driving causing death	1	2	7	1	2	1	3	17
Assault with grievous bodily harm	2	14	30	19	9	6	14	94
Assault	1	10	18	3	3	2	1	38
Carnal knowledge (under 16 years)	4	68	65	16	9	1	7	170
Carnal knowledge (16 and under 18 years)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Incest	1	10	1	1	3	1	4	10
Rape	..	4	10	10	4	4	12	44
Indecent assault on female	1	1	5	3	7	3	8	28
Indecent assault on male	..	3	11	3	2	7	14	40
Unnatural offences	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	4
Bigamy	..	..	3	3	3	1	1	11
Other offences against the person	..	..	3	3	3	1	1	11
Total	13	116	169	74	50	30	76	528
Against property—								
Robbery	5	45	41	18	12	9	4	134
Breaking and entering—								
Houses	17	83	94	39	20	17	15	285
Shops	2	11	28	17	4	8	2	72
Other	2	12	26	18	6	5	7	76
Larceny (excluding motor vehicles and cattle and sheep)	1	16	31	26	18	8	28	128
Illegal use and larceny of motor vehicles	4	22	28	11	4	2	1	72
Cattle and sheep stealing	..	1	5	3	1	2	2	14
Other offences against property	5	16	20	16	19	9	17	102
Total	36	206	273	148	84	60	76	883
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	1	6	29	34	27	13	39	149
Miscellaneous offences (b)	5	37	102	48	31	22	36	281
Grand total	55	365	573	304	192	125	227	1,841

(a) With the exception of murder, for which separate figures of attempted murder are shown, all offences include attempts.

(b) Includes breach of bond, probation, etc.

Magistrates' Courts

Magistrates' Courts are held at Melbourne, in most suburbs, and at most country centres throughout Victoria. They are presided over by stipendiary magistrates sitting without justices, or in the absence of a magistrate, by two or more justices of the peace, but not exceeding five. Two or more divisions of the Court may sit simultaneously. Stipendiary magistrates are appointed from the ranks of Clerks of Courts. They must have passed qualifying examinations and have had practical experience as such clerks for ten years. In certain circumstances, barristers or solicitors may also be appointed. They are members of the Victorian Public Service and as such retire on or before the age of 65 years but are completely independent of the Executive, as are other members of the judiciary.

Clerks of Courts are officers of the Court who are appointed under the Public Service Act, and exercise the administrative duties and some of the functions of the Court. Justices of the peace act in an honorary capacity and are appointed from members of the community, either male or female, and may exercise judicial functions up to the age of 72 years.

There are more than 60 stipendiary magistrates throughout Victoria, but a much larger number of justices, and some 49 circuits over which stipendiary magistrates officiate, comprising over 200 courts which they visit periodically. A number of stipendiary magistrates are stationed in Melbourne at the Magistrates' Court. All stipendiary magistrates are appointed coroners and in districts outside

the area of the City Coroner they exercise the functions of coroners and hold inquests.

In addition, three Traffic Courts have been established in the Melbourne metropolitan area to hear traffic charges laid by members of the Mobile Traffic Branch and Magistrates' Courts are set aside for that purpose. A Metropolitan Industrial Court constituted by specially appointed stipendiary magistrates hears charges laid under the Victorian Labour and Industry Act and committed in the Melbourne metropolitan area. Outside that area these charges are dealt with by stipendiary magistrates in Magistrates' Courts.

Magistrates' Courts which are Courts of Record and are open courts have civil as well as criminal jurisdictions.

The civil jurisdiction comprises the ordinary jurisdiction, i.e., generally complaints for causes of action based on simple contracts up to \$200, which may be heard by courts consisting of justices as well as stipendiary magistrates. The special jurisdiction exercised by stipendiary magistrates is much wider, comprising causes of action in both contract and tort up to \$600 (with a few exceptions) and situations where the cause of action in tort arises out of an accident involving a vehicle up to \$1,000. These are called "causes of action determinable summarily". The procedure is somewhat similar to that of the County Court.

In both jurisdictions proceedings may be instituted by ordinary complainant or by way of default summons (except that in specials this is limited to a liquidated amount). Default summonses provide a simpler, more convenient, and readier procedure in that orders may be made without the appearance of the complainant or the hearing of any evidence unless the defendant gives a notice of defence.

There are many other matters of a civil nature vested in Magistrates' Courts by both Commonwealth Acts (e.g., the Income Tax Act) and by Victorian Acts. The Maintenance Act empowers a stipendiary magistrate sitting as a Magistrates' Court to hear and determine complaints for maintenance of children of de facto relationships. Under the Family Law Act a stipendiary magistrate is able to hear and determine applications other than applications for "principal relief" (i.e., dissolution, or nullity, or declarations as to the validity of marriages).

The criminal jurisdiction includes the hearing of summary offences and indictable offences triable summarily, as well as the conducting of preliminary examinations in regard to indictable offences.

Summary offences, the largest part of the criminal jurisdiction, comprise all offences under any Act, or breaches of any Act, which in the statute are stated to be prosecuted summarily or before justices, etc., or where no means of enforcement is provided in any Act. This excludes offences declared to be felonies, misdemeanours, or indictable offences. Some of these may only be heard by stipendiary magistrates. In addition, Commonwealth laws have vested Federal jurisdiction in Magistrates' Courts constituted by stipendiary magistrates and those courts so vested hear offences against Commonwealth Acts and also conduct preliminary examinations for indictable offences against Commonwealth laws. Some summary offences, such as parking and some traffic offences, may be dealt with by what is called "alternative procedure" which empowers a stipendiary magistrate in certain circumstances to deal with them in chambers on an affidavit of evidence without the appearance of the informant if the defendant does not elect to appear.

With regard to indictable offences triable summarily, Magistrates' Courts have been given power to deal summarily with a number of the less serious indictable offences including theft and kindred offences up to a value of \$2,000 and some charges of wounding and assault. The procedure laid down ensures that

the defendant shall not be deprived of the right to trial by jury if he so desires, as the Court cannot deal with them summarily unless he consents. The preliminary examination of an indictable offence may be held either in the Magistrates' Court or by one or more justices out of court. It is not deemed to be an open court, and publication of the proceedings may be prohibited if it is considered that publication would prejudice the trial. All the evidence is put into writing or recorded and if the court or a justice is satisfied there is sufficient evidence to warrant the defendant being tried or raises a strong or probable presumption of guilt it shall direct him to be tried in either the Supreme Court or the County Court, and may commit him to gaol or release him on bail, or if not so satisfied, shall discharge him. Children's Courts (see pages 739-42) hear all offences by juveniles under the age of 17 years.

Numerous statutes vest other powers in Magistrates' Courts or stipendiary magistrates, among them being the power to make ejection orders and the granting of licences.

The following tables show particulars of Magistrates' Courts business. In any comparison of the figures with those relating to earlier Victorian figures, other States, or other countries, consideration should be given to the factors described in the following paragraph.

Law in the places compared should be substantially the same, and it should be administered with equal strictness. Proper allowances should also be made for changes in the law, for differences in the age and sex composition of the population, and for changes which may occur over time in the population structure. Changes in the civil jurisdiction of the courts and in the number of cases settled out of court also result in fluctuations in court business.

VICTORIA—MAGISTRATES' COURTS : CASES OF A CIVIL NATURE

Type of case	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Civil cases—					
Number heard	211,893	213,640	213,167	184,761	174,329
Other cases—					
Garnishee	17,264	15,382	11,785	10,102	5,284
Fraud orders	9,737	9,480	10,479	10,195	7,392
Maintenance orders	8,171	10,014	10,141	11,390	12,454
Licences and certificates	27,830	27,453	28,557	28,773	27,052
Show cause summonses	36,149	38,847	34,123	26,549	24,623
Landlord and tenant	4,013	4,878	4,671	4,295	3,351
Miscellaneous	53,651	52,739	46,564	37,725	31,384

VICTORIA—MAGISTRATES' COURTS : ARREST CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF : NUMBER OF CHARGES AND NATURE OF OFFENCE

Nature of offence	1972				1973			
	Convicted		Dismissed, withdrawn, or struck out		Convicted		Dismissed, withdrawn, or struck out	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Against the person	2,890	93	1,742	62	3,537	116	2,102	58
Against property	11,805	2,064	1,460	205	10,357	2,389	1,366	191
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	1,746	338	224	35	1,723	407	133	35
Against good order (a)	6,484	654	1,599	96	6,805	517	1,624	110
Driving offences	10,851	138	3,215	36	11,615	145	3,140	37
Miscellaneous (b)	2,235	239	354	34	2,529	290	390	42
Total	36,011	3,526	8,594	468	36,566	3,864	8,755	473

(a) This table excludes arrests for drunkenness. In 1972, 29,255 persons were charged with drunkenness; the corresponding figure for 1973 was 29,470. In most cases the result of the hearing was a fine, with the alternative of imprisonment for default.

(b) Includes escaping from legal custody, offences concerning drugs, bribery, conspiracy, breach of bond, probation, etc.

NOTE. Statistics in this table have been compiled from records of the Victoria Police. (See footnote to summons cases table on the following page.)

**VICTORIA—MAGISTRATES' COURTS : ARREST CASES SUMMARILY
CONVICTED : NUMBER OF CHARGES AND RESULT OF HEARING**

Result of hearing	1971		1972		1973	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Fined	14,390	1,537	19,115	1,749	20,755	1,973
Imprisoned for—						
Under 1 month	1,611	144	1,786	129	1,871	138
1 month and under 6 months	4,839	127	4,658	194	3,919	107
6 months and under 12 months	1,055	8	944	6	763	10
1 year and over	380	27	302	3	196	1
Released on probation	2,199	329	2,529	291	2,370	399
Adjourned for a period without probation	1,312	182	1,389	304	1,300	196
Released on recognisance or bond	3,124	580	3,824	829	4,094	997
Other	1,142	30	1,464	21	1,298	43
Total	30,052	2,964	36,011	3,526	36,566	3,864

See footnotes to preceding table.

**VICTORIA—MAGISTRATES' COURTS : SUMMONS CASES SUMMARILY
DISPOSED OF : NUMBER OF CHARGES AND NATURE OF OFFENCE**

Nature of offence	1972		1973	
	Convicted	Dismissed, withdrawn, struck out	Convicted	Dismissed, withdrawn, struck out
Against the person	1,049	1,618	1,271	1,586
Against property	3,443	1,803	3,523	1,474
Against good order	1,744	632	1,854	555
Driving offences	180,836	17,601	203,996	20,056
Miscellaneous (a)	49,957	10,399	46,146	9,760
Total	237,029	32,053	256,790	33,431

(a) Miscellaneous offences are generally breaches of Commonwealth and Victorian Acts of Parliament.

NOTE. Details of the sex of offenders are not available for Magistrates' Courts summons cases.

Statistics in this table have been compiled from records of the Victorian Law Department. (See footnote to preceding arrest cases tables.)

Children's Court

The Children's Court, which began in Victoria in 1906, is held in the Melbourne metropolitan area and in various country towns and cities. Beyond the Melbourne metropolitan area, the Children's Court is usually held on the same day as the Magistrates' Court and presided over by the same stipendiary magistrate, but honorary Children's Court magistrates are appointed for some Children's Courts.

In the Melbourne metropolitan area, three stipendiary Children's Court magistrates are appointed and they visit ten Children's Courts at regular intervals; all metropolitan Children's Courts are administered from the Melbourne Children's Court.

The Children's Court's jurisdiction is normally restricted to children under the age of 17 years. A child may be brought before the Court for an offence committed before his seventeenth birthday provided the appearance takes place before his eighteenth birthday. Two types of cases come before the Court, namely, offences and applications under the Social Welfare Act. The Court has no jurisdiction in civil matters, adoption, maintenance, or custody.

The Children's Court follows the practice and procedure of Magistrates' Courts, with two main exceptions. The first of these exceptions is that the Court is not bound to observe legal formalities and ceremonies. The second is that the Court is always closed to the public and the media is forbidden from reporting any proceedings. The Court has considerably wider powers than Magistrates' Courts and may deal with any offence except homicide. The child (or the parent if the child is under the age of 15 years) must always consent to the Court

dealing with an indictable offence in a summary manner, otherwise the matter would be tried by a jury in a higher court. Consent is given in almost all cases.

The police and certain others may apply to the Children's Court for an order declaring a child "in need of care and protection". The Social Welfare Act lists the categories which make such an application possible.

The *Children's Court Act* 1973 states that the Court shall first have regard to the welfare of the child. The Court attempts to reform and rehabilitate offenders. A common method of dealing with a child is by releasing him on probation for a period not exceeding three years. Most terms of probation are for twelve months. A probation officer is expected to assist and guide the child during that period. If probation is not considered necessary a case may be adjourned without supervision for a specified period not exceeding two years.

Instead of releasing a child on probation, a Court may impose a supervision order. This is similar to a probation order with the important distinction that the supervising probation officer is able to impose reasonable conditions and directions on the parents or guardians, as well as on the child.

Probation officers also assist the Court by furnishing reports on children's backgrounds. Stipendiary probation officers are employed by the Social Welfare Department and usually handle those cases requiring special expertise. Their ranks are augmented by a large number of honorary probation officers throughout Victoria. Some honorary probation officers are employed by the churches.

An important provision provided for in the *Children's Court Act* 1973 empowers a Court to release a child on a good behaviour bond or to impose a monetary penalty up to a maximum of \$100 without necessarily recording a conviction against the child.

As a last resort, children under the age of 15 years may be admitted to the care of the Social Welfare Department and those aged 15 years or over may be detained in a youth training centre for a specified period not exceeding two years or, if more than one charge is proved, not more than three years in all. The *Children's Court Act* 1973 empowers a Court to fix an aggregate period of detention rather than a specific sentence on each separate charge.

The *Social Welfare Act* 1970 has vested in the Youth Parole Board the authority to parole children who are serving periods of detention.

Allied to the Children's Court is the Children's Court Clinic which is staffed by a team of psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers. The Clinic undertakes detailed investigations of problem cases referred to it by the Court and makes recommendations on its findings. In some cases the Clinic will offer counsel to parents and children after a court appearance.

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS : CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF : NUMBER OF CHARGES AND NATURE OF OFFENCE

Nature of offence	1972			1973		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Against the person	899	32	931	1,036	57	1,093
Against property	12,527	755	13,282	11,670	941	12,611
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	155	107	262	185	47	232
Against good order	991	40	1,031	943	39	982
Driving offences	1,061	8	1,069	1,075	12	1,087
Miscellaneous offences (a)	248	30	278	327	31	358
Total	15,881	972	16,853	15,236	1,127	16,363

(a) Breaches of Acts of Parliament and by-laws of statutory bodies, escaping from legal custody, breach of bond, probation, etc.

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS : CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF :
NUMBER OF CHARGES AND RESULT OF HEARING

Result of hearing	1972			1973		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Fined	1,001	17	1,018	1,051	32	1,083
Placed on probation	6,507	382	6,889	5,729	436	6,165
Admitted to Social Welfare Department	1,977	114	2,091	1,957	134	2,091
Sentenced to youth training centre	1,689	9	1,698	1,560	60	1,620
Adjourned without probation	3,153	301	3,454	3,042	298	3,340
Other	480	103	583	804	92	896
Total convictions	14,807	926	15,733	14,143	1,052	15,195
Dismissed, withdrawn, or struck out	1,074	46	1,120	1,093	75	1,168
Total	15,881	972	16,853	15,236	1,127	16,363

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS : CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF :
NUMBER OF CHARGES : NATURE OF OFFENCE AND
RESULT OF HEARING, 1973

Nature of offence	Result of hearing					
	Dis- missed, with- drawn, etc.	Otherwise dealt with				
		Fined	Placed on probation	Social Welfare Depart- ment (a)	Ad- jour- ned without probation	Other
Against the person—						
Assault and grievous bodily harm	286	126	125	87	100	42
Sex offences	42	4	91	38	122	30
Total	328	130	216	125	222	72
Against property—						
Robbery	20	1	31	40	9	1
Breaking and entering	108	46	2,245	1,504	860	146
Larceny (excluding motor vehicles)	225	120	1,697	715	1,087	331
Motor vehicles (larceny and illegal use)	93	102	938	749	362	92
Wilful damage	53	109	215	64	123	32
Other offences against property	54	20	150	63	155	51
Total	553	398	5,276	3,135	2,596	653
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	11	9	109	44	42	17
Against good order—						
Indecent behaviour, etc.	13	5	31	2	30	8
Other offensive behaviour	24	40	12	5	28	18
Obscene and insulting language	8	51	10	9	19	7
Firearms	14	35	22	16	51	15
Other offences against good order	91	66	161	49	104	38
Total	150	197	236	81	232	86
Driving offences	94	302	260	202	178	51
Miscellaneous offences (b)	32	47	68	124	70	17
Grand total	1,168	1,083	6,165	3,711	3,340	896

(a) Includes "admitted to care" and "placed in custody" of the Social Welfare Department.

(b) Breaches of Acts of Parliament and by-laws of statutory bodies, escaping from legal custody, breach of bond, probation, etc.

Police warnings for juvenile first offenders

A system for warning juvenile first offenders operates in Victoria to prevent many children from having to make an appearance in a Children's Court. Police are instructed not to proceed against children who have committed minor offences, if an alternative course of action is available. Warnings are given in the presence of parents or guardians who are told of the probable underlying reason for the offence, and both the offender and his parents or guardian are expected to ensure the avoidance of a repetition of the offence.

Offenders are not normally given a second chance and divisional officers believe that only a very small proportion of those warned offend again. The reporting member may continue to take an interest in the child, and in most cases co-operation is received from both the offender and his parents or guardians.

VICTORIA—POLICE WARNINGS

Offence group (a)	1969		1970		1971		1972		1973	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Assault (b)	14	..	20	1	10	6	35	5	26	8
Robbery with violence	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Sex	41	1	45	3	35	2	32	2	34	..
Breaking and larceny (c)	1,113	359	1,271	536	1,290	656	1,416	771	1,708	655
Other offences	284	20	285	20	362	33	481	27	494	48
Total	1,452	380	1,622	560	1,698	697	1,964	805	2,262	711

(a) Based on Major Crime Index prepared by the Victoria Police.

(b) Includes grievous bodily harm.

(c) Includes larceny and/or illegal use of a motor vehicle.

VICTORIA—POLICE WARNINGS : AGE OF OFFENDER, 1973

Offence group (a) and sex		Age last birthday (years)					Total
		10 and under	11, 12	13, 14	15, 16	17 and over	
Assault (b)	M	..	3	7	14	2	26
	F	..	..	7	1	..	8
Robbery with violence	M	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sex	M	..	..	13	16	5	34
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breaking and larceny (c)	M	244	413	613	380	58	1,708
	F	33	94	251	230	47	655
Other offences	M	58	79	123	168	66	494
	F	4	8	12	15	9	48
Total		339	597	1,026	824	187	2,973

(a) Based on Major Crime Index prepared by the Victoria Police.

(b) Includes grievous bodily harm.

(c) Includes larceny and/or illegal use of a motor vehicle.

Inquests

A coroner has jurisdiction to hold an inquest concerning the manner of death of any person who is slain or drowned or who dies suddenly or in prison or while detained in any mental hospital and whose body is lying dead within the district in which such coroner has jurisdiction, and subject to certain conditions, to hold an inquest into the cause and origin of any fire whereby property has been destroyed or damaged.

A 1970 amendment to the *Coroners Act* 1958 made provision for the holding of an inquest where a coroner believes that a death has occurred in

or near the area of his jurisdiction and that the body cannot be recovered or has been destroyed. The coroner must first report the facts to the Attorney-General who may direct the inquest to be held.

A coroner's duties in relation to this are regulated by the Coroners' Acts and there are special provisions relating to inquests in other Acts, such as the Social Welfare Act and the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act. Coroners and deputy coroners are appointed by the Governor in Council, every stipendiary magistrate being appointed a coroner for the State of Victoria. Deputy coroners have jurisdiction in the districts for which they have been appointed. In addition, a justice of the peace has jurisdiction to hold an inquest, but only if requested to do so by a police officer in charge of a station, or by a coroner.

In the majority of cases a coroner acts alone in holding an inquest, but in certain cases a jury is empanelled. This is done when :

- (1) The coroner considers it desirable ;
- (2) in any specified case a law officer so directs ;
- (3) it is expressly provided in any Act that an inquest shall be taken with jurors ;
- (4) a relative of the deceased person so requests ;
- (5) any person knowing the circumstances leading up to the death of the deceased person so requests ; or
- (6) any member of the Victoria Police so requests.

Amending legislation in 1953 provided that the viewing of the body is not essential and is necessary only when the coroner or jury deem it advisable.

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE CORONER'S COURT : INQUESTS HELD

Year	Number of inquests held
1972	1,517
1973	1,560
1974	1,305
1975	1,574
1976	1,457

Committals by coroners

When a person is arrested and charged before a justice or court with murder, manslaughter, arson, infanticide, or culpable driving, those proceedings are adjourned from time to time pending the holding of the inquest. If the inquest results in a finding against that person of murder, manslaughter, arson, infanticide, or culpable driving, the coroner issues a warrant committing him for trial, the other proceedings being then withdrawn.

VICTORIA—COMMITTALS BY CORONERS

Year	Murder			Manslaughter			Culpable driving		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1972	26	2	28	17	..	17	15	1	16
1973	39	6	45	7	2	9	42	..	42
1974	49	2	51	11	3	14	16	..	16
1975	30	1	31	3	1	4	30	..	30
1976	22	3	25	8	1	9	27	..	27

Legal profession

Introduction

Until 1891 the legal profession in Victoria was divided into two separate branches—barristers and solicitors—as it still is in England and New South

Wales. Solicitors prepared wills, contracts, mortgages, and transfers of land, and generally instituted legal proceedings. Barristers appeared for litigants and accused persons in court and wrote opinions on legal questions in chambers. A litigant or accused person could not approach a barrister directly, but only through a solicitor who instructed the barrister for him.

In 1891 the Victorian Parliament amalgamated the two branches, and since then every Victorian lawyer has been admitted to practice as a barrister *and* solicitor, and is entitled to do the work of both. Despite this compulsory legal fusion most lawyers voluntarily continued the segregation of the profession into two separate branches as before, although a few practitioners took advantage of their legal rights. These latter practitioners have their successors today, although most Victorian lawyers, on admission to practice, still choose to make their career in one or other of the two branches—not in both.

Victorian Bar

The basic traditions of the Victorian Bar came from England, although the early influence of prominent Irish barristers remains strong. Since 1891 Victorian legislation has provided that every admitted practitioner may practise as a barrister and solicitor. Admission to practice requires a law school qualification and either service under articles or completion of the Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education's professional practice course.

Most Victorian practitioners choose to specialise either as barristers or as solicitors. The Victorian Bar, an unincorporated association formed in 1900, consists of those who sign the Victorian Bar roll after undertaking to practise exclusively as barristers. In July 1977 there were 559 members of the Bar, including 17 women, in full-time active practice. Four had chambers in Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, or Shepparton. Barristers appointed to the Bench remain members of the Bar.

Barristers spend the first six months reading as a pupil in the chambers of an experienced barrister, receiving practical instruction and guidance in the work and ethics of a barrister. After two months of reading the pupil may take work of his or her own. Readers must attend lectures by senior barristers on ethics and workmanship. After reading, the barrister takes a tenancy of chambers provided by the Bar-owned company in premises close to the main courts. New barristers usually pay lower rents than more senior barristers.

Solicitors' clients are members of the public. Barristers are engaged by solicitors on behalf of the solicitors' clients. Barristers specialise in conducting and appearing in civil litigation and criminal trials, in giving opinions on legal questions, and in preparing documents involving difficulties of law.

Barristers wear wigs and gowns in the higher courts. Besides appearing in courts, barristers frequently appear before specialised tribunals dealing with issues of economics and public interest such as trade practices, prices justification, industrial arbitration, the environment, and town planning.

Senior barristers may be appointed Queen's Counsel, who specialise in cases requiring more than one counsel and appear with a junior. There were 40 Queen's Counsel practising at the Victorian Bar in July 1977.

In July 1977 eight barristers' clerks acted for varying numbers of practising barristers, ranging from about 40 to about 105 in number. Clerks and their staff inform solicitors of the availability of barristers, negotiate fees, render accounts, and provide telephone and delivery services for the barristers for whom they act. Barristers pay their clerks a percentage of fees received.

The Victorian Bar Council represents the Bar and administers its affairs. Its rulings on ethics and professional conduct bind all members. Its eighteen members are elected each October. Three members are of less than six years standing as barristers and another four of less than fifteen years standing. The Bar Council elects its chairman and other officers, and its affairs are

administered by a full-time executive officer. Under the Bar Council, three administrative committees of members of the Bar Council are empowered to make recommendations to the Bar Council or to make decisions on its behalf—the Executive, Ethics, and Law Reform Committees.

A Young Barristers' Committee, elected by barristers of less than six years standing, investigates and makes recommendations to the Bar Council on questions concerning young barristers and in particular those involving practice in Magistrates' Courts.

The Victorian Bar, often acting jointly with the Law Institute of Victoria, helps to provide legal aid, to supervise legal education and training, to contribute to the reform of the law, and the practices and procedures of courts and tribunals. It has, or has representatives on, sixty committees doing such work. The Victorian Bar is a member of the Law Council of Australia which represents the whole Australian legal profession and of the Australian Bar Association which represents barristers.

Law Institute of Victoria

The Law Institute of Victoria is the professional body of those members of the legal profession who practise as solicitors in Victoria. It was established in 1859 and incorporated by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1971. The relevant statutory provisions are now included as Part III of the *Legal Profession Practice Act 1958*. All persons admitted to practise as a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of Victoria are eligible for membership of the Law Institute of Victoria, whether they are practising as solicitors or not.

The Institute is governed by a Council consisting of the Attorney-General, the president of each of the nine county law associations, and eighteen members elected by all the members of the Institute. The Council operates through standing committees and committees appointed to deal with specific matters which after detailed consideration submit recommendations to the Council. The Institute is also represented on a number of outside bodies associated with the law.

Apart from the services which the Institute provides for its members, it also performs important public duties. It has a statutory obligation to control solicitors' trust accounts, to issue annual practising certificates, to administer the Solicitors' Guarantee Fund, and to consider claims for compensation out of the Fund by persons who allege they have suffered pecuniary loss as a result of a defalcation committed by a solicitor. The Institute also prescribes standards of professional conduct and insists on all solicitors maintaining a high ethical standard, investigating all complaints concerning the conduct of a solicitor, and in appropriate cases instituting disciplinary action. The Institute endeavours to maintain and improve the public image of the legal profession and to educate the public about the services which a solicitor can provide and the occasions on which it is desirable to consult a solicitor. It is active in law reform. Three committees meet regularly to consider anomalies of omissions in the law or practice and the Council makes representations to the Attorney-General or other appropriate authority for the amendment of the law.

Professional committees and agencies

Chief Justice's Law Reform Committee

This Committee was founded in 1944 by the then Chief Justice to consider making recommendations to the Victorian Parliament for the reform of the law on matters of a non-contentious nature, including the abolition of obsolete and useless rules. Since then it has made some 100 such recommendations, many of which have been given effect to in legislation.

The Committee consists of members of the judiciary, from both the Supreme and County Courts, the Bar, solicitors, and the law faculties of the University of Melbourne and Monash University. The usual number of

members is about twenty, who meet in full committee two or three times each year. Much of the work of the Committee is done by sub-committees comprising members of each branch of the legal profession, who are not necessarily members of the full committee, but who have some expertise in the area under investigation. The reports of the sub-committees are then considered by the full committee; if the Committee considers that a change in the law is desirable, a recommendation is forwarded to the appropriate Victorian Government department.

Suggestions of matters to be considered by the Committee often emanate from the Attorney-General, but the Committee does consider matters suggested by other sources, provided any reforms proposed are likely to be politically non-contentious and the Committee has the resources to undertake the particular inquiry. All the work done by members of the Committee is voluntary.

An example of legislation resulting from a recommendation of the Committee is the *Crimes (Theft) Act 1973*, which replaced many outdated and technical rules of the law of larceny with a modern law of theft. Other legislation has occurred in areas such as evidence, torts, and wills.

Council of Law Reporting in Victoria

The Council of Law Reporting in Victoria is a body corporate established by the *Council of Law Reporting in Victoria Act 1967*. It consists of a judge of the Supreme Court appointed by the Chief Justice as chairman, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, the librarian of the Supreme Court, two members appointed by the Victorian Bar Council, and two members appointed by the Law Institute of Victoria. The Council has a registrar and an honorary secretary.

The Council has arranged for the publication by a publishing company of the Victorian reports which contain decisions of the Supreme Court of Victoria.

Under the Act, it is not lawful to publish a new series of reports of judicial decisions of any court in Victoria except with the consent of the Council. The Council has given limited consents for the publication of restricted categories of decisions in certain specialised reports with an Australia-wide circulation.

Council of Legal Education

The Council of Legal Education was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1903 and is presently governed by the provisions of the *Legal Profession Practice Act 1958* as amended. The Council consists of the judges of the Supreme Court, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and representatives of the law faculties of the University of Melbourne and Monash University, the Law Institute of Victoria, and the Victorian Bar Council. The Chief Justice of Victoria is the president of the Council.

The functions of the Council are to make and alter rules:

- (1) Relating to the courses of study and examination and service of articles and other qualifications of candidates to practise as barristers and solicitors and for the admission of such candidates to practise; and
- (2) for the admission to practise in Victoria of persons admitted to practise in any State or Territory of the Commonwealth of Australia or in England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, or any part of Her Majesty's Dominions or the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The rules of the Council are included in the statutory rules published by the Government Printer.

In 1962, following the imposition of the quota system in the Law School at the University of Melbourne, the Council amended its rules so that matriculants excluded by the quota system could attend a course comparable with that

provided by the University of Melbourne for articled clerks but administered by the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology. Lecturers, tutors, and examiners are appointed by the Council of Legal Education through its Legal Education Committee which prescribes the scope and content of the courses and supervises the examinations. The Council's courses have since continued to be conducted each year at the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology.

Legal education, 1971

Law Reform Commissioner

The office of Law Reform Commissioner was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1973. Mr. T. W. Smith, Q.C., served as Commissioner from 1 January 1974 to 31 December 1976. Sir John Minogue, Q.C., was appointed Commissioner on 28 June 1977. The functions of the Commissioner are to advise the Attorney-General on the reform of the law in Victoria, including in particular: (1) The simplification and modernisation of the law, having regard to the needs of the community; (2) making the administration of justice generally more economical and efficient; (3) the elimination of anomalies, defects, and anachronisms; (4) the repeal of obsolete or unnecessary enactments; (5) the consolidation, codification, and revision of the law; and (6) the investigation and reporting to the Attorney-General on any matter relating to law reform referred to him by the Attorney-General.

Under the Act, provision is made for the appointment of a Law Reform Advisory Council of five members. The Council consists of representatives of the Law Institute of Victoria, the Victorian Bar Council, academic lawyers, and the public.

The following table shows details of the reports issued by the Law Reform Commissioner during the period from August 1974 to June 1976:

VICTORIA—LAW REFORM COMMISSIONER: REPORTS ISSUED, AUGUST 1974 TO DECEMBER 1976

Date of report	Title of report	Matters on which legislation was recommended
August 1974	Report No. 1—Aspects of the Law of Murder	Abolition of the doctrines of constructive murder; consequential increase in penalty for manslaughter; and amendment of Section 40 of the <i>Crimes Act 1958</i>
October 1974	Report No. 2—Criminal Procedure—Miscellaneous Reforms	Creation of a right of appeal from insanity verdicts; legal aid for bail applications; notice of alibi defences; order of addresses in criminal trials; and taking other admitted offences into consideration on sentencing
January 1975	Report No. 3—Criminal Liability of Married Persons—Special Rules	Coercion; accessories after the fact; misprision of felony; receiving stolen goods; and conspiracy
January 1976	Report No. 4—Delays in Supreme Court Actions	Changes in the Supreme Court Act and Rules directed to promoting earlier settlements of actions, and the reduction of delays in procedures for bringing actions to trial
June 1976	Report No. 5—Rape Prosecutions (Court Procedures and Evidence)	Reforms in court procedures and rules of evidence affecting rape trials
December 1976	Report No. 6—Spouse witnesses (Competence and Compellability)	Compellability of spouse witnesses to give evidence

Australian Legal Aid Office

The Australian Legal Aid Office was established by the Commonwealth Government in July 1973. It provides a general problem-solving service of legal advice for persons with an element of need. Each person seeking help from the Office is seen by a lawyer, the problem identified, and advice given. Further assistance, including assistance in litigation, is available to all persons in matters arising under Commonwealth law, including family law, and in matters arising under State law to persons for whom the Commonwealth Government has a special responsibility, such as those in receipt of social security, Aborigines, ex-servicemen, students, and newcomers to Australia. The assistance is provided by lawyers of the Australian Legal Aid Office or by referral to private legal practitioners.

The criteria for the provision of further assistance are, first, the merit of the applicant's case and, second, the financial position of the applicant—whether he satisfies the means and needs test of the Office. In considering the merits, regard is had to all the circumstances, particularly to any advantage the applicant might gain from the provision of assistance and any disadvantage he might suffer if assistance was refused, and the likelihood that the proceedings will be terminated by a decision, settlement, or otherwise so as to result in a proper and just advantage to the applicant. The means and needs test is the inability of the applicant to afford the cost of representation in the particular case. An applicant who can afford to contribute towards the cost of his case is asked to do so.

The Australian Legal Aid Office operates in each State and Territory of the Commonwealth of Australia. There is a branch office in each of the capital cities, with regional offices located in metropolitan and country centres. In Victoria, offices are in Melbourne, Brunswick, Geelong, Glenroy, and Sunshine.

The Australian Legal Aid Office employed, in Victoria, 20 lawyers and 38 supporting administrative staff during 1976-77, and conducted 21,800 personal interviews.

Further reference, 1977

Legal Aid Committee

The Legal Aid Committee was established pursuant to the *Legal Aid Act* 1961, as amended by the *Legal Aid Act* 1969. The Committee comprises four representatives from each of the Law Institute of Victoria and the Victorian Bar Council, who usually serve for a period of one year on an honorary basis.

Legal assistance to persons who are unable to pay ordinary legal costs is given in all criminal and civil matters involving State laws, other than those criminal matters referred to in Part I of the *Legal Aid Act* 1969. There is no fixed means test, each application being treated on its merits. Assistance may be granted either without charge or on condition that a periodical contribution is made towards the costs incurred by the Committee on behalf of the assisted person. When assistance has been approved, a solicitor in private practice is assigned to act for the applicant, and is authorised to brief a barrister when necessary. Out of pocket expenses incurred by the appointed solicitor are reimbursed in full, and accounts from solicitors and barristers are paid at the rate of 80 per cent of the normal fee, in accordance with the Act.

VICTORIA—LEGAL AID COMMITTEE : BUSINESS

Type of case	Number of applications			Number actually assisted		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
Divorce	4,363	1,265	384	2,716	75	2
Maintenance	4,565	4,115	1,306	2,921	2,506	770
Custody	421	597	233	274	225	67
Affiliation	422	286	216	264	181	120

VICTORIA—LEGAL AID COMMITTEE : BUSINESS—*continued*

Type of case	Number of applications			Number actually assisted		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
Motor accident damages claims	1,072	766	513	542	329	299
Criminal (Magistrates' Courts and County Court appeals)	2,922	4,803	5,913	1,984	2,703	2,815
Civil causes	2,666	2,754	2,620	978	761	631
Workers compensation	331	317	265	209	147	127
Probate and testators family maintenance	286	122	72	75	23	15
Others	1,410	1,749	1,418	465	358	228
Total	18,458	16,774	12,940	10,428	7,308	5,074

Voluntary legal aid, 1975*Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education*

The Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1972, and consists of representatives of the Victorian Bar Council, the Law Institute of Victoria, the University of Melbourne, and Monash University. The Institute is concerned with two areas of legal education, namely, practical training for law graduates before admission and the continuing education of the legal profession.

Several experimental courses of practical training have been held, culminating in 1975 in a full-time six months legal practice course attended by 65 law graduates as part of their qualification for admission to practise as barristers and solicitors of the Supreme Court of Victoria. In addition, members of the legal profession who have been absent from practice for some time have attended the course or parts of it as a refresher course. A number of different courses are conducted for the legal profession, some in Melbourne and others in the country. It is proposed that this activity will be considerably expanded in the future.

Victoria Law Foundation

The Victoria Law Foundation was established by the *Legal Profession Practice (Victoria Law Foundation) Act 1967*. It comprises ten members. The Chief Justice, the Attorney-General, the President of the Law Institute of Victoria and, under a provision of the *Law Reform Act 1973*, the Law Reform Commissioner, are all *ex officio* members; the Chief Justice is the president of the Foundation. The two *ex officio* members first named, together with the Law Institute of Victoria, each nominate two additional members—"duly qualified legal practitioners"—who are then appointed by the Governor in Council.

The activities of the Foundation encompass:

- (1) Promotion of legal research relating to law reform in Victoria;
- (2) promotion of legal education in Victoria;
- (3) assistance to law libraries in Victoria; and
- (4) improvement of the administration of the law in Victoria.

Further reference, 1975

ADMINISTRATION OF LAW

Law in Victoria*Introduction*

Law is the body of rules, whether proceeding from formal enactment or from custom, which a particular state or community recognises as binding on its members or subjects, and enforceable by judicial means. It has been said that "substantially speaking, the modern world acknowledges only two great original systems of law, the Roman and the English".

English law came to Australia with Governor Phillip in 1788, although for many years in a severely attenuated and autocratic form. Immediately before Federation, the law operative in Victoria consisted of the laws enacted by its legislature up to that time; the law of England applicable to the Colony up to 1828; the laws of New South Wales up to 1851; and certain Imperial statutes since 1828 applicable as of paramount force, or adopted by the local legislature since. In addition, the common law applied.

In 1901 the Commonwealth of Australia was established by an Imperial Act under which certain powers were conferred upon the newly created Commonwealth Parliament, and the remaining powers were left to the Parliaments of the six States. Subject to that proviso, State law in Victoria continues as it did before Federation, and Victoria, like the other States, retains some sovereign powers.

Law Department

Administration

The political head of the Law Department is the Attorney-General under whose direction and control the Department functions. The Solicitor-General, who advises the Victorian Government and appears for the Crown in important constitutional, criminal, and civil cases, is a practising barrister, appointed under the provisions of the Solicitor-General Act, by the Governor in Council, from among Queen's Counsel.

The administrative tasks of the Law Department are the responsibility of the Secretary, who is a public servant. Included in the Department is the Crown Solicitor, who gives legal advice to government departments, and acts as solicitor for the Crown in all its cases, both criminal and civil. In the former, he is the instructing solicitor to the prosecutors for the Queen, who appear for the Crown in criminal matters in the Supreme and County Courts. There was a Crown Counsel and thirteen prosecutors for the Queen in 1976 who, like the Solicitor-General, are not public servants, but barristers.

The following notes provide particulars of the various functions and responsibilities of branches of the Law Department.

Appeal Costs Board

This Board was established under the *Appeal Costs Fund Act* 1964. The Act makes provision with respect to the liability for costs of certain litigation, establishes an Appeal Costs Fund to meet such liability, and makes provision for the appointment of an Appeal Costs Board.

The Board consists of three members appointed by the Attorney-General of whom one shall be appointed as chairman, one shall be nominated by the Council of the Law Institute of Victoria, and one shall be nominated by the Victorian Bar Council. The term of office of the members is three years, but on expiration of the term a member is eligible for re-appointment. The Attorney-General may remove any member at any time.

The Act sets up a Fund, by a surcharge on the issue of writs, summonses, and complaints, for the payment of costs in respect of appeals and aborted hearings, and some adjournments, in such circumstances as are provided for in the Act. Payments are made to cover, for example, the costs incurred in having corrected a wrong decision on a point of law or the costs incurred in respect of a hearing adjourned through illness of a judge. No monies are paid out of the Fund unless the Board certifies that payment is authorised by the Act. There is no provision in the Act for an appeal from a decision of the Board.

Corporate Affairs Office

The functions of the Corporate Affairs Office include the registration of companies and business names, licensing of dealers in securities and as investment advisers, and the conduct of investigations into the affairs of companies.

Corporate affairs legislation commenced in Victoria with the Companies Statute of 1864. There have been continuing changes in the legislation to meet community expectations and a recent significant amendment to the Companies Act was to give effect, from 1 July 1974, to the Interstate Corporate Affairs Agreement. Under this Agreement, the Interstate Corporate Affairs Commission was established and includes the States of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and Western Australia. The objectives of the four participating States are to:

- (1) Achieve increased uniformity in the law relating to companies and the regulation of the securities industry and trading in securities;
- (2) establish reciprocal arrangements and common standards and procedures in the administration of that law;
- (3) co-ordinate administration and avoid unnecessary duplication for the better convenience of the public and improved efficiency in the overall administration; and
- (4) increase the protection the law affords to the investing public.

Court Reporting Branch

The Court Reporting Branch has reported proceedings before the Supreme Court, County Court, and Magistrates' Courts since 1924. All personnel directly engaged in reporting are licensed shorthand writers, or licensed tape recorder operators, under the provisions of the *Evidence Act* 1958.

The principal duties performed in the Supreme Court are Court of Criminal Appeal; Full Court; Crime; Civil Juries; Causes; Miscellaneous Causes; The Practice Court; Divorce, both defended and undefended; Land Valuation; and *De Bene Esse* cases.

Only criminal proceedings are reported in the County Court. Committal proceedings in Magistrates' Courts are generally reported, particularly if there are many witnesses or if the matter is of an extremely serious nature. All inquests which, *prima facie*, may appear to lead to a committal for trial of the person charged are reported.

Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board

Established by section 5 of the *Discharged Servicemen's Preference Act* 1943, this Board has three main functions:

- (1) It assists discharged servicemen to find employment and advises the Victorian Government on employment opportunities and the incidence of unemployment among discharged servicemen;
- (2) it is required to examine and report to the Victorian Government on alleged contraventions of the Preference Act by which employers are required to give preference in placement, re-instatement, and retention in employment of Victorian discharged servicemen who served in a theatre of war and who are clearly suitable and competent for the particular position; and
- (3) it provides a business advisory and investigation service in Victoria for any person who has served in the Australian or Allied military forces and employs qualified accountants for that purpose. This service is free of charge.

Metropolitan Fair Rents Board and Rental Investigation Bureau

Fair Rents Boards consist of a stipendiary magistrate sitting alone and have the function of determining fair rents of prescribed premises, i.e., premises subject to control under the *Landlord and Tenant Act* 1958. The matters to which a Fair Rents Board has regard in determining a fair rent are set out in section 64 of the Landlord and Tenant Act. The Fair Rents

Board constituted for the Melbourne metropolitan area is known as the Metropolitan Fair Rents Board.

The Rental Investigation Bureau investigates complaints in relation to alleged excessive rentals of premises not subject to control under the Landlord and Tenant Act. When rentals are considered to be unreasonably excessive, the Bureau may attempt to negotiate a more reasonable rental.

Parliamentary Counsel's Office

The Parliamentary Counsel's Office is a small office which originated in Victoria in 1879. The primary work of the Office is to prepare legislation for the Victorian Government. The volume of legislation in Victoria has consistently increased over the last century. The range of subjects upon which legislation is sought has also consistently increased, partly because of developing technology and partly because the Victorian Parliament continually aims at new and more sophisticated social objectives. The Office may also be called upon to advise the Victorian Government on a wide range of constitutional and parliamentary matters.

Apart from the work done for the Victorian Government, it is the tradition in Victoria that Parliamentary Counsel should be available to assist private members of any political party who wish to promote legislation. Parliamentary Counsel are also available to advise ministers and government instrumentalities on the validity of subordinate legislation that it is proposed to promulgate. They examine and report to the Subordinate Legislation Committee on the validity and form of all statutory rules.

The Office is responsible for the preparation of the annual volumes of statutes and statutory rules and for the preparation of the various tables and indices of the Acts and statutory rules that are published by the Victorian Government. In recent times, Parliamentary Counsel have been actively engaged in the preparation of uniform legislation and the negotiation of agreements between the different levels of government in Australia. (See also pages 107-8.)

Patriotic Funds Council of Victoria

This Council is established and empowered by the *Patriotic Funds Act* 1958 to administer the Act and to regulate fund raising and exercise supervisory control over Victorian patriotic funds, i.e., funds for any purpose in connection with any proclaimed war. These funds (approximately 760 in number with net assets exceeding \$19m and annual income and expenditure of more than \$5m) are used principally to provide welfare assistance, aged persons homes, and clubrooms, for the benefit of ex-service persons and their dependants.

The main functions of the Council are to :

- (1) Sanction the establishment of all patriotic funds in Victoria ;
- (2) regulate and control fund raising ;
- (3) assist and control the trustees and officers of each patriotic fund ;
- (4) obtain and examine audited statements each year to ensure that funds are properly administered and used in accordance with the objects ; and
- (5) advise the Victorian Government on legislation and policy relating to patriotic funds.

The Council is also required by the *Anzac Day Act* 1960 to recommend the method of distribution of the Anzac Day Proceeds Fund which comprises money raised each year from sporting functions held on Anzac Day.

Public Solicitor

The office of the Public Solicitor is controlled by the Attorney-General as head of the Law Department through the Public Solicitor who is a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of Victoria.

Legal assistance is provided by the State of Victoria through the Public Solicitor in only the following criminal matters:

- (1) Where any person has been committed for trial or has received notice of trial for an indictable offence against the laws of Victoria;
- (2) where any person has been charged with treason, murder, or manslaughter; and
- (3) to an appellant to the Full Court of the Supreme Court upon any appeal with respect to an indictable offence.

The Attorney-General may grant an application for legal assistance if he is of the opinion that it is desirable in the interests of justice that an applicant should have legal representation on any such proceedings and that the applicant is without adequate means to provide legal assistance for himself.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC SOLICITOR'S OFFICE :
CRIMINAL CASES DEALT WITH

Year	Applications—				
	Number	Investigated and reports submitted	Not finalised	Approved	Not approved
1972	1,144	1,108	84	810	298
1973	1,112	1,014	98	793	221
1974	1,271	1,131	140	909	222
1975	1,385	1,215	170	1,085	130
1976	1,318	1,249	69	1,096	153

Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles

The Registrar-General registers memorials of deeds dealing with land alienated by the Crown before 2 October 1862 under the General Law, and which has not yet been converted to the Torrens System. The Registrar-General's Office is also the repository of a wide range of documents requiring registration under various Acts of the Victorian Parliament, e.g., bills of sale, liens on crops or wool, stock mortgages, assignments of book debts, and powers of attorney, which require registration under the provisions of the *Instruments Act 1958*.

The Registrar-General also holds the office of Registrar of Titles. In that capacity he administers the system of land registration known as the Torrens System, the main feature of which is a certificate of title guaranteed by the Victorian Government. The Registrar of Titles has registered Crown grants of all land alienated by the Crown since 2 October 1862. He deals with the conversion of General Law titles to Torrens titles, by issuing certificates of title in place of the old title deeds. He also registers transfers, mortgages, and other dealings with land under the Torrens System, in accordance with the provisions of the *Transfer of Land Act 1958*.

Chief Secretary's Department—regulatory functions

The functions of the Chief Secretary's Department have altered considerably over the years as the increasing complexity of government administration has necessitated the establishment of additional departments to deal almost exclusively with functions that had previously been the responsibility of the Chief Secretary. In this respect, the dual portfolio of Chief Secretary and Premier was divided in 1883, the Factory Inspectorate which operated in the late nineteenth century grew into the Department of Labour and Industry, the Social Welfare Branch became a separate department, the Weights and Measures Branch was transferred to the Local Government Department, and the Gas and Explosives Branch was transferred to the Mines Department. Responsibility for the control of horse racing, for the State Library and the National Gallery, and for fisheries and wildlife was transferred on the formation of new departments. The

Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Office, the Science Museum, and the National Museum were subsequently transferred to these newer departments. The Chief Secretary's Department, however, continues to play a large and important role in the administration of Victoria, retaining an extensive range of functions in both regulatory and other areas of activity.

The Department can be viewed as exercising its regulatory functions in two main ways: by prohibiting certain activities, unless those activities are licensed or registered, and by imposing controls over certain other types of activities.

A wide variety of business activities require licensing under the Acts administered by the Chief Secretary, including auctioneers, estate agents, second-hand dealers, marine dealers, and private agents. In addition, the sale of liquor and the use of firearms is prohibited without an appropriate licence issued under the provisions of Acts administered by the Chief Secretary.

A further range of activities require registration with the Chief Secretary and these include friendly societies and benefit associations, trade unions, and the commercial producers, distributors, and exhibitors of films. A branch of the Chief Secretary's Department, the Office of the Government Statist, is responsible for the registration of all births, deaths, and marriages occurring in Victoria.

Other types of activities are specifically controlled under various Acts and Regulations administered by the Chief Secretary, including the use of motor vehicles and boats, raffles, lotteries, gaming and betting, and a wide range of criminal activities referred to in the Summary Offences Act and the Police Offences Act. The Chief Secretary administers restrictions on the availability of certain types of publications imposed after the consideration of reports prepared by the State Advisory Board on Publications. The Office of the Chief Commissioner of Police is the major enforcement agency under the control of the Chief Secretary. The Victoria Police are responsible for detecting and prosecuting offences against all Acts of the Victorian Parliament, whether or not those Acts are administered by the Chief Secretary. The most notable of these is the Crimes Act.

In addition to its regulatory functions, the Department exercises what could be termed social benefit functions. These include the administration of legislation relating to workers compensation, motor vehicle insurance, compensation for persons injured as a result of criminal violence or in assisting police, and compensation for persons injured in motor vehicle accidents.

A further field of responsibility held by the Chief Secretary is the exercise of "protective" functions. These include the protection of animals, the preservation of public records, and the administration of the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board, the Country Fire Authority, and the State Emergency Service.

Additional functions of this "omnibus" Department include responsibility for the maintenance of road safety, primarily through the Road Safety and Traffic Authority and the Victoria Police, the conduct of Victorian parliamentary elections, the preparation of electoral and jury rolls, and the publication of the *Victoria Government Gazette*.

Crimes Compensation Tribunal

The *Criminal Injuries Compensation Act* 1972 established the Crimes Compensation Tribunal consisting of a person of not less than seven years standing as a barrister and solicitor. The present appointment was made on 20 June 1973, and the first applications under the Act were heard eight days later. The Tribunal administers a scheme designed to compensate persons who have suffered physical injury or nervous shock as a result of a criminal act. Dependants of a person who has died as a result of a criminal act may also be entitled to compensation.

VICTORIA—CRIMES COMPENSATION TRIBUNAL :
SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS AT 30 JUNE 1976

Item	Particulars
Applications—	
Pending at 1 July 1975	154
Further applications received to 30 June 1976	856
Determinations—	
Final awards made	822
Applications refused	25
Applications withdrawn	5
Applications pending at 30 June 1976	158
Orders made for advance payments of compensation	21
Appeals from refusal of applications	1
Applications received for repayment of compensation by offenders	..
Analysis of final awards—	
Total compensation awarded	\$686,035
Average award of compensation	\$835

Further reference, 1975*Small Claims Tribunals*

Small Claims Tribunals, established under the *Small Claims Tribunal Act 1973*, provide a simple and inexpensive procedure for consumers to have their disputes settled outside the ordinary courts. They are administered under the direction of the Minister for Consumer Affairs. These tribunals are constituted by referees, who are appointed from persons qualified as stipendiary magistrates or barristers and solicitors, and were established to hear applications by consumers in respect of claims for payment of amounts under \$1,000.

Consumers are defined as persons, other than corporations, who buy or hire goods not for resale or for whom services are supplied. They may apply, on payment of a small fee, to the registrar in the Melbourne metropolitan area, or to the clerk of a Magistrates' Court outside that area who shall forward the application to the registrar. The registrar, who keeps all the records of the tribunals, shall give notice of the application to the respondent, the trader concerned, and shall fix a date for the hearing of the claim. Lodgement of the application with any money claimed to be owed to the trader by the consumer precludes the issue in dispute being heard in any court unless proceedings have already been commenced.

The primary function of the referee is to effect a settlement acceptable to all parties, but if this is impossible he shall either make an order or dismiss the claim; his order shall be final and without appeal. No costs are allowable and each party conducts its own case without the services of an agent except in the case of corporations or because of necessity. No practising barrister or solicitor is generally allowed to appear. Hearings are in private and sworn evidence, either verbal or in writing, is given, but tribunals are not bound by the rules of evidence and may inform themselves in any way they think fit. As at 1 March 1977, there were two full-time and one part-time referees.

Licensing legislation

After nearly one hundred years operation of the system of Licensing Magistrates or of the Licensing Court, the Licensing Act was repealed and the Licensing Court abolished by the *Liquor Control Act 1968*, which came into effect on 1 July 1968. This Act incorporated a number of recommendations of the Royal Commission of Inquiry on Liquor in Victoria.

The Licensing Court of three members was replaced by the Liquor Control Commission of four members, the chairman being a judge of the Liquor Control Commission. Numerous alterations were made in the licensing law and practice of the State, the new Act completely re-writing the law. All fees taken under the new Act and all fines, penalties, forfeitures, and moneys incurred or accruing under it are paid into the Licensing Fund into which was also paid the amount

standing to the credit of the Licensing Fund established under the *Licensing Act* 1958. A complete new code of compensation payable to owners and occupiers of licensed premises deprived of licences is set out in the Act, and provision is made for all payment of compensation out of the Licensing Fund, as well as all costs incurred in connection with the administration of the Act. Where the monies remaining in the Licensing Fund on 30 June in any financial year are greater than the monies therein on 1 July in that financial year, the surplus is to be transferred into the Consolidated Fund.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF LIQUOR LICENCES AT 30 JUNE

Type of licence	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Hotel keeper	1,453	1,448	1,444	1,441	1,442
Club	384	390	409	423	437
Retail bottled liquor	669	675	692	714	727
Wholesale liquor merchant	99	101	101	100	101
Australian wine	16	15	14	14	14
Vigneron	19	21	28	39	41
Brewer	7	7	7	7	7
Restaurant	196	214	229	253	266
Cabaret	13	16	17	22	24
Ship	1	1	1	..	..
Theatre	3	3	3	5	5
Cider tavern	..	..	1	1	1
Residential	..	..	..	1	2
Tourist facility	..	..	..	..	1
Total	2,860	2,891	2,946	3,020	3,068

NOTE. The above table details licences on hand at 30 June each year under the *Liquor Control Act* 1968, according to the annual report of the Liquor Control Commission.

Racing legislation

The *Racing Act* 1958 regulates horse and pony racing and trotting, and dog racing. Under the Act the control of trotting and dog racing is vested in the Trotting Control Board and the Dog Racing Control Board, respectively.

Additional legislation, relating to totalizators and the Totalizator Agency Board, is contained in the *Racing (Totalizators Extension) Act* 1960. Also, the *Stamps Act* 1958 has provisions relating to the registration fees of bookmakers and bookmakers' clerks, and to the duty payable on betting tickets.

VICTORIA—RACING AND TROTTING MEETINGS

Particulars	Year ended 31 July—				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
RACING					
Number of meetings—					
Metropolitan courses	70	68	76	76	82
Other courses	384	373	379	390	393
Number of events—					
Metropolitan courses	568	565	654	626	655
Other courses	2,795	2,779	2,775	2,987	2,986
Amount of stakes—					
Metropolitan courses (\$'000)	3,147	3,994	4,343	5,303	5,662
Other courses (\$'000)	1,967	2,338	2,615	3,227	3,457
TROTTING					
Number of meetings—					
Metropolitan courses	43	43	43	44	53
Other courses	218	218	230	240	261
Number of events—					
Metropolitan courses	337	342	343	352	415
Other courses	1,850	1,839	2,010	2,140	2,281
Amount of stakes—					
Metropolitan courses (\$'000)	895	979	1,150	1,450	1,801
Other courses (\$'000)	1,202	1,357	1,828	1,915	2,341

Further reference, 1966

Bankruptcies

A Bankruptcy Act passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in October 1924, and amended in 1927, was brought into operation on 1 August 1928. It superseded the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Acts of the States, with the exception of any provisions relating to matters not dealt with in the Commonwealth Act. On 4 March 1968 the *Bankruptcy Act* 1924-1965 was repealed and the *Bankruptcy Act* 1966 came into operation.

VICTORIA—BANKRUPTCIES

Year	Bankruptcies	Orders for administration of deceased debtors' estates	Arrangements with creditors without sequestrations	Total
NUMBER				
1971-72	597	5	102	704
1972-73	447	5	107	559
1973-74	270	..	74	344
1974-75	407	1	93	501
1975-76	344	2	84	430
LIABILITIES (\$'000)				
1971-72	10,623	68	3,843	14,534
1972-73	4,253	29	2,231	6,513
1973-74	2,915	..	2,507	5,422
1974-75	4,862	82	5,218	10,162
1975-76	19,943	42	3,586	23,571
ASSETS (\$'000)				
1971-72	3,187	14	1,773	4,974
1972-73	1,258	20	1,237	2,515
1973-74	825	..	1,459	2,284
1974-75	1,430	14	2,681	4,125
1975-76	1,408	5	3,533	4,946

Victoria Police

The Victoria Police Force is charged with the basic responsibilities of maintaining the peace, protecting the lives and property of all citizens, and, generally, enforcing the laws of the State.

The main functions of the Victoria Police may be summarised as :

- (1) Maintaining law and order and protecting persons and property ;
- (2) preventing crime ;
- (3) detecting offenders who have committed crimes ;
- (4) conducting prosecutions and appearing in committal proceedings in Magistrates' Courts.
- (5) controlling road traffic, preventing congestion and accidents, and investigating accidents which do occur ; and
- (6) assisting anyone in need, particularly in times of emergency.

The requirements of (6) above extend from such matters as directing a stranger to his destination to problems of such gravity as the organising and participating in search and rescue operations during times of fire, flood, and other major disasters.

Organisation

The Chief Commissioner of Police who heads the police force is responsible to the Chief Secretary. He is assisted by two Deputy Commissioners, and five Assistant Commissioners who are responsible for five of the six departments within the Victoria Police Force : crime, operations, personnel, traffic, and services. A Director of Administration, a public servant, is responsible for the sixth department, involving administration.

Victoria is divided into police districts and divisions to facilitate the administration and provision of services. The concept of team policing ensures that

resources are utilised to their fullest capacity by providing that, in emergencies, operational units can ignore the district and divisional boundaries and be deployed by the police radio control system, thus ensuring that all available mobile units can be directed to areas of need.

To support the team policing concept, each metropolitan police district has its own group of personnel formed into a crime car squad of 26 members which provides an effective anti-crime patrol capability. Support for the crime car squads is provided by independent patrol groups both in the Operations Department and the Traffic Department of the Victoria Police Force. These groups provide the flexibility which is so essential if saturation policing techniques are to be applied to particular problem areas without having to diminish other areas of police resources.

The Police Regulation Act, and its Regulations, and Police Standing Orders control the conduct of members of the Victoria Police Force and the internal affairs of the Force, and two statutory bodies, the Police Service Board and the Police Discipline Board, have jurisdiction in aspects of such control.

Specialised squads

Within the general framework of police activities there are several areas which, because of the extent and nature of the work involved, require the establishment of special squads. In the Victoria Police Force, squads have been established to deal with such matters as homicide, company fraud, licensing, gaming, vice, arson, drugs, and armed robbery. Special squads have also been formed to utilise dogs, horses, boats, and aircraft in various areas of police activities. The Search and Rescue Squad provides valuable assistance in emergency-type situations and the Accident Appreciation Squad investigates and analyses serious motor vehicle accidents.

Recruitment and training

The Victoria Police Force is constantly seeking additional recruits in order to maintain operational efficiency. To assist in attracting recruits to the Force, a junior police corps, now known as police cadets, was formed in 1955. Cadets are accepted at 16 years of age and undergo a period of training at the Cadet Academy in Spencer Street, Melbourne, until they are eligible to join the Force proper. Persons between 18 and 35 years of age are accepted as recruits into the Force and undergo a course of training at the Police Training Academy at Glen Waverley, which lasts for five months. The Academy is progressively being developed to provide further educational and training facilities and accommodation for trainee police personnel.

Facilities also exist for police in-service training and promotional examinations are conducted by the Police Department for members wishing to progress to officer rank.

Ex-members of the Force between 31 and 65 years of age may be recruited into the Retired Police Reserve for the performance of limited police duties.

Crime prevention and detection techniques

Several interesting features of police work have been developed in recent years. An on-line computer system, code-named PATROL, rapidly provides information on stolen and wanted motor vehicles and vehicles driven by criminals. The computer forms an integral part of a system which will eventually encompass all police records of criminal histories, stolen property, fingerprints, and methods of criminal operation.

The use of aircraft by the Police Air Wing provides valuable assistance in traffic control, the combating of serious crime such as armed robbery, and the transportation of police personnel and prisoners. Communications are constantly

being improved. The Communications Centre in Russell Street Melbourne has grown from a small 2 kW transmitter to the present D24 complex which connects with all parts of Victoria. The increasing use of personal radio communication by the policeman on the beat has also improved the efficiency of the Force.

Forensic science now plays a significant role in the detection of criminal offenders. The Police Forensic Science Laboratory is extensively equipped to provide information on such matters as drugs, poisons, flammable liquids, paints, fabrics, soils, and any other substances which by analysis may give some clue to assist in the solving of a crime. Blood samples taken from motor vehicle accident victims admitted to hospital are analysed at the Laboratory for alcoholic content, and may prompt the launching of prosecutions. A Document Examination Section is equipped to examine handwriting and documents suspected of being forged, and a Ballistics Section provides information on firearms. The Laboratory also has a mobile workshop which is used in on-site investigations.

The Police Dog Squad and the Mounted Branch provide assistance in the form of tracker dogs and horse patrols which are useful in crowd control both at sporting venues and at public gatherings and demonstrations.

Expenditure

The provision of an efficient and effective police force involves heavy expenditure. The operational expenses of the Victoria Police Force during 1976-77 were estimated to be about \$114m, while the estimated expenditure on capital works was \$9.5m. The Police Training Academy at Glen Waverley, when completed, will have cost the Victorian Government about \$30m.

Victorian Government expenditure on the operations of the Victoria Police Force is second only to education in the annual Victorian Budget allocations to government departments.

VICTORIA—POLICE FORCE AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Authorised strength	5,572	6,000	6,250	6,500	6,750
Actual strength (a)	5,510	5,743	6,018	6,320	6,663
C.I.B., etc. (b)	798	846	846	865	898
Police-women	163	202	248	300	332
Cadets	217	244	252	284	265
Reservists	48	53	57	105	133

(a) Includes police-women, but excludes cadets and reservists.

(b) Criminal Investigation Bureau, plainclothes police and scientific section.

Further reference, 1977 ; History of the Victoria Police, 1961

VICTORIAN CONSTITUTION*

The Government of Victoria consists of four elements: the Crown, the Parliament, the executive, and the judiciary. The function of the judiciary in relation to government is to see that the Parliament and the executive do not exceed the powers they have. The Crown, which is represented in Victoria by the Governor, is not subject to scrutiny by the judiciary. These four elements are recognised in the Victorian Constitution Act.

The Constitution Act first came into operation in December 1855. In the intervening one hundred and twenty years the language of the Act had become old-fashioned and, in some cases, difficult to understand. Some provisions of the Act no longer had any application, and others required modification. Between 1855 and 1975 many alterations were made to the Constitution but it was not completely re-enacted as a Victorian Act.

* This article is the latest in a series of special articles outlining specific areas of law in Victoria. Previous articles in this series, and the *Victorian Year Book* in which they appeared, are listed at the end of the article. The Victorian Constitution can be found on pages 924-43 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1977.

These general reasons were in part responsible for re-enacting the Constitution Act in 1975. There were other, more specific, reasons as well, namely:

- (1) The Constitution needed to be updated;
- (2) the Parliament wished to include in the Constitution Act certain provisions which had previously appeared elsewhere; and
- (3) the Parliament wished the Constitution of Victoria to appear in a Victorian Act rather than an Imperial Act enacted by the British Parliament.

The contents of the Constitution Act were changed in the 1975 re-enactment. The major change was the incorporation into the Act of provisions establishing the Supreme Court of Victoria. Previously, these provisions were contained in the *Supreme Court Act* 1958. In making this change, Parliament was recognising the place of the judiciary in the fundamental constitutional structure of government.

The provisions directly affecting the Supreme Court of Victoria, like those establishing the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council, cannot be changed except by an absolute majority of all members—whether present and voting or not—of each House of Parliament. Now, all the Victorian legislation which can be regarded as the fundamental law of the State is to be found in a single Act, namely, the *Constitution Act* 1975. If any change is in future made to this legislation, it will be clearly seen that it is the Constitution that is being changed.

Another major reason for re-enacting the Constitution is derived from the history of Victoria. Victoria was originally a part of New South Wales and known as the District of Port Phillip. Melbourne was settled in the mid-1830s, and throughout the 1840s the increasing population sought growing independence in the ordering of its own affairs. Victoria became separated from New South Wales in 1851 by the operation of Section 1 of the *Australian Constitutions Act* 1850. This Imperial Act also gave to the Australian colonies power to enact their own Constitutions but set limits on what could be contained in those Constitutions.

In 1855 the Victorian Parliament passed a Constitution Bill, in purported exercise of the power granted by the *Australian Constitutions Act* 1850, which in fact went beyond its limits. The Constitution Bill was then sent to England to be assented to by Queen Victoria. As the Constitution Bill was not within the competence of the Victorian Parliament of the time it was legally of no effect, and there would have been a nice question as to its validity if Her Majesty had assented to it; in fact, the question was avoided.

In addition to the provisions setting out the areas which were beyond the competence of the Victorian Parliament, the Imperial Parliament did not agree with the provisions of the Constitution Bill passed by the Victorian Parliament relating to the reservation of Bills for "the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon". So the Constitution as enacted by the Imperial Parliament varied the provisions that had been passed by the Victorian Legislative Council. The Constitution Bill was still outside the power of the Victorian Parliament to pass, so a special Imperial Act was passed to enable Her Majesty to assent to the Constitution Bill as amended by the Imperial Parliament. The Constitution Bill was copied in a Schedule to this Imperial Act. Her Majesty then placed her Sign Manual on the Imperial Act and Victoria at last received a new Constitution.

In the century following the enactment of the *Constitution Act* 1855 there was discussion among interested persons of two related questions. First, was the Constitution Act a Victorian Act or an Imperial Act? Second, what would happen if the Imperial Parliament repealed the special Act of 1855 which enabled Queen Victoria to assent to the Constitution? It was generally thought that the amendments made to the Constitution Bill by the Imperial Parliament had turned it from a Victorian Bill into an Imperial Bill. Her Majesty's assent

had turned it into an Act, an Imperial Act, which could, as such, be repealed at will by the Imperial Parliament.

This situation was incompatible with Victoria's position as a free sovereign State. However, the *Constitution Act* 1855 contained a provision which empowered the Victorian Parliament to re-enact it, or to amend it, however it pleased. The only restriction on this power was that any such re-enactment or amendment had to be reserved for the Royal Assent. In 1975 this was done. As a result, the Constitution of Victoria is now contained in an Act of the Victorian Parliament—an Act which may still be amended or re-enacted as before—and that no matter what Imperial Acts are repealed, the Constitution Act of Victoria will continue to provide the fundamental law for the State.

Functions of law in a community, 1961; Legal system in Victoria, 1961; Criminal law and its administration in Victoria, 1963; Law of torts in Victoria, 1964; Law of contract in Victoria, 1965; Law of retail sales and hire purchase in Victoria, 1966; Company law in Victoria, 1967; Law relating to export trade, 1968; Commonwealth and State taxation law, 1969 and 1970; Industrial law in Victoria, 1971; Administrative law in Victoria, 1972; Company law in Victoria, 1974; Family law in Victoria, 1975; Law relating to trade practices and consumer legislation, 1976; Company law in Victoria, 1977

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THE ARTS, LIBRARIES, AND MEDIA

THE ARTS

Ministry for the Arts

For many years Victoria's involvement in the arts was scattered among different government departments. The National Gallery and the State Library were for a long period the responsibility of the Chief Secretary, whereas the State Film Centre and Documentary Film Council came within the Premier's Department. Each of these organisations had, and still has, extensions throughout the State in the form of regional galleries, libraries, and film lending facilities, and, in addition, the Victorian Treasury made financial grants to artistic organisations of all types ranging from the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust to small local festivals, choirs, and brass bands.

With the very considerable increase in public interest and participation in the arts, and with the prospect of markedly increased leisure time being available to most citizens, the Victorian Government thought it desirable that a specialist department should be established to assist in the shaping and execution of the Victorian Government's artistic policies. To this end, the *Ministry for the Arts Act 1972* was formulated and received the assent of both Houses of the Victorian Parliament.

Under this Act, the Ministry was set up to develop and improve the appreciation and practice of the arts in Victoria; to make the arts more available to the people of Victoria; to encourage and assist in the provision of facilities for the arts to be performed or displayed; and to advise and co-operate with other government departments, municipalities, and public authorities in the promotion and practice of the arts within Victoria. The Act required that a Director should be appointed who would be the head of the Ministry, and that there would be a body to be known as The Victorian Council of the Arts which would advise the Minister and the Director on matters concerning the arts referred to it by them and, from time to time, to make such recommendations to the Minister concerning the State's involvement in the arts. Under the Act, the National Gallery and the State Library were transferred to the new Ministry, together with the State Film Centre. The Ministry is responsible for recommending and administering grants and other forms of support made by the Victorian Government to bodies of all kinds.

In July 1973 the first Director of the Ministry for the Arts was appointed, and took up his duties in that month. The Premier assumed the portfolio of Minister of the Arts.

A number of major responsibilities had to be accepted immediately by the new Ministry. The Victorian Government had agreed that the performing arts section of the Victorian Arts Centre in St Kilda Road should be completed and it is one of the responsibilities of the Ministry to supervise this project. This

entails the construction of an opera/ballet theatre to seat approximately 2,000 persons ; a drama theatre to seat approximately 800 persons ; and a studio theatre for a wide range of performing arts activities which will seat 450 persons. In addition, related to the site will be a concert hall to seat 2,500 persons which will be used not only for symphony concerts but also for popular entertainment and conferences.

One of the more significant artistic developments in Australia has been the growth in the numbers and quality of regional art galleries in Victoria. There were sixteen such institutions in 1977, the majority being professionally directed and providing in their areas a full service of exhibitions, educational activities, and scholarships. It is one of the Ministry's responsibilities to continue to raise the standard of regional galleries and to assist them in their work.

It will be a further responsibility of the Ministry for the Arts to advise on and assist in the development of performing arts centres in major regions throughout Victoria, this programme running parallel with the design and construction of the second stage of the Arts Centre.

The Victorian Government has allocated funds for the development of regional libraries and considerable work has already been successfully carried out in this area. It will be, therefore, the Ministry's concern to see that this development continues and, when necessary, expands so that throughout Victoria library services will be available to people on all levels.

The State Film Centre has also achieved success in its own programme with the provision and conduct of the small cinema in its headquarters at Treasury Place, and with the development of appreciation of the art of the film. Under the Ministry, it is expected that the State Film Centre will now expand these activities and that it will become a centre of advice for governmental and other bodies in the making of documentary films.

Following the proclamation of the Victorian Film Corporation Act in July 1976 a Board of seven members was appointed. The Film Corporation was not established as a production company but as a body to encourage and promote the production, exhibition, and distribution of films, television programmes, and related areas. In its first year of operation an allocation of \$1m was made available to the Corporation for grants, investments, and loans to further these aims. During the year, a number of feature films, documentaries and associated activities were financed. The Board is now backed by a support staff which not only assists in the processing of applications, but is also in a position to offer advice and direction to potential film makers. The Corporation hopes to be able to assist the industry further with the provision of necessary technical equipment, sound stages, and the like.

The Victorian Tapestry Workshop was established by the Victorian Government through the Ministry for the Arts early in 1976. This workshop makes it possible for art-lovers to commission or purchase unique works of art in the tapestry medium woven in Australia. It also provides the opportunity for Australian artists to have their designs woven in Australia whereas in the past such large commissions as the curtains for the Sydney Opera House would go to overseas workshops. After the appointment by the Premier and Minister of the Arts of a Board of Management in November 1975, a Director was appointed and following an intensive training programme five weavers started work in June 1976. Following short-term occupation of temporary premises, the workshop moved to an historic and beautiful Victorian building in the Emerald Hill area. The building is particularly appropriate for use as a studio workshop having the essential natural light which is backed by mercury vapour lighting. Already, tapestries are being commissioned for public buildings, public and private collections, and galleries. The first major commission is for a panel of four tapestries to hang in the Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts, Canada.

The Ministry is to carry out, through its specialist liaison officers, a survey of the requirements of all bodies concerned with the arts within Victoria and will recommend to the Victorian Government where financial and other assistance is considered desirable. Victoria already has a notable reputation in its support of the visual arts. It is now expected that with the work of the Ministry, it will acquire a similar reputation in the other related areas.

Further reference, 1977

Victorian Arts Centre

The Victorian Arts Centre is situated in St Kilda Road, Melbourne, just south of the Yarra River. The first stage, the National Gallery of Victoria, was opened in 1968, and is attracting nearly 500,000 visitors each year. The building has galleries on three floor levels around three courtyards, and has excellent natural and artificial light in which to display what is widely regarded as Australia's finest art collection. Other features are the Great Hall, used for banquets, concerts, and receptions, with its outstanding stained-glass ceiling, the special education section for school children, and a restaurant looking out on to the relaxing surroundings of the Russell Grimwade Garden. At the south end of this garden area is the School of Art of The Victorian College of the Arts; this school will eventually be re-located on the College campus directly to the south of the National Gallery.

The second stage of the Centre, the theatres and spire, is at present under construction. When finished, this section will have three theatres with all supporting facilities. There will also be garden-terraces, shops, a bistro, coffee lounges, bars, offices, and meeting rooms for community activities. The theatres have been designed so that many types of performances can be presented in the best possible conditions. Full-scale productions of opera and ballet by Australian and international companies, as well as dance ensembles, operettas, modern musical plays, and large-scale dramas will be performed in the largest theatre—the State Theatre, which will seat 2,000 people. Modern stage equipment and generous back-stage areas will give producers freedom to present the most complicated performances from the existing repertoire, or to cater for the demands of new work. The second theatre will be called the Playhouse, and will hold an audience varying between 750 and 850 people, depending on the form of staging. This theatre will basically be used for plays, although musicals and recitals can also be performed. The smallest theatre, the Studio, is a versatile studio-auditorium. Here, new ideas in theatre, film, television, or combinations of these can be developed. The layout of the Studio and the equipment will be suitable for experimentation with presentations such as theatre-in-the-round, end stage or open stage performances, film making, film or slide projection, musical soloists or groups, television production, or sight-and-sound presentations. This theatre will seat up to 450 people. The theatres complex will be topped by a spire, about 150 metres high, which will be a landmark to the city of Melbourne.

The third stage of the Centre, a 2,500 seat concert hall, is being built at the Princes Bridge end of the site. This auditorium will give a venue of the highest international standard for symphonic music and will cater for musical performances of all types. It will also be used for functions, ceremonies, and conventions.

The Arts Centre buildings will be set in landscaped gardens consisting of lawns, walkways, shrubbery, and trees, with picnic areas and electric barbecues along the river end of the site.

Further reference, 1977

National Gallery of Victoria

General

The National Gallery of Victoria was founded in May 1861 when the Governor, Sir Henry Barkly, declared open a small room which contained a number of plaster

casts of classical sculpture and other objects which had been purchased a few years earlier in London. Thus, unlike most public galleries, this institution did not start with a collection of paintings, and it was not until 1864 that the first picture gallery was opened.

The National Gallery of Victoria is the oldest public gallery in Australia and its collection is displayed in six categories: Asian art; Australian painting and sculpture; European painting and sculpture; decorative arts; photography; and prints and drawings. It is the only public gallery in Australia to have a photography gallery and collection.

Bequests and funding

The richness of the collections is in large part a tribute to a long tradition of public benefaction. The National Gallery of Victoria is unique in Australia in the number and range of its private benefactions. Such names as McAllan, Kent, Templeton, Connell, Felton, Everard Studley Miller, and Morgan are among many who, by gifts of money and objects, have, to a large extent, created the Gallery. The most distinguished name in any such list is that of Alfred Felton and the bequest which bears his name is indivisibly connected with the Gallery. This important bequest has, since 1905, made it possible for works of art of all kinds and all periods to a value of more than \$10m to be added to the collections.

In late 1976 the Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, announced the formation of the Art Foundation of Victoria which has been established to raise funds for the benefit of the National Gallery of Victoria. At the same time, he launched the Foundation's appeal for funds, undertaking that the Victorian Government would match donations dollar for dollar to a committal of \$2.5m by the State.

The main aim of the Foundation is to create a capital endowment fund to help the Gallery compete for works of art in an art market of steeply rising prices exacerbated by inflation. The Board of the Foundation is comprised of three elected members from each category of membership and the president of trustees, director, and secretary of the Gallery. Donations are free of tax and gift duty and bequests also free of estate duty. The deployment of funds raised will be directed by recommendation of the Board of the Foundation to the trustees of the Gallery. By May 1977, the Foundation had raised \$2.5m.

During the year, the Gallery announced the establishment of a development collection. This is to be a separate group of works which is exempt from the normal controls placed on acquisitions for the State collection. The development collection will be funded by donations made specifically for the purpose of acquiring works by new and young artists.

Acquisitions

The two major acquisitions for the year 1976-77 were European paintings. During her visit to Melbourne in March 1977, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II unveiled the Gallery's Silver Jubilee Acquisition. The acquisition of the painting *La Joueuse de guitare* (The Guitar Player) by Pierre Auguste Renoir was made possible by the newly established Art Foundation of Victoria. Painted in 1896, it is the first Renoir painting to enter the Gallery's collection.

The final purchase made under the Everard Studley Miller Bequest was the sensitive and lively self portrait of Gian Lorenzo Bernini (1598-1680). Bernini's work is well known, mainly through his sculptures. He is known to have painted approximately two hundred paintings of which only twenty have been traced.

National Gallery Society

The National Gallery Society, which has functioned since 1947, had a membership in December 1977 of 9,000 persons. It offers a continuing programme of lectures, films, and other activities, including a programme of acquisition on behalf of the Gallery.

National Gallery Education Programme

The Education Section of the National Gallery of Victoria occupies 735 square metres of floor space, 3.4 per cent of the total area of the building, and contains flexible teaching areas with audio-visual equipment. These are used for the lectures, discussions, and other forms of communication which provide introductory stimulus before students view the original works of art in the Gallery collection. The workshop area is used for activities which combine looking at objects with creative work in paint, clay, collage, and other media.

The Section is staffed by the chief education officer, who is a member of the Gallery staff, and by seven education officers. These teachers have specialist art training and are seconded from the Victorian Education Department. They cater for individual requests by teachers for study of particular areas of the collection as well as offering sessions especially planned to meet the needs and interests of varying age levels.

Government and non-government schools use these services and many of the students come from country centres throughout Victoria. Tertiary institutions such as teachers colleges and art schools are visiting the building much more frequently than in the past and business colleges and organisations training youth leaders, occupational therapists, etc., appreciate visits which cater for their general cultural interests. Weekly lectures also are provided for students of the Australian Ballet School. There has been a steady demand for sessions from teacher groups and educational organisations.

The education programme is available to teachers of all subjects, the Gallery collection providing many starting points for students of, for example, history, literature, social studies, biblical studies, home economics, and Asian studies, as well as art and craft. Schools, which are now developing individual courses for the first years of the secondary syllabus, are making use of the Gallery in imaginative and experimental sessions.

A grant from the Schools Commission has enabled the development of a special programme aimed at encouraging children of Greek and Italian background to be aware of their cultural heritage. The programme allows the children to examine the character of the Greek and Italian visual arts and trace their influence on the painting, sculpture, decorative arts, and architecture of Australia.

Free admission is granted for all school visits booked with the Education Office at least 48 hours in advance. At present, education officers attend to between 1,500 and 2,000 students per week. A further 600 to 800 students come into the Gallery weekly to study with their own teachers. Groups staffed by education officers are divided so that one education officer works with about 20 children at the one time.

In addition to the daily programme of school visits, the Education Section is responsible for planning and staffing a travelling exhibition of works of art which visits country centres throughout the year. It also arranges exhibitions of special educational interest.

The wide range of students (from primary to tertiary) and the variety of sessions offered call for considerable versatility on the part of the education staff whose overall aim is to evoke the maximum response from a direct encounter with original works of art.

Departments

Care of the State collection is shared by seven curatorial departments. The Asian art department exhibits Chinese, Asian, and Western Asian art. The collection of Chinese porcelain is particularly fine and comprehensive. The Australian art collection covers all phases of art development in this country—Colonial, Impressionist, Edwardian, Post-Impressionist, and Contemporary. Aboriginal art and tribal art of the South Pacific islanders are also displayed.

The decorative arts collection is one of the largest and most varied within the Gallery; it includes furniture, glass, pottery, porcelain, silver and other metal-work, antiquities, jewellery, Renaissance bronzes, costumes, and textiles. The objects come from Australia and almost every European country, while the period covered is from at least 4000 B.C. to the present day. Specialised collections of particular note within this department are the Felton collection of Greek vases, the holdings of eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth century costumes and costume accessories, and the large and important collection of seventeenth and eighteenth century English glass acquired some years ago through the William and Margaret Morgan Endowment.

The collection of European art before 1800 ranges from icons of the sixth to fourteenth centuries to eighteenth century European works. Among the paintings are works by Rembrandt, Joshua Reynolds, Thomas Gainsborough, Constable, Corot, and the outstanding painting *The Banquet of Cleopatra* by Giovanni Tiepolo. Most of the paintings in the care of the department of European and American art after 1800 are of French or English origin, with a small group from America and other European countries. The French Impressionist school is represented by a number of works including paintings by Manet, Degas, and Pissarro.

The collections of the photography department and the prints and drawings department are not on permanent display because of their sensitivity to light. Temporary exhibitions of works from these collections are arranged throughout the year. Prints and drawings which are not on display may be seen in the print department reading room by appointment. Outstanding among the 18,000 works in the prints and drawings collection are the Barlow Dürer collection and a small group of illuminated manuscripts.

During the year 1976-77 the Gallery continued to present a wide range of temporary exhibitions. Thirty-two exhibitions were displayed including work by visiting overseas artists such as Les Levine, Stuart Brisley, Sol LeWitt, and photographer Lee Friedlander. Almost a quarter of a million people visited the Gallery to view the Chinese Exhibition which was opened by the Prime Minister of Australia, the Rt. Hon. J. M. Fraser.

The Australian Tour of the Chinese Exhibition was organised by the Australian Art Exhibitions Corporation, a Commonwealth Government-sponsored company incorporated to manage and organise major art exhibitions within Australia.

The Exhibition of recent archaeological discoveries from the People's Republic of China began its European tour in 1973. Following extensive negotiations for its Australian tour, the official agreements were signed in Peking in June 1976. Under these agreements the Commonwealth Government agreed to indemnify the 233 exhibits for \$189m. The Exhibition was made possible by a financial guarantee from the Australia Council, supported by the Commonwealth Government and the sponsorship of Mobil Oil Australia Limited.

The Bureau for the Administration of Cultural Relics assembled the Exhibition in Peking. The general time span and contents of the Exhibition began with 600,000 year old relics of the Peking Man site, and ended with the Yuan Dynasty in the 14th century AD. The theme of the Exhibition documented the development of civilization in China.

The enthusiastic reception given to the Exhibition in Melbourne was such that the Chinese authorities agreed to extend the season beyond Sydney to Adelaide. The Chinese Exhibition was the most distinguished exhibition so far to visit Australia. 242,475 people visited the Exhibition while it was on display in Melbourne, a figure which set new attendance records for the National Gallery of Victoria. Overall attendance represented one in every twenty-three people in Australia.

The National Gallery of Victoria was closely involved with the mounting and presentation of the Exhibition and the services of Gallery staff were made available to assist in the production.

Further reference, 1977

Regional art galleries

Victoria has a system of sixteen regional art galleries. Four of these country galleries were founded late in the nineteenth century. In 1884, the Ballarat Fine Art Gallery became Australia's first provincial gallery; the Bendigo and the Warrnambool galleries both began in 1887, although the Warrnambool gallery was closed for many years and only re-opened in its present building in 1972; Geelong's collection was begun in 1896, but was only installed in its present buildings in 1915. The Castlemaine collection was begun in 1913, but was not housed in its present building until 1931. The remaining eleven galleries were established in their present buildings between 1961 and 1971; Hamilton, 1961 (collection begun 1957); Shepparton, 1965 (collection begun 1935); Mildura, 1966 (collection begun 1956); Swan Hill and Sale, 1964; Horsham and Benalla 1968 (new gallery opened at Benalla in 1975); Ararat, 1970; Mornington and McClelland Gallery at Langwarrin, and La Trobe Valley Arts Centre at Morwell, 1971.

In 1957, the six galleries then operating founded the Victorian Public Galleries Group as a forum for their common problems; they have since been joined by the ten other more recently constituted galleries in an organisation known as the Regional Galleries Association of Victoria. This association is recognised by the Victorian Government which, through the Ministry for the Arts, provides funds for administration and the salary of a full-time executive officer. While the purpose of the Regional Galleries Association is to promote the interests of all its members in presenting the visual arts to the people of Victoria, each gallery remains autonomous having complete freedom in its collecting policy, its administration, and its exhibitions programme.

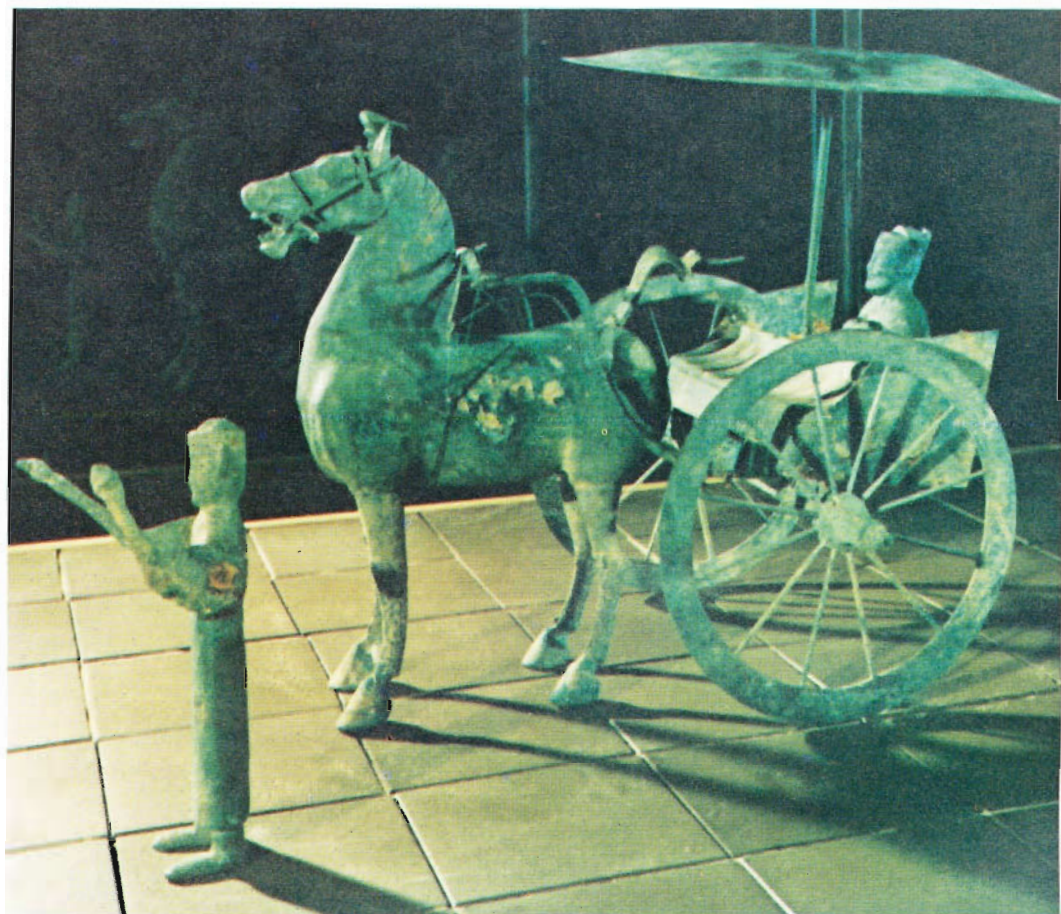
Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Castlemaine, Swan Hill, and the McClelland galleries are governed by boards of trustees or similar committees; the remaining galleries are controlled by their municipal councils. All galleries now are State supported, having grown from \$20,000 divided among eight galleries in 1961 to a grant in excess of \$300,000 in 1977. Each gallery now receives a basic annual grant of \$6,000 plus a \$2 for \$1 subsidy on all monies contributed by local government or raised by public subscription to a maximum of \$17,500 per gallery. These grants are intended for the day-to-day running of the gallery; special grants are made for capital works or large maintenance projects. Money required for the purchase of works of art must be raised by the local community itself.

Art collections in regional galleries vary considerably. Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and Castlemaine, as might be expected from the dates of their foundation, have significant holdings of early Australian painting. Ballarat has many fine examples of the Heidelberg School, while Bendigo in addition to its Australian collection, has fine examples of the Barbizon School and the nineteenth century French Impressionists. Hamilton is strong in the decorative arts, having a significant collection of Chinese bronzes, pottery, and carved jade, some seventeenth century German silver-gilt, and a unique collection of the watercolours of the eighteenth century English painter Paul Sandby. Mildura, now well known for its triennial sculpture exhibitions, also has some important English paintings, but other galleries with smaller collections tend to specialise: Ararat in the crafts and Horsham in photography are two examples. Shepparton, on the other hand, in addition to its prints and paintings, is forming an important collection of Australian contemporary ceramics.



The Chinese Exhibition, held at the National Gallery of Victoria during January 1977. Officially opened by the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. J. M. Fraser.

Mobil Oil Australia Ltd



Bronze *yao* chariot unearthed from an Eastern Han tomb at Wuwei, Kansu, in 1969 (2nd century A.D.).

Australian Art Exhibitions Corporation



Bronze knocker fashioned in the shape of an animal mask with a ring hanging from the mouth and a phoenix perched at the centre of the forehead. Unearthed in 1969 (4th century B.C.).

Australian Art Exhibitions Corporation



Three-coloured figurine of a woman. Unearthed at Sian, Shensi, in 1959 (8th century A.D.).

Australian Art Exhibitions Corporation

Some of the finest examples of Australian works of art are located in Regional Gallery collections. As irreplaceable national assets, they require constant preservation against deterioration. The opportunity to make its own proper provision for this came in 1977 when the Regional Galleries Association was able to set up a Conservation Centre under an experienced conservator. The establishment of the centre became possible through financial assistance from the Regional Galleries themselves, supplemented by substantial grants from the Ministry for the Arts, the Visual Arts Board of the Australia Council, and the generosity of the Ballarat City Council which made available, for use as a workshop, the Gold Store building adjacent to the Ballarat Fine Art Gallery.

The Regional Galleries benefit also from support given by the private sector of the community. Notable is the donation by "Georges Australia" of the winning entries in their annual Invitation Art Exhibition, thereby adding meritorious examples of current Australian paintings and drawings to permanent public art collections in country areas. During 1977 and into 1978, there was a tour to the sixteen Victorian Regional Galleries of *The Herald* exhibition, "The Heroic Years of Australian Painting 1940-1965". This exhibition was arranged by private enterprise, aided by Government indemnity, and its organisation supported by the Victorian Department of Education in order to present a widely representative exhibition of original historic Australian paintings to the public in country areas where such exhibitions have been rare. The existence of a Regional Gallery network with adequate buildings and proper supervision helped to make possible the safe conduct of so extensive an itinerary.

Community involvement in the arts is becoming an adjunct to a number of Regional Gallery programmes. Arts Centres at Benalla, the La Trobe Valley (Morwell), and Sale have instituted regular workshop sessions; the McClelland Gallery at Langwarrin encourages participation in well patronised festival activities at various age levels from time to time. Apart from such special features and the permanent collections, frequent temporary exhibitions continue to promote interest.

Further reference, 1977

Ballet

The Australian Ballet

During 1976, the Australian Ballet presented John Cranko's *Onegin* (Tchaikovsky, arranged by Stolze), based on Pushkin's epic poem, at a premiere in Sydney. The 1977 season opened at the Palais Theatre, Melbourne, on 23 February with a revival of *The Sleeping Beauty* with prima ballerina Marilyn Jones as Princess Aurora; on 4 March *Onegin* was given its Melbourne premiere with the company's original cast repeating their roles. Following appearances throughout Australia, the Australian Ballet returned to its home city to present three programmes at the Palais Theatre; the first of these opened on 8 July and comprised a programme of Balanchine's *Serenade* (Tchaikovsky), John Butler's *Sebastian* (Menotti), and Rudolf Nureyev's *Raymonda-Act II* (Glazounov). This programme also served to welcome back—in Melbourne—to the company, principal artists Gailene Stock and Gary Norman after a number of years dancing in Canada. The second Melbourne programme was the perennial favourite *The Merry Widow* with Dame Margot Fonteyn in the title-role at all seven performances from 1-6 August, partnered by John Meehan on a return guest visit to his home company from America. While Dame Margot was in Melbourne, the Australian Archives of the Dance presented an exhibition to mark the twentieth anniversary of her Australian debut in 1957.

The Australian Ballet's third programme in Melbourne featured Ashton's *Les Patineurs*, a revival of Ray Powell's light-hearted *One in Five*, the company premiere of the pas de deux from Balanchine's *Stars and Stripes* (to music of

John Philip Sousa), and the Melbourne premiere of Eugene Loring's Americana classic *Billy the Kid* (Copland) with the company's Gold Medal winner Danilo Radojevic in the title-role. Mr. Radojevic is the first Australian dancer to win a Gold Medal at the International Ballet Competitions held every four years in Moscow.

In July 1977 a special programme was presented at the Princess Theatre, Melbourne, entitled "Dance Horizons—A Tribute to Peggy van Praagh", the Australian Ballet's founding artistic director. The programme presented a number of works created by members of the Australian Ballet who had worked with Dame Peggy.

On 19 October at the Palais Theatre, Anne Woolliams' new production of the full-length *Swan Lake* received its premiere to mark not only the fifteenth anniversary of the Australian Ballet, but also the centenary of *Swan Lake's* original creation at Moscow in 1877. The production was designed by Tom Lingwood, resident designer with the Australian Opera. Following its Melbourne season, *Swan Lake* was seen in Sydney during December.

Further reference, 1977

Opera

The Victorian Opera Company was renamed the Victoria State Opera and underwent a basic re-organisation during 1976. The company is a fully professional organisation receiving government subsidy in excess of \$200,000 per annum from the Victorian Government and the Commonwealth Government. During 1976 the Victoria State Opera presented two Melbourne seasons in the National Theatre, toured country centres in the State, presented opera for primary school children to some 54,000 children in metropolitan and country centres, and presented other musical events and concerts.

Operas presented in Melbourne were from the traditional opera repertoire. The Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust made the Elizabethan Melbourne Orchestra available for the winter season. The work toured to the country centres was a programme of early Australian material researched by Dr John Richard and Mr Richard Divall, Musical Director of the Victoria State Opera. It was named "Colonial Capers—a Victorian Entertainment" and was a successful venture. The opera presented to primary school students was created by the Melbourne resident composer, Peter Narroway, and had the title "Geoffrey Goodsound Meets Dr Wrongnote and the Horrible Honky Tonks." It was a work presenting the themes of environment control and the conservation of natural beauty and was well received in primary schools.

The major opera season in Melbourne during 1976 was the ten week season presented by the Australian Opera in the Princess Theatre. The company, which is also supported by the Victorian Government, presented five different productions of opera and attracted near capacity houses to most of the forty-five performances it gave.

Other opera and operetta activity throughout the State is at the amateur level. There are amateur operetta groups in all of the larger country centres and in most cases these groups are self sufficient.

Further reference, 1977

Drama

The Victorian Government through the Ministry for the Arts subsidises all levels of theatre, ranging from major professional theatre companies primarily based in Melbourne to small amateur groups scattered throughout the country regions of the State.

Of the professional companies, the Melbourne Theatre Company offers productions of the "classics" and new Australian plays at the Russell Street and Athenaeum Theatres. The Australian Performing Group, known more

generally as the Pram Factory after the former usage of its premises, concentrates on a different style of theatre, perhaps best described as "group-developed". In addition to a variety of programmes mounted by the Group itself, the Pram Factory provides resources for other city groups. Experimental projects by a multiplicity of groups are staged at the La Mama Theatre, and the Alexander Theatre on the campus of Monash University presents theatre seasons mainly chosen to interest its university audience.

The Hoopla Theatre Foundation, a new theatre presence in Melbourne, now manages the Playbox Theatre. In addition to mounting productions of new Australian and overseas material itself, the Hoopla Theatre Foundation also offers a platform to a range of other companies and provides a playreading and workshop service for playwrights.

Professional children's theatre is undertaken by the Children's Arena Theatre and the Magic Mushroom Mime Troupe, and the Pilgrim Puppet Theatre presents various marionette programmes for children in their own theatre in Hawthorn. These groups exist primarily to perform young people's theatre throughout Victoria and their work is supplemented by The Monash Student Theatre, Kaleidoscope (the touring theatre group of the University of Melbourne), and Company 78 from the Drama Department of the Victorian College of the Arts during summer months.

The numerous amateur groups which receive support from the Victorian Government are widely dispersed throughout the State and reveal by their presence a large interest among Victorians for the practice of theatre at the community level.

The major problem facing both professional and amateur companies continues to be that of accommodation for production, company development and rehearsal. The Playhouse Theatre is now in course of construction as one unit of the North End of the Victorian Arts Centre and will primarily be for the use of professional companies.

Regional arts workshops which will provide fully professional facilities for touring companies and appropriate places for amateur groups to develop their activities are now being planned throughout Victoria.

Festivals

As part of its community arts programme, the Ministry for the Arts pays for the arts content of a number of annual festivals in country centres. Several of the rural cities have adopted a particular flower as the emblem of their festival and as an attractive and distinctive addition to the decorations of their streets and squares. Among others, grants are made to the Ararat Golden Gateway Arts Festival, the Kyneton Daffodil and Arts Festival, the La Trobe Valley Festival, and the Maryborough Golden Wattle Festival.

Melbourne and its metropolitan area also have a number of annual festivals. For example, there are festivals at Carlton, Footscray (the Salt Water River Festival), and Fitzroy (Festival of all Nations). The latter is unique in that it provides a platform for performances by ethnic dance and music groups and exhibitions of traditional crafts.

In most cases, programmes include parades, spectacles, sporting events, and social functions but financial assistance from the Ministry for the Arts enables the planning committees to engage professional companies in the various areas of the arts. Country people particularly have enjoyed performances of traditional and street theatre, choral, chamber and orchestral music, classical, modern and ethnic dance, art exhibitions, craft displays, poetry readings, films, and exhibitions of historical material. Brass and highland pipe bands continue to be a popular part of festivals in both city and country.

In addition, city workers are provided with lunchtime "Free Entertainment in the Parks" during the summer months. A varied programme, which is jointly paid for with the Melbourne City Council, is presented in turn at the Fitzroy, Treasury, Flagstaff, Exhibition, and Carlton Gardens, Lincoln Square, and the Myer Music Bowl. A programme of free winter concerts is also staged each year in the Melbourne Town Hall.

As well as regular calendar events, each year produces a few special occasions, such as country towns which mark their centenary with a festival.

Free Entertainment in the Parks

"Free Entertainment in the Parks" (FEIP) is presented by the Melbourne City Council and the Victorian Ministry for the Arts with grants of \$117,860 from the Council and \$93,500 from the Ministry. In addition, \$100,000 accrues from private enterprise by way of donations and services.

"Free Entertainment in the Parks" was introduced by the Melbourne City Council's Parks, Gardens, and Recreations Department in December 1972, with nine productions. So significant was the response of the audiences that it has grown as shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—ENTERTAINMENT IN PARKS

Year	Productions	Artists	Estimated audiences
1972-73	9	119	25,000
1973-74	65	2,873	255,000
1974-75	75	7,500	600,000
1975-76	135	12,750	1,000,000
1976-77	162	17,500	1,000,000

"Free Entertainment in the Parks" was introduced by the Melbourne City Council and the Ministry of the Arts by the Arts Officer of the City of Melbourne; last year's programme consisted of 27 festivals covering the period between 23 October 1976 and 30 April 1977. The 1976-77 programme included 247 shows, 10 exhibitions, 3 new ballet productions, and 5 parades.

The festivals in the current programme cover every form of the performing arts and run for periods of seven to ten days. Some of the most popular established festivals include Dance Week, Australia Week, Melbourne Cup Carnival, Children's Festival, Glamour Festival, Country Music Week, and Jazz Week. The programme has become a major tourist attraction. It won the special Golden Award 1977 from the Develop Victoria Council.

The purpose is to entertain the community in a relaxed atmosphere, involve people in a wide range of cultural and artistic areas of entertainment, and encourage them not only to support the arts generally, but also to make use of the city's parks and gardens. The festivals provide entertainment facilities for ethnic and amateur groups, as well as work and exposure for the arts. Many of the artists who appear in "Free Entertainment in the Parks" have been given additional work by promoters following their appearance.

"Free Entertainment in the Parks" also provides an opportunity for the lower income families who have not previously been able to afford such entertainment to enjoy performances in relaxing surroundings. It also introduces children to an appreciation of music and theatre.

The concept behind "Free Entertainment in the Parks" is, where possible, to set an example in the field of outdoor entertainment. The concept includes a balanced exposure to all forms of art, both performing and static, and a programme at a level which can be appreciated by people from all walks of life.

The Council's equipment includes a mobile changing caravan for artists and a 15 metre mobile theatre with full theatrical facilities which expands hydraulically to 70 square metres. This unit goes from park to park almost every day of the week to present various types of programmes.

The growth of "Free Entertainment in the Parks" in a few years has illustrated the need for this type of entertainment, and incidentally brings into the parks and gardens of Melbourne people who would perhaps not normally visit them.

Further reference, 1977; Royal Society of Victoria, 1963; Drama, 1963; Painting in Victoria, 1964; Sculpture in Victoria, 1964; State Film Centre, 1964; Music, 1965, 1975; Drama, opera, and ballet, 1968; Ballet, 1974; Werribee Park Estate, 1976

National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

The National Trust of Australia (Victoria) is an independent citizen organisation, governed by its own Council, and serviced by more than seventy voluntary committees and honorary advisers from every relevant profession. Founded in 1956, it is a company, limited by guarantee. It employs a permanent administrator and a staff of more than fifty persons. With its headquarters in Melbourne, it covers the whole of Victoria by means of ten area branches or committees. Fundamentally, it is an educational organisation dedicated to the preservation of the National Estate—both the built and natural environment. It contributes substantially to the culture, education, and (by way of tourism) the economy of the State.

With a basic membership fee of \$10 per annum, the Trust had 19,663 members at 30 June 1977, showing a gain of 8 per cent for the year and with membership levels rising regularly. The aims of the Trust are to protect, preserve, and if appropriate, acquire for the benefit of the public, lands and buildings of beauty, or of national, historic, scientific, architectural, archaeological, or cultural interest; to safeguard natural features and scenic landscape; to conserve wildlife; and to encourage and promote public appreciation, knowledge, and enjoyment of these things. It is a member of the Australian Council of National Trusts. The Trust carries out its work, basically, by a system of classification of buildings, objects, areas and landscape, this being done by expert voluntary committees comprising members of the appropriate disciplines for the tasks. National Trust classifications are accepted throughout Victoria by all sections of the community. At 30 June 1977, the Trust had classified and recorded a total of 2,561 buildings and 120 landscapes.

The most important acquisition during 1976-77 was "Gulf Station", at Yarra Glen, a significant complex of rude timber farm buildings dating from the mid 1850s. Following Trust preservation activity, the Victorian Government purchased the property and vested it in the Trust. Other important acquisitions were the former A.N.Z. (previously E.S.&A.) bank at 45 View Street, Bendigo, the former St Peter's Church of England at Cape Bridgewater, near Portland, and the former powder magazine at Port Fairy. The latter is on Crown Land, which has been reserved for the Trust, St Peter's was donated by the Church authorities, but the Trust had to purchase the former Bank, to save it, at a cost of \$40,000. Each will be restored and put to an appropriate use. Major Trust projects during 1976-77 continued to be "Polly Woodside"—the restoration of the ship, development of the dock site, and work on the associated shore based maritime museum—and the restoration of "Tasma Terrace". In addition to its properties, the Trust also has extensive collections of antiques, paintings, objets d'art, and

relics. It has carriage and costume collections of outstanding quality, and a collection of ornamental cast iron probably without peer. It owns a sailing ship and a paddle steamer.

In preserving the National Estate, the Trust seeks to include examples of the best of all types—grand houses ("Como"), boom-type mansions ("Illawarra"), early pre-fabs (La Trobe Cottage and the iron houses), institutions (Old Melbourne Gaol), commerce (Castlemaine Market), places of worship (Bendigo Joss House), the gold era (Beechworth Powder Magazine), literary shrines ("Lake View", Chiltern), early homesteads (McCrae), as well as important landscapes (Mount Sugarloaf) and gardens ("Rippon Lea"). At 30 June 1977, it owned 48 properties throughout Victoria, of which 11 were open to the public daily, attracting more than 466,000 visitors annually. In addition, four other Trust properties were opened to the public on a restricted basis. The major new property opened during 1976–77 was "Barwon Grange", at Geelong.

When a classified building or landscape is threatened, the Trust takes all appropriate preservation action open to it in an endeavour to achieve preservation for the benefit of present and future generations. Frequently, this involves the Trust in town and area planning activities.

The Trust carries out a wide range of activities—educational, cultural, and social—in support of its aims. These include inspections, excursions, tours, lectures, and seminars; fund raising activities in support of its work; technical advice in connection with buildings and alterations in environmental areas (e.g., Beechworth, Maldon, Echuca); representation on government councils and committees (e.g., Historic Buildings Preservation Council; Government Advisory Committee on Preservation of Places of Historic Interest; Government Buildings Advisory Council; Urban Renewal Advisory Committee; Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Committee; and the Lal Lal Blast Furnace Reserve Management Committee).

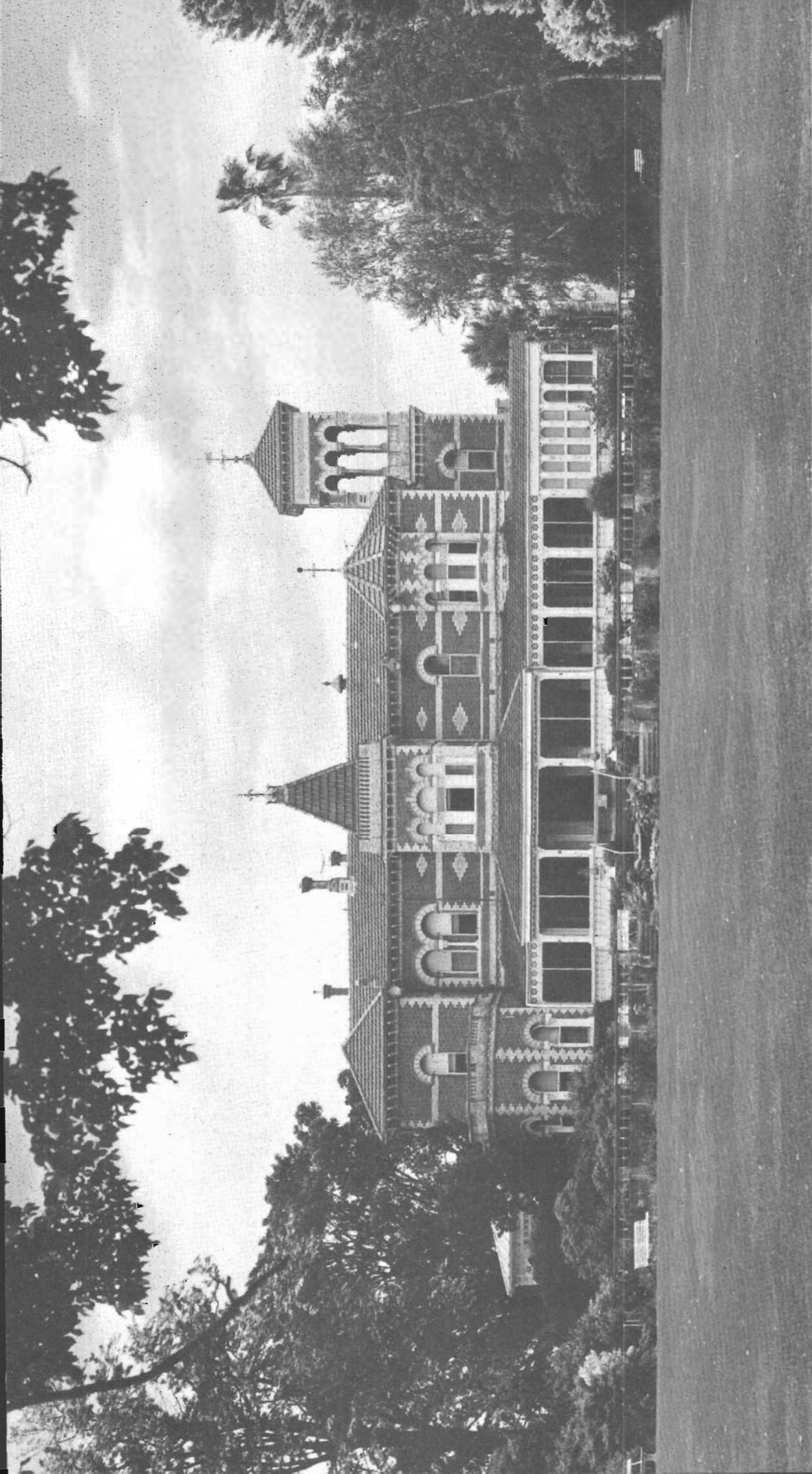
It has also produced a considerable number of publications, ranging from specific surveys (e.g., Mornington Peninsula and Western Port, Arthur's Seat quarrying, Royal Botanic Gardens, Queen Victoria Market) to National Trust guides (e.g., *Melbourne*), booklets for individual properties, and tour notes. It has produced a major book *Historic Buildings of Victoria* (1966–67) and has co-operated with other States in the Australian Council of National Trusts' book series *Historic Buildings of Australia*. During 1976–77 the first of the Trust's series of Technical Bulletins were published—*Exterior Paint Colours* (TB 1.1) and *Lettering and Signs on Buildings c.1850–1900* (TB 2.1). The Trust also republished its Register of Classified and Recorded Buildings and Landscapes (at 31 December 1976). A special gourmet cookery book and *A Gardener's Diary* were also published.

The Trust receives a Victorian Government administrative grant of \$40,000 per annum (at 30 June 1977). In 1976 it received an administrative grant from the Commonwealth Government of \$30,000, for research purposes. Apart from these grants, the Trust finds its own administrative income from membership fees, donations, and miscellaneous income (e.g., book royalties). On the preservation side, the Victorian Government has been contributing \$50,000 per annum since 1971, in addition to \$66,000 per annum (over seven years from 1973) for the "Polly Woodside" maritime project. All State preservation grants are on a \$2 for every \$1 raised basis.

National Estate funds from the Commonwealth Government were a significant source of preservation monies between 1974–76, but ceased during the 1976–77 financial year.

Rippon Lea

"Rippon Lea" is Australia's last great suburban property to remain basically intact from the Victorian era. With its 5.3 hectares of landscaped gardens and



Rippon Lea—a grand mansion of the Victorian era.
National Trust of Australia (Victoria)



Progress of work at the theatre site at the Victorian Arts Centre in Melbourne,
October 1977.

Victorian Arts Centre

great mansion it provides a living testimony to a past that has all but disappeared with the passage of time. "Rippon Lea" was built by Sir Frederick Thomas Sargood who named the property after his mother, Emma née Rippon.

Sir Frederick chose the architectural firm of Joseph Reed and Frederick Barnes. It is not known who designed the gardens but it is likely that William Guilfoyle, Director of the Botanical Gardens, was involved.

The gardens

The gardens were Sir Frederick's passion and by the turn of the century they had grown to 17.4 hectares and were tended by 28 gardeners who were responsible for 24 conservatories, a great complex of orchards, ferneries, gardens, an aviary, croquet lawn, archery house and range, stock paddocks and stables with six carriage houses. There was a complex system for drainage and irrigation, an ornamental lake fed by a spring, and a lookout tower giving splendid views of Melbourne and Port Phillip Bay.

The gardens reflect an Australian attempt to follow in the landscape tradition of the great English gardens. The straight avenues of formal gardens in the European style were replaced by curving paths providing seemingly natural vistas highlighted by man-created lake, waterfall, fernery, hill and grotto. The basic framework of the gardens is built upon deciduous oaks, elms, poplars, willows, and the evergreen conifers. But these are interspersed, though never dominated by, a number of Australian species including some fine eucalypts. There is also a most generous use of exotic trees including a range of Palms, Moreton Bay Figs, *Aralia papyrifera* (Chinese Rice Paper Tree), *Catalpa*, *Cordyline*, *Banana* trees, and *Araucarias*.

In the English tradition entrance is through the formal avenue of elms, across the immense sweep of lawn, to the separate garden areas with their own distinctive characters thus creating an impression of even greater spaciousness. From the lookout tower are seen the succulent cactus garden, the lake itself, the fernery in the distance, the bridges, and the octagonal summer houses.

The house

Building of the fifteen-roomed house commenced in 1868 and with Sir Frederick's growing family, the house became a mansion of 33 rooms by the time of his death in 1903. The building is Romanesque in style and is notable for its polychrome brickwork which was clearly influenced by the Lombardic mode. Its architect, Joseph Reed, possibly had more influence than any other in shaping Victorian Melbourne. Within a few months of his arrival in Melbourne in 1854 Reed won a competition for the Melbourne Public Library. He then designed many notable buildings including the Town Hall, the Trades Hall, the Exhibition Buildings, the Victoria Arcade, Menzies Hotel, the Independent Church (Collins Street), Ormond College, and twenty church buildings.

The main drive at "Rippon Lea" leads to the porte-cochère, a splendid cast-iron addition of the 1880s which provided shelter for arriving carriages. Around the entrance hall are stained glass panels depicting Sir Francis Drake, the Duke of Marlborough, and other English notables. The residence is in the grand style with spacious rooms, its gun-room being equal in size to most normal bedrooms, its ground-floor day nursery, verandah, cellars and the master bedroom leading to an arcaded balcony facing west to permit a view of the bay. The stairway leads to a brilliantly coloured stained glass window with pastel-coloured panels revealing kingfish, owl, leaf and pomegranate fruit motifs. Major alterations to the interior include complete renovation of the dining room, kitchen, and a new ballroom.

The original ballroom had been located by the south west corner of the house and was fitted with a fine reed organ. Sir Frederick Sargood entertained in keeping with the style of the house and "Rippon Lea" became famous in

the social life of Melbourne. The house was host to regular "At Homes" and balls for up to 500 people, to practices and concerts by the Rippon Lea Glee Club, and to various other charitable functions on a grand scale.

Benjamin Nathan and Louisa Jones

On the death of Sir Frederick in 1903 the property was bought by Sir Thomas Bent who did not live there but succeeded in selling 35 "splendid" building allotments from the southern side. It appears that for Bent the purchase of the property was a speculative venture and following his death the property was bought in 1911 by Benjamin Nathan. During his ownership, the house became a family home again and the estate was improved with a new croquet lawn, bowling green, conservatories, and underground electric wiring. His daughter, Mrs Louisa Jones, inherited "Rippon Lea" and lived there until her death on 27 July 1972, aged 78. She shared her father's great love for the gardens and maintained them (and was responsible for their existence today), much as they were last century.

In the 1930s alterations were made and a swimming pool and new ballroom were constructed and the Belgian tiled roof was replaced with Wunderlich tiles. Over the years much of the interior was redecorated but many of the earlier features remain.

The house and gardens became famous once more for both private and charitable entertaining. Slowly the size of the estate was reduced as outer areas and paddocks were subdivided. In the late 1940s the area that is now Gordon Street was sold, as were the paddocks to the east and in 1954 the Australian Broadcasting Commission purchased nearly 0.8 hectares from the southern end for the new television studios. The private zoo was closed.

Preservation

Mrs Jones supported her father's desire to preserve the property intact for future generations and in 1963 resolved to give it to the National Trust. However, the Commonwealth Government at the same time compulsorily acquired 1.7 hectares for the ABC and thereafter followed an eight year preservation struggle which ended in the property passing to the Trust under her will. Ultimately the Government transferred the 1.7 hectares to the Trust and the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works and the Caulfield Council purchased the Gordon Street paddock to be vested in the Trust for visitor facilities.

Further reference, 1977; Como, 1975; La Trobe Cottage, 1976; National Trust in Beechworth, 1977

LIBRARIES

Public library services in Victoria are provided by the State Library of Victoria and by free municipal or public libraries in 186 municipalities throughout the State. These services are co-ordinated under the Library Council of Victoria.

Library Council of Victoria

The Library Council came into existence in 1965 following an extensive review of library services in Victoria. In 1963, the Governor in Council appointed Sir John Jungwirth to sit as a Board of Inquiry to assess the library situation in Victoria and to make recommendations for future development. In August 1964, the Board of Inquiry presented a comprehensive report on all phases of library work in the State. A major recommendation was that the State Library Trustees and the Free Library Service Board should be replaced by a single authority.

Following consideration of this report, the Victorian Parliament passed the *Library Council of Victoria Act 1965* the principal object of which was to constitute the Library Council of Victoria on the lines suggested by the Board of Inquiry. This Council consists of a president and eight members appointed by the Governor in Council. The Act provided that the first President of the Council should be the Chief Justice of Victoria. The Act also stated that of the eight other members, six should meet certain qualifications: one should be a person distinguished in the field of education; one should represent municipalities within the metropolis defined under the Act; another, the municipalities outside the metropolis; and one of the members should be a professional librarian appointed from a panel of names submitted by the Victorian Branch of the Library Association of Australia. The current President of the Library Council of Victoria is a Judge of the Supreme Court. The Act provided for the appointment of a State Librarian to be the chief executive officer of the Council.

The principal functions of the Council are to manage and control the State Library; to assist in the promotion, organisation, and supervision of the municipal library services; to advise on matters of general policy relating to free libraries; to make recommendations to the Minister on the allocation of funds made available by the Victorian Parliament to assist free libraries; and to provide advisory services to free libraries and associated institutions. The responsibility originally vested in the Council to manage and control the preservation of public records passed to the Public Record Office following the passage of the *Public Records Act 1972*.

The Library Council of Victoria was constituted on 13 April 1966, and since that date has managed the State Library of Victoria and has advised the Victorian Government on the promotion of public library services throughout the State.

State Library of Victoria

General

The State Library of Victoria is the basic research library for the State. It occupies a central location in Swanston Street in Melbourne, close to two major educational institutions, the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology and the University of Melbourne, and is readily accessible to the public. Its hours of opening over the seven days of every week and every evening with the exception of Saturday, ensures the availability of a public service to a wide and varied community throughout Victoria. Because of the richness of its collections, the Library also plays a significant role in answering the reference needs of a national and international community.

The State Library traces its history back to the 1850s when a group of influential citizens made successful representations to the Lieutenant-Governor, C. J. La Trobe, to provide for the literary and educational needs of the community. An area of 0.8 hectares was reserved for a library and a sum of \$13,000 placed on the estimates for the erection of a building and for the purchase of books. This amount was passed in the Appropriation Act signed on 20 January 1853. On 20 July in the same year, five trustees were appointed under the chairmanship of Mr Justice (later Sir Redmond) Barry. The foundation stone was laid on 3 July 1854 and the Library opened on the present Swanston Street site on 11 February 1856.

By 1900 it was evident that the Library had outgrown its existing accommodation. In March 1908, therefore, the Librarian recommended that the most fitting way to celebrate the jubilee of the institution would be to erect a new building. On 14 November 1913, the notable octagonal reading room, with its associated bookstacks was opened. The most recent additions to the building were made in 1965 when the La Trobe Library wing, housing the State's

Australiana collections, was opened. An extensive relocation programme has been in progress during the past three years to provide for the better utilisation of space in the present building and the development of more comfortable facilities for both the staff and the public. One of the major achievements of this relocation programme has been the establishment in the Queen's Hall (the location of the original Public Library of Victoria) of the Art, Music, and Performing Arts Library of the State Library of Victoria.

The State Library is organised on a departmental basis. The Resources Development Department is responsible for the acquisition by purchase and by gift and exchange of all library materials. The Cataloguing Department is responsible for the cataloguing and processing of all books acquired and for the maintenance of a card catalogue organised on dictionary lines with author, title, and subject entries. The Main Reference Library houses the principal bookstock of the State Library and offers a varied service covering general reference inquiries of all kinds together with a specialised art, music, and performing arts reference service. Further specialisations have recently been added to the strength of the State Library through new appointments in the fields of Community Affairs, Business Services, and Ethnic Services. Through its External Services Section, the State Library maintains an inter-library loans service, a municipal support service which is intended to supplement the resources of Victorian public libraries and to help them in the assistance they offer to borrowers, and a selective lending service to those country borrowers who are not served by a municipal or regional library service. The La Trobe Library houses the Australian, New Zealand, and Pacific collections of the State Library. In addition, the State Library is responsible for staffing and generally advising the various libraries maintained in Victorian Government departments.

During the 120 years of its existence, the State Library has built up strong collections in a wide range of subjects, although certain of these have, of necessity, been limited in recent years. Among fields of continuing interest are historical bibliography including early printed books and private presses of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries; typography; fine arts, including painting, sculpture, and the decorative arts, with emphasis on Oriental art; music, including both literature and scores; history, particularly British, military history, and biography together with genealogical sources and collections of parish registers. The library also has strong collections relating to the history of nineteenth century India which have been described in a guide prepared by Mr John Dunham of the Department of Indian Studies in the University of Melbourne. The first part of this guide is devoted to serial publications and has recently been published by the Library Council of Victoria. In the field of special collections, the library's M. V. Anderson Chess Collection is recognised as one of the major holdings of chess material in the world.

The principal fields which were formerly developed but not maintained extensively, and in which the library has outstanding nineteenth century collections, are religion, engineering, and pure science.

Files of newspapers and government publications from Australia, the United Kingdom, the United States, New Zealand, and Canada are maintained. Representative international organisations such as the United Nations deposit important papers in the library. The library holds a stock of approximately 1,000,000 books and periodicals as well as other material such as manuscripts, maps, microfilms, photographs, paintings, and sound recordings.

From 1892 the library maintained a Lending Branch which proved to be a popular aspect of the institution's service over many years. In 1971 however, because of the increasing number of municipal libraries being established throughout Victoria, and the consequent decline in the use made of the Lending Library, the Library Council decided to stop direct lending to all persons except those

living in areas not served by a municipal library. To supplement the services of municipal libraries the Library Council has established a Municipal Support Service which began operating in March 1971. This service makes available the stock of the State Library to people throughout Victoria through local municipal libraries. A bibliographical and information service is also provided to the municipal libraries.

Australiana collections

In 1965 the La Trobe Library, named to commemorate C. J. La Trobe's contribution to Victorian history and his special association with the foundation of the major library service in Victoria, was opened to house the important collections of Australian materials held by the State Library of Victoria. Although the La Trobe Library holds a wide selection of Australian, New Zealand, and Pacific materials, its special strength is in its holdings of Victorian material. The depth of the Victorian collections is due principally to the legal provision since 1869 for deposit in the State Library of a copy of every work published in Victoria. The many thousands of books, government publications, periodicals, newspapers, pamphlets, and maps accumulated through this provision have been supplemented by important early Victorian material relating to the discovery, exploration, and settlement of Victoria, and of works about Victoria or written by Victorians and published elsewhere.

In addition to its bookstock, the La Trobe Library contains approximately 20,000 volumes of newspapers, including nearly all Victorian newspapers. These are supplemented by indexes and collections of press cuttings. The Library is also active in the collection of manuscript materials, particularly the private papers of prominent Victorians and of Victorian organisations. This research collection of original papers is rich in material relating to the early history and development of Victoria. Particular treasures include original papers of Batman, the Port Phillip Association, Wedge, Bourke, Fawkner, Burke and Wills, Henty, Mackinnon, Armytage, Shillinglaw, Coppin, Black, McCulloch, La Trobe, Redmond Barry, and Turner. In recent years, a substantial collection of documentary material reflecting Victoria's twentieth century history has also been acquired.

A valuable collection of paintings, prints, photographs, and negatives of historical interest has also been developed. Numbering more than 240,000 items, this collection includes paintings by Gill, Russell, von Guerard, Liardet, Strutt, and Burn; engravings by Ham, Thomas, Cogne, and Calvert; and photographs by Fauchery, Caire, Lindt, and Nettleton.

Material dealing with the history of the State is supplemented by virtually complete collections of Victorian technical and scientific publications (including those of the Royal Society of Victoria and kindred societies as well as those of government departments), complete sets of law reports, and Parliamentary papers and other political material.

Municipal library services

The modern movement in municipal library service dates from the inception of the Free Library Service Board in 1947. Under the *Library Council of Victoria Act* 1965, the control of the Board passed to the Library Council and in 1966 its office was redesignated the Public Libraries Division of the Library Council of Victoria. Following the pattern established by the Free Library Service Board, the Public Libraries Division is concerned with the promotion, subsidy, inspection, and organisation of public libraries throughout Victoria. In addition, the Division offers a wide ranging advisory service concerning all aspects of public librarianship in the State.

Public library services offer 98 per cent of the total Victorian population access to information, recreational, and cultural services. These libraries are maintained by 186 of the State's 212 municipalities from both municipal funds and from subsidies and grants made by the Victorian Government through the Library Council of Victoria.

Regional libraries, which numbered twenty-eight in 1976-77, serving 147 individual municipalities, consist of groups of councils which establish, on a co-operative basis, a regional library committee to administer the library service for the region. The committee in each region employs library staff and authorises the purchase of books and other library materials and is generally in charge of public library services within the region. Many councils provide modern library buildings and facilities. Thirty-one bookmobiles are operating in Victoria, twenty-four in country regions, and seven in the Melbourne metropolitan area.

In 1974-75, 1,187,000 borrowers used the services which had a total bookstock of 4,220,000 volumes and which recorded 18,070,000 loans.

The Library Council of Victoria distributed \$9.6m in subsidies and grants in 1976-77. Of this amount \$9.0m was a library subsidy paid on a \$2 for \$1 basis up to a maximum grant per municipality of \$2.50 per head of population. A rural library establishment and regional library development grant of \$508,500 and other grants totalling \$69,000 were also made.

In 1976-77, subsidised municipalities estimated they would provide \$9.0m for the maintenance of their services and another \$1m for buildings to house their libraries.

Special projects

In the 1976-77 Victorian Budget \$40,000 was provided for special projects grants to public libraries.

The purpose of these grants is to promote and stimulate innovative approaches to library service particularly in areas where a recognised need or challenge exists but action has been hampered by the lack of relevant data or local experience.

In 1976-77, seven libraries received grants to support 12 months' experimental programmes of relevance to public libraries throughout Victoria. Full reporting and evaluation of these demonstration projects is a condition of the grant.

Programmes which are being supported in this current year include a library sponsored newspaper for and by teenagers, service to hospitalised and housebound readers, pre-packaged kits of local information, library-centred cultural activities, library service to an Aboriginal community, 2-way radio communication for a mobile library, and a library-based community information service.

Technilib

In 1973 the Library Council of Victoria conducted a feasibility study into the establishment of a computer-based co-operative library services centre for the processing and cataloguing of library materials for public libraries in Victoria. The report of the study showed that it was feasible for high quality library technical services to be done at such a centre at economic rates.

In 1975 Technilib was established under Section 799 of the Local Government Act, and began operating in 1976. The Board of Directors is made up of a councillor from each service using the scheme and a representative of the Library Council of Victoria. By June 1977 there were 10 members of the scheme: Box Hill-Doncaster Regional Library, Camberwell-Waverley Regional Library, Coburg City Library, Frankston City Library, Goulburn Valley Regional Library, Heidelberg Regional Library, Moonee Valley Regional Library, Peninsula Regional Library, Sunshine City Library, Williamstown City Library.

Technilib is one of the first computer-based co-operatively owned technical service centres in the world.

**Australian Advisory Committee on Bibliographical Services—
Victorian Regional Committee**

When the Melbourne Public Library was founded, its trustees attempted to collect material in depth in all fields of knowledge, and to establish as far as possible a complete record of human thought and action. This policy was followed with considerable success well into the twentieth century.

Because of the rapid increase in the number of books and periodicals published in this century, it is no longer possible for any library to pursue such all-embracing objectives, and no library can any longer be self-sufficient in its resources. It becomes expedient, therefore, for libraries to share their resources with each other, and this has led to the development in the mid-twentieth century of new co-operative patterns of acquisition, recording, and use of books.

In 1956, through the action of the National and State Librarians, a planning body called the Australian Advisory Committee on Bibliographical Services (AACOBS) was set up to consider measures for the co-operative development of the book resources of Australia. In 1965 committees were set up in each State to co-ordinate projects, and generally to promote co-operation among libraries of all types.

The AACOBS Victorian Regional Committee consists of the State Librarian, the librarians of the University libraries, and representatives of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation network of libraries, the Parliamentary Library, tertiary college libraries, local public libraries, and special libraries.

Through regular meetings of this Committee and of groups responsible to it, weaknesses in existing book provision are being identified and the economical use of library money is being encouraged through the avoidance of unnecessary duplication of resources. In this way, libraries are enabled to develop special strengths in their collections in co-ordination with other libraries but without loss of autonomy.

Further reference, 1977; Special and research libraries, 1964; Regional libraries, 1965; La Trobe Library, 1967; Public records in Victoria, 1968; Art library, 1969; Swan Hill Folk Museum, 1971; Sovereign Hill, Ballarat, 1972; Science Museum of Victoria, 1972; National Museum of Victoria, 1972; Victoriana in the State Library, 1974; Demonstration children's mediamobile, 1977

BOOK PUBLISHING

There are approximately seventy firms engaged in the publishing and wholesale distribution of books in Victoria. Of these, some fifty-five firms are actually contracting with authors and producing books. The other firms are branches of British or American publishers, or incorporated in Australia with overseas ownership, or representatives of overseas publishers, and are mainly concerned with distributing the output of their parent companies. These firms often use the word "publish" when they mean "distribute", but only those that actually contract and produce books in Victoria are described here.

Book publishing in Victoria did not become seriously professional until the 1950s. Before that publishing was usually ancillary to other activities such as printing, bookselling, and representing overseas publishers. For example, Massina & Co., now of Carlton, were printers who published (though the author usually paid the printing bill) Adam Lindsay Gordon, Marcus Clarke, and others in the second half of the nineteenth century; the booksellers Robertson & Mullens spasmodically but successfully published many books from 1856 to 1955, including *The Discovery and Settlement of Port Phillip* by James Bonwick, their first book (1856). Thos. Lothian, who came to Australia in 1888 representing a number of British publishers, made a contribution to pioneer publishing by intermittently producing a number of important books of the time, including those of Sir John Monash, Henry Lawson, and Bernard O'Dowd.

The first steps towards professionalism in Victorian publishing came during the Second World War, when supplies of British and American books were cut off and a number of firms flourished by buying the rights to British and American bestsellers and printing them in Australia. However, by the early 1950s, as overseas books once again became available and the right to produce international books in Australia was withdrawn, publishing in Victoria had retreated to pre-war levels.

The real advance took place in the mid-1950s when the population of Victoria increased as a result of immigration and the post-war baby boom. With this came large numbers of students studying at secondary level. The size of the market gave Victorian publishers such as Cheshire's and Hall's, and British publishers such as Longman's, the chance to produce Australian books by Australian authors for Australian students. Within ten years Australian books dominated the secondary textbook market, and have continued to do so.

At about the same time general trade publishing and academic publishing also began to increase, and editorial and technical standards rose markedly, with high-quality books from the university presses, Melbourne University Press and Oxford University Press, leading the way.

The success of new publishers in Victoria quickly attracted overseas, particularly British, capital, and most of the indigenous publishers of that period—Cheshire's, Hall's, Lansdowne Press, Sun Books, and others—were bought out by British publishers, though sometimes with acute problems as the result. Some of them continue successfully under the foreign umbrella, particularly where enlightened ownership has allowed local management to function freely. Some firms have virtually disappeared through rationalisation or failure to understand the Australian scene.

The last ten years have also seen a proliferation of political and philosophical beliefs, life-styles, and values. In this atmosphere a new generation of Victorian publishers has emerged, and there are now forty Victorian members of the Australian Independent Publishers Association (independent meaning Australian-owned). Most are small, but their influence and contribution are growing.

No statistics relating to publishing in Victoria are available. The only useful statistics are national figures compiled by the Australian Book Publishers Association and the National Library. The *Australian Book Trade*, published in 1975, gives the retail value of the total national book sales in 1973-74 as \$166m of which 40 per cent is provided by Australian publishers. Victoria would contribute at least 36 per cent of this amount.

On these figures the turnover of Victorian publishing in retail terms is about \$24m. Undoubtedly, as a result of the rapid expansion and monetary inflation of the last two years, these figures have increased greatly in the years 1974-75 and 1975-76.

Further reference, 1965

MEDIA

Community Services Centre

The Community Services Centre, located at 356 Collins Street, Melbourne, was opened by the Premier of Victoria on 11 September 1975. Operating under the administration of the Premier's Department, the Centre comprises an Anti-Discrimination Bureau, a Government Information Bureau, a Women's Advisory Bureau, and an Interpreting Services Bureau which provides migrant advisory and interpreting services.

The overall aim of the Centre is to create greater understanding between all members of society, and to create equal opportunities for all. It is intended

to be a place where people can communicate directly with government, either to obtain information on the activities of government departments and agencies, or to put their problems to trained officers. The Centre employs five interpreters who, between them, speak eleven languages. The interpreters work in conjunction with research officers.

The Government Information Bureau has a bookshop where Acts and Regulations and Government Publications may be inspected or purchased. A range of other publications is maintained to complement the work of the bureaux, including some foreign language material.

The press

Metropolitan press, 1976

Two Melbourne publishing companies produce most of Victoria's newspapers. The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd, Victoria's largest publishing, radio and television group, publishes the two largest selling newspapers, the morning tabloid *The Sun* and the evening broadsheet *The Herald*. David Syme and Co. Ltd. publishes the other Victorian morning newspaper, *The Age*, a broadsheet.

The combined circulation of the three papers was over 1.3m, showing a stabilisation in reading habits after a slight overall decline the previous year. *The Age*, however, was the only metropolitan daily newspaper to increase circulation in 1976, making up almost the total combined losses suffered by *The Sun* and *The Herald*. *The Age* has continued regularly to increase its sales since 1972 when it exceeded 200,000 average daily sales for the first time. For the 1976 winter audit period it reached a record average daily sale of 229,831 and estimated figures for 1977 indicate that this upward trend is continuing. The circulation of *The Sun* has declined from the record summer figure of 654,680 for 1972-73 to 625,752 for the 1976 winter audit period. The 1976 winter period figure for *The Herald* was 449,659, its lowest in 15 years.

At the end of 1976, the half-way mark of the summer audit period, daily average sales of *The Age* had increased by 8,320 copies on the previous corresponding period, *The Sun* decreased by 1,484 and *The Herald* had decreased by 7,850.

The 1976 sales figures of all the metropolitan newspapers continued to be affected by industrial disputes. Both *The Herald* and *The Sun*, which had felt the effects of industrial stoppages in 1975, failed to recover readership lost due to these factors. *The Herald* maintained its price at 8 cents through 1976 but *The Age* increased its price in February 1976, from 10 cents to 12 cents and *The Sun* in March 1976 from 9 cents to 10 cents.

Sunday newspaper readership also remained stable during 1976, although again there was a considerable change in average weekly sales. The winter audit figures for 1976 gave the *Sunday Observer* an average sale of 128,540, a drop of over 16,000. Its price, however, remained at 45 cents. *The Sunday Press*, a joint venture of the Herald and Weekly Times Ltd and David Syme and Co Ltd, reached 111,494 in 1976, an increase of nearly 18,000 on the 1975 figure. *The Sunday Press* increased its price to 35 cents in July 1976.

The total volume of display and classified advertising showed a distinct increase in 1976 after a poor previous year in which all advertising had dropped markedly. Advertising in the three metropolitan newspapers rose by nearly 10 per cent. *The Age*, the principal classified advertising newspaper, accounted for over two-thirds of the total classified advertising market and increased its own share by nearly 17 per cent. *The Herald*, the leading display advertising newspaper, accounted for 46 per cent of the total share of that market and increased its own share by more than 13 per cent.

Newspaper publishers were again faced with substantial increases in production costs and wages during 1975-76. Trading took place against a depressed and highly inflationary business climate. For the 1975-76 financial year *The Age* announced an after-tax profit of about \$1.5m. This profit was 3.7 per cent lower than the 1974-75 figure. The Herald and Weekly Times group reported a record profit of \$13m in 1975-76, an increase of 37 per cent on the previous year. This reversed two years of earnings decline. The group's previous best financial year was in 1972-73, when profits reached \$12.3m.

Suburban press

Suburban newspapers in Melbourne are still maintaining their predominantly free weekly distribution. Fifty papers cover the suburban area, matching the growth of the suburbs with 1,500,000 newspapers being printed and distributed weekly.

Most publishers are members of the Circulations Audit Bureau and each week publish their audited circulations. Independent surveys have delineated the role of the local newspapers and latest surveys available have revealed a further significant increase in readership. The Melbourne Suburban Newspapers Association (MSNA) has produced promotional material from these surveys highlighting the advantages to advertisers and others of the suburban press.

Annual awards made available to members of the Association have contributed to an improvement in the standards of local newspapers, as has the purchase of new presses. Better trained staff, editing, photography, and advertising have also played their part in the improved presentation of the newspapers.

Further reference, 1977 ; Country press, 1967

Broadcasting and television services

Radio and television broadcasting falls within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Government and, pursuant to the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942, is one of the responsibilities of the Minister for Post and Telecommunications. Commonwealth bodies which are directly involved include the Postal and Telecommunications Department, the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal, the Australian Telecommunications Commission, and the Special Broadcasting Service. Basically the Australian broadcasting and television system is comprised of the following types of stations :

- (1) National broadcasting and television stations financed by the Commonwealth Government ;
- (2) commercial broadcasting and television stations operated by companies under licence ;
- (3) public broadcasting and television stations operated by corporations under licence on a non-profit basis ; and
- (4) stations operated under the ægis of the Special Broadcasting Service.

The responsibility for broadcasting planning, including all matters relating to the technical operation of stations, and for the investigation of interference to the transmission and reception of programmes rests with the Minister for Post and Telecommunications.

The Australian Broadcasting Tribunal came into being on 1 January 1977, and is responsible for certain of the functions previously performed by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board (abolished 31 December 1976) including the licensing and supervision of the operation (other than technical aspects) of all stations except national stations. The Tribunal is empowered to grant, renew, suspend, or revoke licences and to determine programme and advertising standards applicable to licensed stations. In particular, the Tribunal is required to conduct public inquiries into the granting of licences following the invitation of applications by the Minister ; the renewal of licences ; the setting of standards

of broadcasting practices; alleged breaches of licence conditions; and such other matters as the Minister may direct. Subject to the conduct of such inquiries, the tribunal is empowered to grant, renew, suspend, or revoke licences and to determine programme and advertising standards applicable to licensed stations.

Radio

Australian Broadcasting Commission

The Australian Broadcasting Commission in Victoria broadcasts from 3LO and 3AR (Melbourne), 3GI (Sale), 3WL (Warrnambool), 3WV (Horsham), and 3MT (Omeo). There are two domestic short-wave stations, VLH and VLR, operating from Lyndhurst and covering northern Australia; seven short-wave transmitters at Shepparton and two at Lyndhurst operate from Radio Australia, the ABC's overseas service.

The ABC radio service broadcasts under the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942. ABC programmes cover a wide range, such as news, drama and features, current affairs, rural programmes, plays, operas, and music, including concerts by overseas artists, and orchestral music. Programmes also cater for children, variety entertainment, religion, and sport.

The Melbourne ABC access radio station 3ZZ ceased operation on 16 July 1977 after the Commonwealth Government announced on 30 June 1977 that funds for its operation would not be provided in 1977-78.

Frequency modulation radio

The ABC's stereo frequency modulation (FM) radio service began broadcasting in Sydney, Melbourne, Canberra, and Adelaide on 24 January 1976, with headquarters in Adelaide. The programme format emphasises good music together with drama, features, and other spoken word programmes which exploit the creative possibilities of stereophonic sound.

News service

The ABC Independent News Service was established in June 1947 following an amendment to the Broadcasting Act, which required the Commission to broadcast regular Australian news and information obtained by its own staff. The Commission is unique in that it gathers all its own news within Australia. Other similar organisations depend to a large extent on news agencies. The ABC's policy is that the news of the day should be given accurately and objectively. The selection of news items for inclusion in bulletins is based solely on their interest as news, and the staff are trained to present this news without bias.

Some overseas news is forwarded by cable agencies and by ABC offices abroad. Australian Associated Press and United Press International deliver full world coverage by teleprinter to the ABC's National News Office. ABC offices in London, Singapore, Jakarta, New York, and Washington provide news stories of particular Australian interest and supplement the agency reports. There are also news staff based at Brussels, Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, New Delhi, Peking, Port Moresby, and Tokyo.

Within Australia, the ABC News Service provides a network coverage throughout the nation, producing news for national, State, and regional bulletins. Regional journalists report matters of more than district interest to their State office and these offices in turn pass on news of wider than individual State interest to the National Newsroom. The ABC employs some 300 journalists, and approximately 1,000 correspondents act for the service throughout Australia and some Pacific islands; these people are from all walks of life and are paid on a contributory basis. In Victoria alone the ABC News Service employs about 45 journalists in the domestic Radio and Television News Service and about 20 journalists in Radio Australia. Their work is supplemented by information

supplied by some 110 correspondents throughout the State, and by staff newsmen at Sale, Horsham, and Albury. The Commission has developed its own cadet journalist training scheme.

In Victoria, the ABC broadcasts ten main National-State radio news bulletins daily. There is also "Newsvoice" from Monday to Friday. The output of "News in Brief" bulletins, mostly on the hour, increases to sixteen a day when the Commonwealth Parliament is not sitting. ABC regional radio stations at Sale and Horsham provide seven bulletins of local news daily. Also much local news of interest to listeners in Northern Victoria is broadcast from the ABC studios at Albury on the Victoria-New South Wales border.

Radio Australia

The headquarters of Radio Australia, the overseas service of the ABC, is in Melbourne. The service began in December 1939 under the ABC, and in 1941 was taken over by the Department of Information under the late Sir Keith Murdoch. It was returned to the ABC six months later, but in 1944 the Department again took it over. The service finally returned to the ABC in 1950, and today it broadcasts 73 news bulletins daily, including broadcasts in English, Indonesian, Standard Chinese, Cantonese, French, Thai, Japanese, Neo-Melanesian, and Vietnamese.

At Radio Australia a staff of 160 deals with the news and produces a wide range of programmes. This staff includes about 80 foreign language programme officers, mostly recruited from their countries of origin.

Radio Australia suffered severe damage when Cyclone Tracy wrecked the service's three relay transmitters at Cox Peninsula, Northern Territory, on 25 December 1974. Although transmission continued through the Shepparton and Lyndhurst transmitters in Victoria, reception in Asia deteriorated. Two temporary relay transmitters, therefore, were established at Carnarvon, Western Australia, in December 1975 to partly restore reception for listeners in south-east Asia.

Commercial broadcasting

Commercial broadcasting stations are operated by companies under licences granted by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal with technical operating conditions determined by the Minister for Post and Telecommunications. The stations obtain income from the broadcasting of advertisements.

The fee for a licence for a commercial broadcasting station is \$200 plus an amount based on the gross earnings from advertising during the preceding financial year, assessed on a sliding scale varying from 1 per cent for amounts up to \$0.5m to 4.5 per cent on amounts exceeding \$3.5m.

At 30 June 1977 there were 123 commercial broadcasting stations in operation in Australia of which twenty-two are in Victoria. The call signs and locations of these stations are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION AT
30 JUNE 1977

Call sign	Area served	Call sign	Area served	Call sign	Area served	Call sign	Area served
3AK	Melbourne	3UZ	Melbourne	3HA	Hamilton	3SH	Swan Hill
3CR		3BA	Ballarat	3MA	Mildura	3SR	Shepparton
3XY		3BO	Bendigo	3MP	Mornington	3TR	Sale
3AW		3CS	Colac		Peninsula—	3UL	Warragul
3KZ		3CV	Maryborough		Frankston	3WM	Horsham
3DB		3GL	Geelong	3NE	Wangaratta	3YB	Warrnambool

At 30 June 1977 the average weekly hours of operation of Victorian commercial broadcasting stations were : Melbourne 163, and country 128.

Public broadcasting

The *Broadcasting and Television Act 1977*, which came into force on 1 January 1978, makes provision for the granting of licences for the operation of a broadcasting or a television station for special purposes. However, fifteen stations have been licensed on an experimental basis under the provision of the Wireless Telegraphy Act and, of these, two are operated by music broadcasting societies in Sydney and Melbourne, while the remainder are associated with various tertiary educational institutions throughout Australia.

Special Broadcasting Service

The *Broadcasting and Television Amendment Act 1977* which was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament on 9 November 1977 makes provision for the establishment of the Special Broadcasting Service (SBS). The role of the new authority will be to produce special broadcasting programmes which would not be appropriate for the Australian Broadcasting Commission or other established broadcasters to undertake. Initially the SBS will be responsible for the ethnic broadcasting service through stations 2EA Sydney and 3EA Melbourne. It is envisaged that the SBS may, at a later stage, assume responsibility for other special broadcasting and television services in Australia. New services by the SBS, however, may only be undertaken after Parliamentary approval is given and the necessary regulations promulgated. The SBS will be empowered to finance its operations by the broadcasting of sponsored programmes, by charging for the provision of services and facilities and by the sale of programmes and rights or interests in programmes. These avenues of financing are in addition to moneys appropriated annually from the Parliament to the SBS. The SBS will not, however, derive revenue by means of normal commercial advertising.

Further reference, 1977 ; History of broadcasting, 1961 ; Radio Australia, 1966, 1975 ; Educational broadcasts to schools, 1968 ; Development of ABC radio programmes, 1969 ; Australian Broadcasting Control Board, 1977

Television

Commercial television

Commercial television stations are operated by companies under licences granted by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal with technical operating conditions determined by the Minister for Post and Telecommunications. The stations obtain income from the televising of advertisements. The fee for a licence for a commercial television station is \$200 plus an amount based on the gross earnings from advertising receipts during the preceding financial year, assessed on a sliding scale varying from 1 per cent for amounts up to \$0.5m to 4.5 per cent on amounts exceeding \$3.5m. Colour television using the Phase Alternation Line (PAL) system was introduced in Australia late in 1974 and services became fully effective in March 1975.

Details of commercial television stations, together with statistics showing the composition of commercial television programmes, are shown in the following tables :

**VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS
IN OPERATION AT 30 JUNE 1977**

Location	Call sign	Date of commencement
Melbourne	HSV7	November 1956
Melbourne	GTV9	January 1957
Melbourne	ATV0	August 1964
Bendigo	BCV8	December 1961
Ballarat	BTv6	April 1962
Latrobe Valley (Traralgon)	GLV10	December 1961
Goulburn Valley (Shepparton)	GMV6	December 1961
Upper Murray (Albury)	AMV4	September 1964
Mildura	STV8	November 1965

**VICTORIA—COMPOSITION OF COMMERCIAL
TELEVISION PROGRAMMES, 1976**

(Percentage of total transmission
time devoted to each category)

Programme category	Melbourne commercial stations	Country commercial stations
	per cent	per cent
Cinema movies	19.2	15.1
Other drama	33.3	41.1
Light entertainment	21.3	17.6
Sport	9.1	6.2
News	4.0	6.6
Children	4.9	4.4
Family activities	3.3	3.5
Information	1.4	1.7
Current affairs	2.0	2.3
Political matter	0.1	0.1
Religious matter	1.1	1.0
Education	0.3	0.4
The Arts	..	..
Total	100.0	100.0

National television

The ABC's television service in Victoria includes ABV Channel 2, Melbourne, and seven country stations. Programme material for the Victorian country national television stations is prepared at ABV Channel 2, Melbourne, and transmitted to the country centres by a series of broad-band radio-telephone relay systems.

Details of national television stations in Victoria are shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—NATIONAL TELEVISION STATIONS
IN OPERATION AT 30 JUNE 1977**

Location	Call sign	Date of establishment
Melbourne	ABV2	November 1956
Bendigo	ABEV1	April 1963
Ballarat	ABRV3	May 1963
La Trobe Valley (Traralgon)	ABL4	September 1963
Goulburn Valley (Shepparton)	ABGV3	November 1963
Upper Murray (Albury)	ABAV1	December 1964
Murray Valley (Swan Hill)	ABSV2	July 1965
Mildura	ABMV4	November 1965

All national television transmitter and relay facilities are maintained by the Australian Telecommunications Commission.

The following table, an analysis of the programmes of Sydney station ABN2, exemplifies programme allocation on the Commission's television stations in Australia:

COMPOSITION OF NATIONAL TELEVISION PROGRAMMES, 1976-77

Programme category	Number of hours	Percentage of		Programme category	Number of hours	Percentage of	
		Total transmission hours	Australian origin, in each category			Total transmission hours	Australian origin, in each category
Education	1,143	25.80	43.90	Special arts and aesthetics	60	1.36	30.17
Drama	781	17.62	23.00	Religious matter	46	1.05	100.00
Sport	764	17.25	80.23	Musical performance	42	0.94	89.89
Public interest	706	15.93	69.86	Cartoons	35	0.79	3.66
News, newsreel, and weather	296	6.68	100.00	Panel and quiz games	22	0.49	100.00
Variety and acts	260	5.87	75.73	Rural	19	0.43	100.00
Presentation	257	5.79	100.00	Total	4,430	100.00	60.52

Virtually all ABC programmes are telecast in colour seven days a week. The improvement of both the quantity and quality of Australian television programmes is a matter of continuing concern to the Commission. To maintain Australian content above 60 per cent of its television output was a major achievement for the ABC in its first full year of colour television.

Television news

The Victorian branch of the ABC Television News Service based at Ripponlea is integrated into the ABC news network, receiving copy by teleprinter from both the national news desk in Sydney and the news desk at the Victorian News Headquarters in Melbourne. ABC Television News has its own team of special reporters and cameramen equipped with radio-controlled cars for covering spot news or for special television reports. Scattered throughout Victoria are cameramen who film for the ABC on assignment. The Television News Service broadcasts four separate national bulletins daily, amounting to 45 minutes in all.

The broad-band radio-telephone relay system between Sydney and Melbourne plays a vital part in television news production in Victoria. By this means items on videotape are exchanged between the cities or fed directly through the cable into news bulletins while on air.

Satellites are being used increasingly in television news and in 1975 a daily news service from London was introduced, via the Intelsat IV Indian Ocean satellite. The news items come from ABC offices abroad, from the BBC, NBC (USA), CBC (Canada), and other Visnews members plus Visnews staff camera crews. All ABC-TV and most Australian commercial television stations are participating in the scheme and sharing the cost.

As well as the major news bulletins, ABV2 provides two separate regional news services daily from Monday to Friday. These are relayed through country transmitters at Bendigo, Ballarat, Mildura, Swan Hill, Shepparton, Albury, and in the La Trobe valley. One regional bulletin services Victoria's western, central, and north-eastern regions, and the other services the Gippsland region.

Television translator stations

A television translator station is normally a low-powered device designed to receive the signals of a parent station and re-transmit them on a different frequency. It does not originate programmes. The principal use of a translator is to improve service to fringe areas and to areas which, for reasons of topography, do not receive an adequate service from stations in their area.

VICTORIA—TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS IN OPERATION
AT 30 JUNE 1977

Area served	Parent station	Channel	Date of commencement
COMMERCIAL STATIONS			
Warrnambool-Port Fairy	BTW6 Ballarat	9	June 1966
Swan Hill	BCV8 Bendigo	11	May 1967
Portland	BTW6 Ballarat	11	July 1968
Alexandra	GMV6 Goulburn Valley	10	October 1968
Eildon	GMV6 Goulburn Valley	3	August 1969
Myrtleford	AMV4 Upper Murray	9	December 1969
Nhill	BTW6 Ballarat	7	October 1970
Bright	AMV4 Upper Murray	11	March 1973
Corryong-Khancoban	AMV4 Upper Murray	10	November 1975
NATIONAL STATIONS			
Warrnambool-Port Fairy	ABRV3 Ballarat	2	October 1966
Portland	ABRV3 Ballarat	4	May 1968
Alexandra	ABGV3 Goulburn Valley	5	September 1968
Orbost	ABLV4 Latrobe Valley	2	April 1969
Eildon	ABGV3 Goulburn Valley	1	August 1969
Nhill	ABRV3 Ballarat	9	October 1970
Myrtleford	ABGV3 Goulburn Valley	2	December 1970
Corryong-Khancoban	ABAV1 Albury	9	December 1974

Further reference, 1977; Broadcasting and television programme standards, 1965; Television programme research, 1966; Television technical planning, 1967; Television programmes, 1970; Music in radio and television, 1971; ABC television drama in Victoria, 1972

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Appendix A

CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS, 1977

January

5 The Victorian Government and the Melbourne City Council agreed in principle to adopt a preservation plan prepared by the Historic Buildings Preservation Council relating to historic buildings in the City of Melbourne.

6 Mr Hayes, Victorian Government Minister for Planning, announced that a revised version of the Melbourne City Council strategy plan was to be put into operation.

The Melbourne City Council was prevented from opening a pedestrian mall in Collins Street when the Supreme Court granted an injunction restraining the project.

11 A system of stone weirs and fish traps, built by Aborigines before Europeans came to Victoria, was found in the Western District by students attending a Victorian Archaeological Survey summer school.

A \$2m programme to develop the Moonee Ponds Creek valley into a recreation area was announced by the Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer.

12 The Victorian Railways called for tenders to build a computer complex intended to control movements on the suburban rail network. The complex was expected to cost \$7.6m.

14 Storms caused damage in widely separated areas of Victoria. At Milawa houses were unroofed, a 104-year old church damaged, and grape and tobacco crops destroyed.

19 An exhibition of ancient Chinese artifacts opened at the National Gallery in Melbourne. Further information on this exhibition is shown on page 767 of this *Year Book*.

27 The Victorian Government approved plans for a six kilometre eight-lane highway between Elsternwick and Moorabbin.

28 The Victorian Government increased the maximum compensation payable by the Crimes Compensation Tribunal to \$5,000.

February

4 Fluoridation of water supplied to Melbourne suburbs from the Silvan Dam began.

5 A violent storm caused an estimated \$4m damage to property in northern Victorian.

8 The Minister of Transport, the Hon. J. A. Rafferty, announced that the Victorian Railways was to get 50 new trains over the next 10 years at a cost of about \$80m.

10 The Chairman of the State Electricity Commission announced that the first contracts for the building of the Loy Yang power station had been let.

12 Five persons were killed and the town of Streatham was destroyed when major bushfires burnt through large areas of Victoria's Western District.

14 The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, announced two programmes intended to increase the number of Victorian apprentices by 2,000. The programmes involved an estimated expenditure of \$6m.

16 A report prepared by the Land Conservation Council recommended that approximately 1,390 square kilometres of publicly owned land within 100 kilometres of Melbourne should be developed as parkland.

17 The Minister of Transport, the Hon. J. A. Rafferty, announced that the Country Roads Board had accepted a tender for work on the first section of the Seymour and Avenel bypass on the Hume Freeway.

March

1 Sir Esler Barber, Q.C., was appointed to inquire into the circumstances surrounding the bush and grass fires which occurred in Victoria in January and February.

Final plans for the Melbourne City Square were approved by the Melbourne City Council's square committee.

7 H.M. Queen Elizabeth II and H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, arrived in Canberra to begin the Silver Jubilee Tour of Australia.

8 A report tabled in the Victorian Parliament recommended that the Victorian Government should pay rates on its properties.

Legislation which would allow municipal councils to grant rate concessions to persons suffering hardship was introduced in the Victorian Parliament.

16 H.M. Queen Elizabeth II and H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh were greeted by enthusiastic crowds in Melbourne on the first day of the Silver Jubilee Tour in Victoria.

17 Australia won the Centenary Test Match at the Melbourne Cricket Ground defeating England by 45 runs.

21 The Honorable Taisi Tupuola Tufuga Efi, Prime Minister of Western Samoa, made an official visit to Victoria.

29 The Newport Review Panel released its first report (see Appendix B).

April

5 The State Law Revision Committee recommended that the Victorian Government should legislate to reduce the age of majority from 21 to 18 years.

The Victorian Trades Hall Council demanded that the Newport Review Panel stop its inquiry because the Council held reservations about consultants who were assisting the Panel at the suggestion of the Victorian Government. The Council also held reservations about the negotiations between Esso-BHP and the State Electricity Commission on the price of natural gas for the power station and objected to Newport remaining as an alternative site open to the Panel.

6 Legislation was introduced in the Victorian Parliament to extend random breath testing of drivers to 1 July 1978, and to establish a Victorian dairy industry authority which would supersede the Milk Board.

8 Violent winds and heavy rain caused wind damage and flooding in Melbourne's northern and western suburbs.

12 A majority of the State Premiers at a special Premiers' conference held in Canberra opposed a Commonwealth plan to give each State the power to raise its own income taxes.

13 A proposal to freeze wages and prices made by the Victorian Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, at the Premiers' conference in Canberra received wide-spread support.

14 The Victorian Government appointed 15 representatives to the New Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority.

15 A stoppage by Victorian tanker drivers and aircraft refuellers began.
Nauru House, Melbourne's tallest completed office building at 52 storeys, was officially opened.

20 Legislation to legalise and regulate bingo was introduced in the Victorian Parliament.

Talks between the Commonwealth Government and the Australian Council of Trade Unions on the proposed wages and prices freeze broke down.

22 A mass meeting of Transport Worker Union members voted to continue the stoppage by tanker drivers and aircraft refuellers in Victoria.

26 The Victorian Government introduced legislation to amend the *Essential Services Act* 1958 so as to give it all powers necessary to ensure production, distribution, and sale of fuel in a state of emergency.

27 Transport Worker Union members voted to return to work ending a 13 day strike, however, petrol supplies were not to return to normal for some days.

The Minister of Transport, the Hon. J. A. Rafferty, announced that an 11-span concrete bridge was to be built over the Yarra River to carry south-bound traffic on Burke Road.

Legislation was introduced in the Victorian Parliament to make it an offence to publish, sell, or distribute pornography featuring children.

28 The four-man Newport Review Panel's final report recommended, in a three to one majority decision, that a 500 megawatt power station be sited at Newport since the cost of relocating the station on any of the suggested alternative sites was too great. The recommended station had half the generating capacity of the originally proposed station and was to be operated under conditions set by the Environment Protection Authority. Further information on this matter is set out in Appendix B.

29 General Motors Holden asked its blue collar workers to bring forward a week of their annual Christmas holidays to May because the company was holding uneconomically high levels of stocks of finished vehicles and components.

May

3 A West German delegation discussed the possibility of producing motor fuel from brown coal with the Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, and the Minister for Fuel and Power, the Hon. W. A. Borthwick.

The Australian Council of Trade Unions celebrated its fiftieth year at the Great Hall of the National Gallery in Melbourne.

5 The Victorian Trades Hall Council voted to continue its ban on the Newport power station project.

Workers at General Motors Holden's Dandenong and Fishermens Bend plants voted against a company plan to bring forward a week's annual leave to May.

6 The Victorian Health Department issued a typhoid alert and closed a suburban takeaway food shop which had sold sandwiches to two persons who later developed typhoid.

The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, announced the membership and terms of reference of the Victorian Solar Energy Research Committee.

7 An Australia-wide stoppage by air traffic controllers began.

11 Thousands of airline workers were stood down and many travellers remained stranded as the stoppage by air traffic controllers continued.

12 Legislation declaring Newport power station a vital State project was given the royal assent.

14 Air traffic controllers resumed work after a seven-day stoppage.

16 Ninety-eight persons suspected of having typhoid had been admitted to Fairfield Infectious Diseases Hospital with 32 of these cases confirmed. The

disease had been traced to a typhoid carrier who had worked in a suburban takeaway food shop.

The Victorian Government decided that it would ask the State Electricity Commission to begin work on the Newport power station site and that it would cease letting Victorian Government contracts if workers were prevented from entering the site.

20 A violent electrical storm passed over Melbourne causing closure of airports and power blackouts.

21 Referendums were held in respect of four proposed Commonwealth laws. The proposed laws and the voting results are set out on pages 126-7 of this *Year Book*.

23 Work began on the Newport power station site.

24 The Prime Minister, the Rt Hon. J. M. Fraser, announced that the attempted freeze on wages and prices was officially ended.

27 The Victorian Liquor Control Commission set a minimum retail price for packaged beer.

31 Victoria experienced its coldest day in May for 81 years with snowfalls on widely separated areas of the State.

June

2 The Commonwealth Government decided to legalise citizen's band radio operations.

8 The Victorian Attorney-General, the Hon. H. Storey, Q.C., announced that stricter bail provisions would be introduced as part of a campaign to reduce the number of armed robberies taking place in Victoria.

19 The State Electricity Commission began to reduce its promotion of electricity for domestic consumption.

23 The Commonwealth Government announced that Albury-Wodonga's target population was to be halved from 300,000 persons to 150,000 persons and that Commonwealth spending on the project was to be sharply reduced.

28 The State Electricity Commission announced plans to reduce the fire risk of its installations and equipment at the inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the bush and grass fires which occurred in Victoria in January and February 1978.

29 The Australian Labor Party elected Mr F. N. Wilkes Opposition Leader in the Victorian Parliament.

30 The Commonwealth Government announced its decision to establish an authority to provide an ethnic broadcasting service and to close the Australian Broadcasting Commission's Melbourne access radio station, 3ZZ.

Melbourne's rainfall in June was the highest for 118 years.

July

10 The Commonwealth Government approved a works programme for Victorian national roads expected to involve expenditure of \$34.2m in 1977-78.

11 The Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria ceased promoting gas consumption and began a programme aimed at energy conservation.

18 The Victorian Government appointed a committee to promote greater simplicity, brevity, and clarity in the written law of Victoria.

19 The Commonwealth Government issued a warning that milk powder processed in a Victorian factory may have been contaminated with a salmonella organism which produces gastro-enteritis in babies.

29 The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, announced that there would be a full disclosure of information concerning the Housing Commission's land purchases at Sunbury when investigations then under way had been completed.

31 The Premier the Hon. R. J. Hamer, announced that the Victorian Social Welfare Department was to be reorganised.

The Commonwealth Minister for Transport the Hon. P. J. Nixon, announced that the Commonwealth Government had taken an option on land in the Gippsland Shire of Alberton as the proposed site for the Omega long range navigation facility.

August

3 The Victorian Government announced that plans for the construction of an outer ring freeway around Melbourne had been approved. The freeway was likely to be completed by the late 1990s.

4 Following preliminary reports by the Victoria Police on land purchases at Sunbury and Melton, the Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, announced that a public inquiry would be held to examine the methods the Housing Commission used in its land purchases.

5 A stoppage by members of railway and tramway unions closed Victoria's public transport system.

8 Mail deliveries in Victoria were disrupted when mail van drivers in Melbourne and Geelong stopped work.

9 Sir Gregory Gowans, Q.C., was appointed as the Board of Inquiry into the Housing Commission's land purchases.

10 The Mount Ridley satellite city development was postponed pending the resolution of questions surrounding the Housing Commission's land purchases.

11 A campaign by members of the Australian Postal and Telecommunications Union for a shorter working week continued to disrupt mail deliveries throughout Australia.

18 The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, told Victorian Government departments in a circular that, by June 1978, at least one quarter of State Government cars in use should be four-cylinder vehicles.

24 The seat of Wimmera was abolished and the boundaries of every Federal seat, except Corio, were changed in Victorian redistribution proposals.

September

1 Members of the Builders Labourers' Federation continued to disrupt work on Melbourne's construction sites in their campaign for a wage rise.

4 The Minister for Conservation, the Hon. W. A. Borthwick, announced that 6,960 hectares at Mount Samaria in north-eastern Victoria were to become a park under the management of the National Parks Service.

6 A stoppage by members of railway and tramway unions closed Victoria's public transport system.

The Victorian Archaeological Survey announced the discovery of rock engravings thought to be 10,000 years old in caves near Buchan in east Gippsland. They were the first such engravings to be found in Victoria.

7 The Victorian Budget for 1977-78 was presented in the Legislative Assembly of the Victorian Parliament. Estimated expenditure for 1977-78 was \$3,283m as compared with an actual expenditure of \$2,956m in 1976-77. A summary of the Budget is shown on pages 467-71 of this *Year Book*.

8 Plans to renovate the Emerald Hill area in South Melbourne were announced. The plans had been drawn up by the Victorian and Commonwealth Governments and the City of South Melbourne.

9 Victoria's first legal bingo games for 13 years were played.

19 The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, opened the phase one building of the Peter MacCallum Hospital in Little Lonsdale Street.

24 The Victorian Football League Grand Final was televised live for the first time. The match, between North Melbourne and Collingwood, was drawn.

27 A stoppage by members of railway and tramway unions closed Victoria's public transport system.

28 Power restrictions were applied because generating equipment in the La Trobe valley had deteriorated as a result of a seven week long stoppage by State Electricity Commission maintenance workers in the La Trobe valley.

The chairman of BHP announced a 15 per cent increase in Bass Strait oil reserves.

29 A Victorian Government plan to finance part of the State Electricity Commission's Loy Yang project with overseas borrowings had been approved by the Commonwealth Government.

October

1 The Law Institute of Victoria put into effect stricter regulations governing the investment by solicitors of money for their clients.

North Melbourne defeated Collingwood in the replay of the Victorian Football League Grand Final which was televised live.

4 Amendments to the Essential Services Act giving the Victorian Government the power to declare a state of emergency passed through the Victorian Parliament as the stoppage by State Electricity Commission maintenance workers in the La Trobe valley continued.

A tornado caused extensive damage in the township of Red Cliffs and destroyed grape crops in the surrounding area.

The report of the inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the bush fires which occurred in January and February 1978 in western Victoria was tabled in the Victorian Parliament. State Electricity Commission equipment was found to have started four of the bush fires.

5 The report of the inquiry into workers compensation was tabled in the Victorian Parliament. The report recommended that a system of paying outgoing costs for a year solely from receipts for that year be introduced and that an accident commission be established.

6 Shop stewards representing the State Electricity Commission's La Trobe valley maintenance workers began talks before the Full Bench of the Arbitration Commission. Continuing power restrictions in Victoria as a result of the maintenance workers stoppage were believed to have caused approximately 300,000 workers to have been stood down.

10 Talks before the Full Bench of the Arbitration Commission failed to end the stoppage by the State Electricity Commission's La Trobe valley maintenance workers.

11 The Australian Council of Trade Unions organised a union conference intended to work out a proposal which would end the stoppage by the State Electricity Commission's La Trobe valley maintenance workers.

The Housing Commission lifted a freeze it had placed on the sale of Commission homes while redevelopment proposals were being considered.

The State Executive Council approved an order making Alexandra Parade, from Gold Street to Nicholson Street, the Eastern Highway thus placing it under the control of the Country Roads Board.

The Commonwealth Cabinet approved amendments to the Social Service Act which would prevent unemployment benefits being paid to workers stood down because of stoppages.

13 The Commonwealth Government announced the establishment of the Special Broadcasting Service which would assume responsibility for ethnic broadcasts and control radio stations 2EA in Sydney and 3EA in Melbourne.

14 State Electricity Commission maintenance workers in the La Trobe valley returned to work pending a decision by the Full Bench of the Arbitration Commission on their pay claims. Power restrictions continued.

18 State Electricity Commission maintenance workers in the La Trobe valley resumed their stoppage after the Full Bench of the Arbitration Commission rejected their pay claims.

19 A meeting attended by La Trobe valley shop stewards and representatives of the Australian Council of Trade Unions, the Trades Hall Council, and 19 unions endorsed a proposal that the Arbitration Commission should consider a work-value study of work done by State Electricity Commission maintenance workers. The proposal was supported by both the Victorian Government and the State Electricity Commission.

20 Victorian welfare agencies began a co-ordinated relief programme to assist an estimated 500,000 persons who were in financial difficulty because of standdowns caused by Victoria's power restrictions. The Commonwealth and Victorian Governments pledged \$500,000 each for the programme.

21 Agreement was reached at a State Premiers' conference in Canberra that the States could borrow directly from overseas to finance significant development projects.

25 Maintenance workers returned to work at the State Electricity Commission's La Trobe valley power stations as the Arbitration Commission began a work-value hearing concerning their pay claims.

26 Power restrictions in Victoria were lifted at 8 p.m. The restrictions had been in force since 28 September 1977.

The Cardinia Reservoir was declared officially filled.

November

2 The Victorian Government announced a programme intended to assist couples in the purchase of their first home. The programme was expected to involve expenditure of \$25m.

5 A fire in the brown coal open cut at Morwell in the La Trobe valley was brought under control.

7 His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales arrived in Victoria to begin a three day visit as Patron of the Silver Jubilee Appeal for Young Australians.

9 The Victorian Government established a study group to re-assess the use of the Eastern Freeway at the request of the Fitzroy and Collingwood councils.

11 The Victorian Government and the Fitzroy and Collingwood councils failed to agree on the terms of reference for the study group established to re-assess the use of the Eastern Freeway.

14 Sir Gregory Gowans, Q.C., ruled at the inquiry into the Housing Commission's land purchases that witnesses would not be required to disclose Cabinet discussions.

15 The last full-face excavation in the Melbourne Underground Rail Loop opened up the tunnel linking Parliament Station to Jolimont Station.

22 Unusually dry weather in northern Victorian resulted in a significant reduction in predicted harvests.

24 Country Roads Board workers under police protection removed barricades which had been erected by demonstrators across the Alexandra Parade access to the Eastern Freeway.

25 The Dartmouth Dam was sealed when a 25-tonne plug was lowered into place inside the low-level diversion tower.

December

2 The National Gallery of Victoria's first extension gallery, Banyule Mansion at Heidelberg, was officially opened.

3 An earth tremor was reported in most suburbs of Melbourne at approximately 12.30 a.m.

4 Members of the army, navy, and air force paraded along Swanston Street Melbourne to celebrate The Silver Jubilee of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II.

7 The Eastern Freeway was opened between Gold Street, Collingwood, and the Chandler Highway.

8 Demonstrators delayed traffic coming off the Eastern Freeway onto Alexandra Parade during the morning peak period.

Sir Zelman Cowen was sworn in as Governor-General of Australia.

10 The Liberal and National Country Party of Australia coalition retained office in a general election held for the House of Representatives and half the Senate in the Commonwealth Parliament.

14 The second section of the Eastern Freeway was opened giving a seven kilometre run between Burke Road, North Kew, and Alexandra Parade, Collingwood.

15 The Victorian Government released a preliminary report on a proposed freeway through Malvern to link the South-Eastern Freeway with the Mulgrave Freeway.

The Law Institute won a Supreme Court action against two persons doing conveyancing work for lower fees than those charged by solicitors.

21 The final section of the Eastern Freeway was opened. The completed freeway ran nine kilometres from Thompsons Road, Bulleen to Alexandra Parade, Collingwood.

22 The Melbourne City Council accepted tenders for the construction of Melbourne's City Square.

Appendix B

NEWPORT POWER STATION

For many years the State Electricity Commission's generating system has supplied the steady base load from the brown coal-fired stations in the La Trobe valley and the morning and evening peaks from hydro-electric stations in the Snowy and Kiewa regions. The intermediate load, falling between the base and peak loads, varies widely and quite rapidly and has been met by the metropolitan briquette and oil-fired stations at Newport, Spencer Street, and Richmond. This configuration effectively bridged the gap between the La Trobe valley and the hydro-electric stations. The latter, although available at a few minutes notice, can run for only short periods because of limited water storage.

During the late 1960s the SEC developed a concept of replacing the ageing metropolitan stations with a 1000 MW intermediate load station which would also have a regulatory function. Natural gas, then becoming available at favourable prices from the Bass Strait fields, would be the main fuel with oil as a stand-by. After investigating many alternative locations the SEC concluded that Newport was the most economical.

The proposal was the subject of a Bill which, with the support of the Opposition passed both Houses of Parliament and received Royal Assent on 23 November 1971.

In the ensuing period objections were made to the station on environmental grounds and work was banned by some unions. In 1973 the Environment Protection Authority heard evidence about the possible effects of the station and issued licences for discharges to air and water subject to certain conditions. These licences were endorsed by the Environment Protection Appeal Board in July 1974.

Opposition continued to mount, however, and in 1976 the Trades Hall Council endorsed the bans on the project. The Government then embarked on a policy of reducing expenditure on major public works and the Vital States Projects Act was passed by Parliament; this provided for severe penalties on unions which banned the construction of vital projects.

In an attempt to resolve the conflicts an agreement was reached between the Government and the Trades Hall Council by which the whole question of the power station was referred to a Review Panel under the chairmanship of Sir Louis Matheson formerly vice-chancellor of Monash University. Both sides agreed to accept the Panel's decision as binding. The Panel, which was asked to report by 15 March 1977, met for the first time on 5 January 1977 and decided on procedure: a public advertisement would invite submissions; public hearings, without legal representation, would be arranged; thereafter the Panel would 'meet in private and inform itself as it thought best.

The main objections to the project were: that the SEC had over-estimated the load growth and that the station was unnecessary; that there were better alternative ways of meeting the demand, for instance by importing power from

NSW; that the use of gas to generate electricity was an improper use of resources; that the emissions, especially of oxides of nitrogen, from the boiler flues would add to Melbourne's smog problem to an unacceptable extent; that the discharge of hot water into Hobsons Bay would encourage marine growth in an undesirable way; that the station would be unacceptably noisy; and that it would detract from the amenity of the neighbourhood.

The Panel read and heard evidence on all these matters and in its Report dated 29 March 1977 it gave its conclusions.

The most important were: that Newport would add to Melbourne's air pollution and that, if it were built, its operation should be subject to certain safeguards; that the SEC had somewhat over-estimated the growth of load; and that a 500 MW station, brought into operation some years later than originally envisaged would suffice. The Panel noted that the SEC held a firm contract for the supply of gas to Newport, and nowhere else, at a very favourable price. It gave little credence to environmental objections other than those based on air quality but it concluded that "if a better site than Newport was available at a reasonable cost then that site should be chosen". The problem was to determine what was a better site and what was a reasonable cost. In order to resolve this question the Panel asked for more time and funds to employ Expert Consultants.

In a letter to the chairman of the Panel the Premier of Victoria authorised the appointment of consultants to evaluate alternative sites from an environmental point of view, select the best, and compare the costs of building a station there and at Newport.

In its Final Report dated 27 April 1977 a majority of the Panel concluded that a station at Trafalgar North was the best possible alternative but that it would cost about \$100m more than Newport in 1976 prices. The most important components contributing to this price difference were: the necessity to build cooling towers; the supply and disposal of the required water; the extra power transmission circuits; and interest charges arising from delay.

The majority of the Panel concluded that if the risk of atmospheric pollution were controlled by operating the station at Newport under the conditions specified in the first Report the extra capital cost would not be justified.

In a minority report one member of the Panel recorded his view that the station should be built at a site other than Newport.

Appendix C

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Introduction

The information given in this appendix has been derived from the publication *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure, 1976-77*, published by the Australian Statistician, Canberra. The structure of the accounts was revised in the 1971-72 edition to conform to the international standard described in the United Nations publication *A System of National Accounts, 1968*.

National accounting aims at providing a systematic summary of the transactions taking place in the economy, especially those which relate to the production and use of goods and services and to transfers of income or capital between sectors of the economy.

Concepts

The following notes describe briefly the fundamental concept of production, income and expenditure involved:

Gross domestic product is the total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deduction of the cost of goods and services used in the process of production but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. Thus gross domestic product, as defined, is "at market prices". It is equivalent to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services.

Gross domestic product at factor cost is that part of the cost of producing the gross domestic product which consists of gross payments to factors of production (labour, land, capital, and enterprise). It represents the value added by these factors in the process of production and is equivalent to gross domestic product less indirect taxes plus subsidies.

Domestic factor incomes is that part of the value added within a given period by factors of production (labour, land, capital, and enterprise) which accrues as income to their suppliers after allowing for the depreciation of fixed capital. It is equivalent to gross domestic product at factor cost less depreciation allowances.

National income is equivalent to gross domestic product, less depreciation allowances and net income paid overseas.

National disposable income is equivalent to national income, less net transfers overseas.

National turnover of goods and services is the sum of the gross domestic product plus imports of goods and services. In turn, the total turnover of goods and services equals the sum of gross national expenditure and exports of goods and services.

Gross national expenditure is the total expenditure within a given period on final goods and services (i.e., excluding goods and services used up during

the period in the process of production) bought by Australian residents. It is equivalent to gross domestic product plus imports of goods and services less exports of goods and services.

Household income is the total income whether in cash or kind, received by persons normally resident in Australia in return for productive activity (such as wages, salaries and supplements, incomes of unincorporated enterprises, etc.) and transfer incomes (such as cash social service benefits, interest, etc.). It includes the imputed interests of life offices and superannuation funds, which is the benefit accruing to policy holders and members from investment income of the funds. It also includes third party motor vehicle and public risk insurance claims paid to persons in respect of policies taken out by enterprises. However, it excludes any income which might be said to accrue to persons in the form of undistributed company income. It also includes any property income received by non-profit organisations such as private schools, churches, charitable organisations, etc.

Income of farm unincorporated enterprises is the estimated gross value of production (after stock valuation adjustment) less all estimated costs of those engaged in rural industries less company income.

Private final consumption expenditure covers the expenditure on goods and services by persons and expenditure of a current nature by non-profit organisations serving households and includes durable as well as non-durable goods. Goods and services purchased by business or general government are excluded. However, expenditure by persons on the purchase of dwellings and capital purchases by unincorporated enterprises and non-profit organisations are included in investment expenditure. Imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings is included together with other dwelling rent. It should be noted that expenditure on goods and services is measured net of receipts. Motor car insurance is shown as premiums paid less claims received; gambling is measured as bets laid less winnings and a similar situation occurs with purchases in which trade-ins of secondhand goods are involved.

Sectors

The following is a brief description of the sectors into which the economy has been divided for the purposes of national accounting:

The *household sector* includes all resident persons, their unincorporated enterprises located in Australia and dwellings owned by persons, and private non-profit organisations serving households other than those included in the financial enterprises sector.

The *general government sector* excludes public financial and trading enterprises but otherwise includes the whole of the activities of the Commonwealth, State, and local governments, and public corporations. Public corporations are bodies created by or under legislation to carry out activities on behalf of a government, or incorporated organisations in which a government has a controlling interest.

The *financial enterprises sector* includes both public and private financial enterprises which are regarded as providing the financial mechanism for the functioning of the economy rather than producing or distributing goods and services. In one way or another they are engaged mainly in the borrowing and lending of money. Examples of the enterprises included in this sector are banks, instalment credit companies, co-operative building societies, life insurance companies, and superannuation funds.

The *corporate trading enterprises sector* includes companies, and public enterprises, other than financial enterprises. It thus includes all trading enterprises, other than unincorporated enterprises and dwellings owned by persons.

The *overseas sector accounts* record all transactions between Australian persons, businesses, and government, and overseas residents.

National accounts

Tables 1 to 4 which follow summarise the transactions which have taken place in the Australian economy during 1976-77. The following is a short description of the accounts included in the tables:

1. The *domestic production account* is a consolidation of the production accounts of all sectors. Credited to the account is the revenue from sale of goods and services to final buyers; all intermediate goods and services are cancelled out, as a cost to one producer offsets the revenue of the other. On the payments side are shown the payments of indirect taxes less subsidies and, since the account is presented from the point of view of the producing unit, the wages and salaries paid to employees. The balance is the gross operating surplus which may be divided into depreciation allowances and net operating surplus. Depreciation allowances are carried to the national capital account, and net operating surplus, with wages and salaries and indirect taxes less subsidies, are carried to the national income and outlay account.
2. The *national income and outlay account* is shown as receiving wages, salaries, and supplements, net operating surplus and indirect taxes less subsidies from the domestic production account. From this income are deducted net payments of income overseas and miscellaneous transfers to overseas, the remainder being the national disposable income. The outlay side of the account shows this disposable income as largely used for final consumption expenditure and the balance is the nation's savings.
3. The *national capital account* is a consolidation of the sector capital accounts. On the receipts side it shows depreciation allowances transferred from the domestic production account and savings transferred from the national income and outlay account (or from the sector income and outlay accounts). On the payments side are shown purchases by all sectors of new buildings and capital equipment, the increase of stocks of all sectors, and a balance described as net lending to overseas. This latter concept includes the movement in Australia's overseas monetary reserves. The net lending to overseas is also the balance on current transactions in the overseas transactions account.
4. The *overseas transactions account* records all transactions of a current nature between Australian and overseas residents, the items being named from the Australian viewpoint. Receipts consist of the value of exports of goods and services, property income received from overseas, and transfers from overseas. These receipts are used for imports of goods and services and payments of property income and transfers to overseas; and the balance of the current receipts represents net lending to overseas. This balance, however, differs from the current account balance shown in balance of payments statistics, because in the national accounts undistributed company income is not imputed to the overseas beneficial owners as it is in balance of payments statistics.

1. DOMESTIC PRODUCTION ACCOUNT, 1976-77

(\$m)

Wages, salaries, and supplements	46,053	Final consumption expenditure—	
Gross operating surplus—		Private	47,814
Trading enterprises—		Government	13,249
Companies	9,920	Gross fixed capital expenditure—	
Unincorporated enterprises	9,681	Private	12,014
Dwellings owned by persons	5,099	Public enterprises	3,539
Public enterprises	1,884	General government	3,616
Financial enterprises	1,989	Increase in stocks	1,010
Less imputed bank service charge	2,154	Statistical discrepancy	1,167
Gross domestic product at factor cost	72,472	Gross national expenditure	82,409

1. DOMESTIC PRODUCTION ACCOUNT, 1976-77—continued
(\$m)

Indirect taxes less subsidies	9,752	Exports of goods and services	13,067
		National turnover of goods and services	95,476
		Less imports of goods and services	13,252
Gross domestic product	82,224	Expenditure on gross domestic product	82,224

2. NATIONAL INCOME AND OUTLAY ACCOUNT, 1976-77
(\$m)

Final consumption expenditure—		Wages, salaries, and supplements	46,053
Private	47,814	Net operating surplus	21,178
Government	13,249		
Saving	14,718	Domestic factor incomes	67,231
		Less net income paid overseas	776
		Indirect taxes	10,050
		Less subsidies	298
		National income	76,207
		Less net transfers to overseas	427
Disposal of income	75,781	National disposable income	75,781

3. NATIONAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1976-77
(\$m)

Gross fixed capital expenditure—		Depreciation allowances	5,241
Private—		Saving—	
Dwellings	4,029	Increase in income tax provisions	58
Other building and construction	1,945	Undistributed (company) income	2,131
All other	6,040	Retained income of public financial enterprises	532
Public enterprises	3,539	Household saving	9,104
General government	3,616	General government surplus on current transactions	2,714
Increase in stocks—		General government grants for private capital purposes	179
Farm and miscellaneous	-19	Extraordinary insurance claims paid	..
Private non-farm	1,029		
Statistical discrepancy	1,167	Finance of gross accumulation	19,959
Net lending to overseas	-1,388		
Gross accumulation	19,959		

4. OVERSEAS TRANSACTIONS ACCOUNT, 1976-77
(\$m)

Exports of goods and services	13,067	Imports of goods and services	13,252
Property income from overseas	287	Property income to overseas	1,063
Personal transfers from overseas	276	Personal transfers overseas	290
Extraordinary insurance claims	..	General government transfers overseas	413
		Net lending to overseas	-1,388
Current receipts from overseas	13,630	Use of current receipts	13,630

The following tables are included to provide information of household income and private final consumption expenditure within Victoria during each of the years 1972-73 to 1976-77, together with an analysis of Victorian farm income during the same period. Tables are also provided to show total Victorian figures in relation to those of the other Australian States.

VICTORIA—HOUSEHOLD INCOME
((\$m))

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Wages, salaries, and supplements	6,293	7,739	9,857	11,377	12,856
Income of farm unincorporated enterprises	451	580	349	279	332
Income of other unincorporated enterprises	829	982	1,129	1,359	1,681
Income from dwellings	434	479	587	788	968
Transfers from general government	706	864	1,205	1,684	2,001
All other income	919	1,100	1,411	1,525	1,819
Total	9,632	11,744	14,538	17,012	19,657

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY STATES
((\$m))

State	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
New South Wales	12,561	15,288	18,730	21,703	25,013
Victoria	9,632	11,744	14,538	17,012	19,657
Queensland	4,636	5,692	7,182	8,284	9,686
South Australia	2,820	3,677	4,616	5,269	6,163
Western Australia	2,525	3,417	4,117	4,937	5,637
Tasmania	904	1,102	1,391	1,612	1,921
Australian Capital Territory	498	687	925	1,175	1,301
Northern Territory	232	283	352	424	505
Total	33,808	41,890	51,851	60,416	69,883

VICTORIA—PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE
((\$m))

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Food	1,285	1,541	1,776	1,979	2,248
Cigarettes and tobacco	182	198	229	276	310
Alcoholic drinks	377	441	519	611	663
Clothing, etc.	629	762	861	943	1,032
Health	402	472	590	632	773
Rent	1,038	1,240	1,550	1,965	2,396
Gas, electricity, and fuel	174	202	244	285	348
Household durables	539	693	829	999	1,097
Newspapers, books, etc.	116	143	172	178	208
All other goods, n.e.i.	294	370	436	473	531
Travel and communication	996	1,169	1,450	1,755	1,967
All other services	847	962	1,177	1,407	1,607
Total	6,879	8,193	9,833	11,503	13,180

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION
EXPENDITURE BY STATES
(\$m)

State	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
New South Wales (including A.C.T.)	9,876	11,457	13,667	16,019	18,322
Victoria	6,879	8,193	9,833	11,503	13,180
Queensland	3,273	3,969	4,749	5,702	6,583
South Australia (including N.T.)	2,203	2,585	3,172	3,856	4,460
Western Australia	1,950	2,286	2,755	3,382	3,971
Tasmania	652	779	951	1,106	1,298
Total	24,833	29,269	35,127	41,568	47,814

VICTORIA—FARM INCOME
(\$m)

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Gross value of farm production—					
Wool (including skin wool)	254	248	194	175	177
Livestock slaughterings	397	415	241	332	393
Wheat	77	163	232	163	159
Other grain crops	20	36	45	61	61
Other crops	207	276	269	261	310
Other livestock products	271	283	313	266	266
Total	1,226	1,421	1,294	1,258	1,366
Less stock valuation adjustment	31	8	-3	-9	..
Less production costs—					
Marketing	109	138	166	153	708
Seed and fodder	148	131	162	156	..
Other	255	291	335	373	..
Gross farm product at factor cost	683	853	634	585	658
Less depreciation	98	94	100	103	
Less wages, net rent, and interest paid, and third party insurance transfers	119	162	184	197	321
Farm income	466	597	350	285	337
Less farm income of companies	15	17	1	6	5
Income of farm unincorporated enterprises	451	580	349	279	332

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL FARM INCOME BY STATES (a)
(\$m)

State	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
New South Wales (including A.C.T.)	486	773	418	469	531
Victoria	451	580	349	279	332
Queensland	385	477	554	502	561
South Australia (including N.T.)	195	395	286	220	224
Western Australia	169	512	313	363	276
Tasmania	47	65	24	22	53
Total	1,733	2,802	1,944	1,855	1,977

(a) Unincorporated farms only.

Appendix D

INDEX OF SPECIAL ARTICLES AND MAPS IN THE VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1974, 1975, 1976, AND 1977

The following are lists of special articles and maps which appeared in the *Victorian Year Book* 1974, 1975, 1976, and 1977. Many articles are extensively altered or omitted each year to provide space for new material. These lists are revised each year to furnish readers with up-to-date cumulative indexes of special articles and maps published in editions from 1974 onwards. The figure beside entries indicate the year and pages of the *Year Book* to which reference is made.

Lists of special articles and maps which appeared in the series of the *Victorian Year Book* commencing with Volume 75, 1961, up to and including the 1972 edition are set out on pages 1162-70 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1973.

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Appendix F

VICTORIAN STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

Introduction

This appendix describes the official statistical publications issued by the Victorian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. For the sake of uniformity, a new numbering system has been adopted for all State and Central Office publications issued by the Bureau. The new catalogue numbers are shown next to the titles in this appendix. The system is based on nine broad subject matter categories (indicated by the first digit of the catalogue number) which are further subdivided into a maximum of nine sub-categories (second digit). The third and fourth digits are permanent serial numbers allocated to particular publications, while the fifth digit identifies the originating office ("2" for Victorian Office publications and "0" for Central Office publications).

The *Victorian Year Book* and the *Victorian Pocket Year Book* are priced publications, while all other publications are free and no postal charges apply. As remittances must accompany orders, the price and postage, which are set before release, should be ascertained by telephoning the Bureau before ordering.

The *Victorian monthly statistical review* lists Victorian Office publications issued each month. Copies of publications issued may be examined in the library on the eighth floor of the Bureau's Victorian Office in Melbourne. The publications may be obtained from the Sales of Publications counter :

Eighth Floor,
Commonwealth Banks Building,
Cnr Elizabeth and Flinders Streets,
MELBOURNE

or by writing to :

The Deputy Commonwealth Statistician,
Box 2796Y, GPO,
Melbourne Vic. 3001.

Inquirers seeking general statistical information should telephone 63 0181 and ask for Information Services Section. The Bureau's Victorian Office has certain statistical information which is not suitable for regular publication but may be made available upon request. Inquiries on the availability of unpublished statistics should also be directed to the Information Services Section.

Many of the publications issued by the Bureau's Central Office in Canberra contain additional information about Victoria. All the publications issued by the Bureau are listed in the booklet *Catalogue of Publications* (1101.0) which is available free of charge from any Bureau Office.

Description of publications***1 : General****11 : Catalogues and guides****1101.2 VICTORIAN STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS***Irregular ; latest issue : 1977 ; 24 pp.*

Catalogue of current Victorian Office publications with descriptions and subject index.

13 : Principal publications**1301.2 VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK***Annual ; latest issue : 1978.*

New series commenced with Vol. 75, 1961.

Each edition gives a comprehensive coverage of life in Victoria and features many new articles, as well as maps and photographs. The contents are divided into twenty-nine chapters covering the Victorian environment and man ; Geography ; Climate ; Constitution and parliament ; Government administration and planning ; Local government ; Population ; Vital statistics ; Industrial conditions ; Employment ; Housing, building, and construction ; Energy and minerals ; Water resources and sewerage ; Forestry ; Fisheries and wildlife ; Rural industry ; Manufacturing ; Internal trade ; External trade ; Public finance ; Private finance ; Prices ; Transport ; Communications ; Education ; Health and medical research ; Social welfare ; Justice and the administration of law ; the Arts, libraries, and media ; and a comprehensive index.

A new series of special articles on "Victoria's Environment and Man" began in the 1976 edition of the *Victorian Year Book*. The articles will run over many years and will trace the development of Victoria's environment.

1302.2 VICTORIAN POCKET YEAR BOOK*Annual ; latest issue : 1977 ; 186 pp. ; \$1.00, \$1.30 posted.*

Series commenced with 1956 issue.

Compact tables covering most fields of statistics collected by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

1303.2 VICTORIAN MONTHLY STATISTICAL REVIEW*Monthly ; 28 pp.*

Series commenced with January 1960 issue.

Major monthly and quarterly statistical series covering population and vital statistics, employment and unemployment, wages and prices, building and productive activity, public and private finance, trade, transport and communications, rainfall, Melbourne meteorological data, and a list of Victorian publications released in that month.

1304.2 GENERAL STATISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS*Irregular ; latest issue : 1975 ; 79 pp.*

First issue 1964, second issue 1971.

Shows for each local government area in Victoria details of area, estimated population and dwellings, births and deaths, chief characteristics from the 1971 Census of Population and Housing, building activity, rural industry, economic censuses information, local government finance, and length of roads and streets.

2 : Census of population and housing**2401.2 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 30 JUNE 1976 : STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, STATISTICAL DISTRICTS, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, 1976 AND 1971***To follow each census ; new publication ; latest issue : 30 June 1976 ; 10 pp.*

Preliminary statistics of population and dwellings at the 1971 and 1976 censuses for statistical divisions, statistical districts, and local government areas in Victoria.

* The latest issues shown are those current at 30 June 1978.

3 : *Intercensal estimates of population, vital statistics*31 : *General demography*

3101.2 DEMOGRAPHY : SUMMARY STATEMENT

Annual ; latest issue : 1974 ; 6 pp.

Series commenced with summary details for years 1962 to 1971.

Summary details of the Victorian population, and marriages, divorces, births, and deaths registered.

The title of this publication was changed from *Demography: preliminary statement* to *Demography: summary statement* commencing with the 1974 issue.

3102.2 DEMOGRAPHY

Annual ; latest issue : 1974 ; 52 pp.

Series commenced with 1961 issue.

Population, marriages, divorces, births, and deaths by appropriate classification ; population and vital statistics by statistical division and local government area ; vital statistics rates for selected countries ; Australian expectation of life tables ; and an historical summary of Victorian population and vital statistics.

32 : *Population trends*

3201.2 ESTIMATED POPULATION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

Annual ; latest issue : 30 June 1977 ; 8 pp.

Series commenced with 1955 issue.

Census and estimated total population for each statistical division, statistical district, and local government area together with area in square kilometres.

3202.2 POPULATION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, REVISED ESTIMATES

To follow each census ; latest issue : 1971 to 1976 ; 11 pp.

Population counts in local government areas for the current and preceding census, together with a revised series of intercensal estimates.

33 : *Vital statistics*

3301.2 MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS : PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

Annual ; latest issue : 1977 ; 2 pp.

Series commenced with 1955 issue.

Summary of preliminary figures for numbers and rates of births, deaths, and marriages registered for Victoria.

3302.2 CAUSES OF DEATH

Annual ; latest issue : 1975 ; 60 pp.

Series commenced with 1968 issue.

Causes of death classified according to the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases, by sex and age group. Causes of death by number and rates ; deaths by statistical division ; deaths from accident, poisoning, and violence. Main causes of death in age groups. Infant deaths by cause, sex and age.

3303.2 PERINATAL DEATHS

Annual ; latest issue : 1976 ; 11 pp.

Series commenced with 1972 issue.

Perinatal deaths (stillbirths and neonatal deaths) by sex, cause of death, age of mother, birthweight, period of gestation, plurality, etc.

3304.2 DIVORCE

Annual ; latest issue : 1975 ; 8 pp.

Series commenced with 1945 issue.

Petitions filed and decrees granted ; grounds for dissolution of marriage ; ages of parties, duration of marriage, and number of children ; divorced persons at the 1971 Census of Population and Housing.

4: *Education and health*42: *Education*

4201.2 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION: PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

Annual; latest issue: 1977; 2 pp.

Series commenced with School Census August 1971 issue.

Number of schools registered, number of pupils enrolled, year of education of pupils and age of pupils, all by type of school.

4202.2 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Annual; latest issue: 1977; 27 pp.

Series commenced with 1967 issue.

Primary and secondary education: numbers of schools, teachers and pupils by various characteristics, statistical divisions and local government areas. Higher School Certificate examinations: number of candidates and subjects passed. Population 15 years of age and over: level and field of qualifications obtained at the 1971 Census. Government student assistance schemes: number of students receiving assistance. Expenditure on primary, secondary, and technical education.

5: *Public and private finance*55: *Public finance*

5501.2 LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Annual; latest issue: 1975-76; 75 pp.

Series commenced with 1958-59 issue.

Details by local government area of population, area, dwellings, rateable properties, and rates; ordinary services, revenue and expenditure; loan fund receipts, payments, and indebtedness; business undertakings income and expenditure; Country Roads Board Account; private street account receipts, payments and indebtedness; and length of all roads and streets open for general traffic by type of surface.

56: *Private finance*

5601.2 MORTGAGES OF REAL ESTATE LODGED FOR REGISTRATION

Quarterly; 4 pp.

Series commenced with March quarter 1955 issue.

Mortgages by types of mortgagee, value of mortgage, area of land mortgaged, and rates of interest.

6: *Employment conditions*63: *Employment conditions*

6301.2 INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND WORKERS COMPENSATION: PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

Annual; latest issue: 1972-73; 2 pp.

Series commenced with 1967-68 issue.

Summary of number of accidents, cost of claims, period of incapacity, and workers compensation business.

6302.2 INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND WORKERS COMPENSATION

Annual; latest issue: 1974-75; 29 pp.

Series commenced with 1957-58 to 1959-60 issue.

Number of accidents, cost of claims, period of incapacity, site of injury, accident factor, industry group, and journey, recess, and disease cases by males and females; workers compensation business.

7: *Agriculture*71: *General rural*

7101.2 AGRICULTURE: PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

Annual; latest issue: 1977-78; 2 pp.

Series commenced with season 1953-54 issue.

Preliminary statistics of area and production of wheat, oats, barley, rye, maize, and Japanese millet for grain, linseed, safflower, rape seed, lupins, and sunflower; cereal crop forecast; livestock: numbers of bulls, cows, cattle (mainly for meat), pigs, sheep and lambs; lambing: lambs marked and ewes mated; intended ewe matings.

7105.2 LAND UTILISATION AND CROPS

Annual; latest issue: 1976-77; 56 pp.

Series commenced with season 1970-71 issue. Expanded in season 1973-74 to replace land utilisation section of the discontinued publication *Rural industries* first issued for season 1958-59. Further expanded in season 1976-77 to include fertilisation section of the discontinued publication *Agriculture: miscellaneous items*.

Land utilisation and artificial fertilisers: on rural holdings, summarised by statistical division and local government area; number of rural holdings, and employment, classified by size of holding by statistical division; production, area, and average yield per hectare of principal crops; principal varieties of wheat, oats, and barley; approximate times of sowing or planting and harvesting of principal crops.

72: Livestock and livestock products

7201.2 LIVESTOCK: PRELIMINARY NUMBERS

Annual; latest issue: 31 March 1978; 1 p.

Series commenced with 31 March 1962 issue.

Preliminary details of numbers of sheep and lambs, cattle, and pigs for Victoria with percentage change from previous year.

7202.2 LIVESTOCK

Annual; latest issue: 1976-77; 36 pp.

Series commenced with season 1951-52 issue.

Details by statistical division and local government area of livestock numbers, wool production, and hay harvested; details for Victoria on breeds of sheep, calving, lambing and lambing forecast; rural holdings classified according to size of dairy, beef, cattle, pig, and pig breeding herds, and breeding ewe flocks by statistical division.

7204.2 APICULTURE

Annual; latest issue: 1976-77; 2 pp.

Series commenced with season 1956-57 issue.

Bee keepers, hives, and yield of honey and wax for Victoria, with comparison for previous five years.

73: Crops

7301.2 FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Annual; latest issue: 1976-77; 12 pp.

New series commenced with season 1973-74 issue. Replaces the discontinued publications *Fruit and vineyards* and *Vegetables: area and production* both first issued for season 1952-53.

Area and production of vegetables grown for human consumption; fruit production; viticulture; approximate times of sowing or planting and harvesting of principal fruit and vegetables; area and production of fruit and vegetables summarised by statistical division.

7302.2 APPLES AND PEARS IN COOL STORES

Monthly (March to November); 2 pp.

Series commenced with June 1957 issue.

Stocks of apples and pears in cool stores at end of each month by variety, with comparison for previous five years.

7303.2 NURSERY AND CUT FLOWER CENSUS

Irregular ; new publication ; latest issue : year ended 30 June 1975 ; 2 pp.

Number and area of nursery locations ; value of purchases, sales, and employment in nurseries.

7304.2 PRINCIPAL CEREAL CROPS : AREA SURVEY

Annual ; latest issue : 1977-78 ; 2 pp.

New series commenced with season 1974-75 issue. Replaces the discontinued publications *Wheat : area survey*, first issued for season 1954-55 and *Oats and barley : area and varieties*, first issued for season 1957-58.

Estimated area of wheat, oats, and barley in the principal growing areas compared with areas actually sown in previous season.

7306.2 POTATOES

Annual ; latest issue : 1976-77 ; 3 pp.

New series commenced with season 1973-74. Replaces the discontinued publications *Potatoes : estimated area*, first issued for season 1959-60 and *Potatoes : estimated production*, first issued for season 1955-56.

Area, varieties, production of potatoes, and number of growers by statistical division.

7309.2 VITICULTURE

Annual ; latest issue : 1976-77 ; 2 pp.

Series commenced with season 1954-55 issue.

Number of growers, area of vines, grapes gathered, and dried produce by local government areas and Victorian comparison for previous five seasons ; area of vines and grape production by variety for current season.

75 : *Agricultural financial statistics*

7501.2 VALUE OF PRIMARY COMMODITIES PRODUCED (EXCLUDING MINING)

Annual ; latest issue : 1975-76 ; 4 pp.

Series commenced with 1967-68 issue.

Gross value of principal primary commodities produced i.e., cereals for grain, crops for hay, industrial crops, vegetables, grapevines, fruit, livestock slaughtering, livestock products including wool, dairy products, eggs, honey and beeswax ; trapping, forestry, and fishing. Gross and local value by industry.

8 : *Manufacturing, mining, internal trade, building and construction*82 : *Manufacturing industry*

8201.2 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS : DETAILS OF OPERATIONS

Annual ; latest issue : 1974-75 ; 52 pp.

Series commenced with 1968-69 census issue.

Manufacturing establishments giving summary as well as full details of employment, wages and salaries by industry class ; turnover, stocks, purchases etc., usage of materials etc., and fixed capital expenditure by subdivision.

From the 1975-76 Census of **Manufacturing Establishments** onwards, only a limited range of data—employment, wages and salaries—will be collected from single establishment manufacturing enterprises with less than four persons employed. This procedure will significantly reduce the statistical reporting obligations of small businesses. Data for 1974-75 contained in this publication has been compiled in such a way that a link is provided between past and future series.

Tables 1-8 relate to manufacturing establishments from which the full range of data will be collected under the new collection criteria (i.e., all manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises, and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed).

Tables 9-16 relate to single establishment manufacturing enterprises with less than four persons employed (i.e., enterprises from which only employment,

wages and salaries data will be collected in the future). As can be readily ascertained, enterprises in this latter category contribute only marginally to statistical aggregates other than the number of establishments. Data in respect of the larger manufacturers (i.e., Tables 1-8 data) therefore provide reliable information for the evaluation of trends in the manufacturing sector of the economy.

Table 17 shows data for 1974-75 for Australia, States, and Territories for the restricted scope of establishments in Table 1, as well as for those in Table 9. Data for earlier years relates to total establishments.

8202.2 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SELECTED ITEMS OF DATA CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT SIZE

Irregular ; latest issue : 1974-75 ; 19 pp.

First issue 1968-69, second issue 1974-75.

Manufacturing establishments by employment size and industry class ; numbers employed by employment size and industry group ; wages and salaries paid by employment size and industry group ; turnover by employment size and industry group ; value added by employment size and industry group ; number of establishments, employment, wages and salaries, turnover and value added by employment size and industry sub-division.

This publication includes details for all manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed. Details of single establishment manufacturing enterprises with less than four persons employed are excluded from this publication as their contribution to statistical aggregates other than the number of establishments is only marginal.

Data in respect of those enterprises excluded from this publication can be found in both 8205.2 *Manufacturing establishments: summary of operations by industry class* and 8201.2 *Manufacturing establishments: details of operations*.

8203.2 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SMALL AREA STATISTICS

Annual ; latest issue : 1974-75 ; 41 pp.

Series commenced with 1968-69 census issue.

Manufacturing establishments: summary of operations in statistical divisions by industry sub-division ; in Melbourne Statistical Division by industry class ; in local government areas and principal urban areas by industry sub-division.

From the 1975-76 Census of Manufacturing Establishments onwards, only a limited range of data—employment, wages and salaries—will be collected from single establishment manufacturing enterprises with less than four persons employed. This procedure will significantly reduce the statistical reporting obligations of small businesses. Data for 1974-75 contained in this publication has been compiled in such a way that a link is provided between past and future series.

Tables 1-4 relate to manufacturing establishments from which the full range of data will be collected under the new collection criteria (i.e., all manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed).

However, in order to emphasise the marginal contributions made by single establishment manufacturing enterprises employing less than four persons, data for these establishments is presented at the statistical division level in Tables 1 and 4 and at the ASIC (Australian Standard Industrial Classification) sub-division level in Tables 2 and 3.

8204.2 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: USAGE OF ELECTRICITY AND FUELS

Annual ; latest issue : 1974-75 ; 19 pp.

Series commenced with 1969-70 census issue.

Manufacturing establishments showing usage of electricity and fuels purchased, by industry class and by local government area.

From the 1975-76 Census of Manufacturing Establishments onwards, only a limited range of data—employment, wages and salaries—will be collected from single establishment manufacturing with less than four persons employed. This procedure will significantly reduce the statistical reporting obligations of small businesses. Data for 1974-75 contained in this publication has been compiled in such a way that a link is provided between past and future series.

Tables 1 and 2 relate to manufacturing establishments from which the full range of data will be collected under the new collection criteria (i.e., all manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises, and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed). However, to emphasise the marginal contribution made by single establishment manufacturing enterprises employing less than four persons, data for these enterprises is presented at the ASIC sub-division level in Table 1 and the statistical division level in Table 2.

8205.2 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY CLASS

Annual; latest issue: 1975-76; 20 pp.

Series commenced with 1968-69 and 1969-70 issue.

Manufacturing establishments by industry class giving summary details of employment, wages and salaries, turnover, stocks, purchases, etc., value added, and fixed capital expenditure.

From the 1975-76 Census of Manufacturing Establishments onwards, only a limited range of data—employment, wages and salaries—will be collected from single establishment manufacturing enterprises with less than four persons employed. This procedure will significantly reduce the statistical reporting obligations of small businesses. Data for 1974-75 contained in this publication has been compiled in such a way that a link is provided between past and future series.

Table 1 relates to manufacturing establishments from which the full range of data will be collected under the new collection criteria (i.e., all manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises, and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed). Table 2 shows data for 1974-75 for the restricted scope of establishments in Table 1, as well as for those in Table 3. Data for earlier years relates to total establishments. Table 3 relates to single establishment manufacturing enterprises with less than four persons employed (i.e., enterprises from which only employment, wages and salaries data will be collected in future). As can be readily ascertained, enterprises in this latter category contribute only marginally to statistical aggregates other than the number of establishments. Data in respect of the larger manufacturers (i.e., Table 1 data) therefore provide reliable information for the evaluation of trends in the manufacturing sector of the economy.

83: *Manufacturing industry—production of commodities*

8301.2 SECONDARY PRODUCTION

Monthly; 8 pp.

Series commenced with December 1950 issue.

Details of Victorian monthly production of some 110 commodities, e.g., electric motors, canned meat, yarns, batteries, hosiery, etc.

84: *Mining*

8401.2 MINING AND QUARRYING COMMODITY STATISTICS

Annual; latest issue: 1972-73 to 1975-76; 4 pp.

Series commenced with 1966 issue.

Mining and quarrying commodity statistics giving quantity and value of minerals and construction materials produced, etc.

86: *Internal trade—service establishments*

8601.2 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

Quarterly; 18 pp.

Series commenced with September quarter 1975 issue.

Number of establishments with facilities and caravan parks providing short-term (less than two months) accommodation; hotels, motels, guest houses and caravan parks showing capacity, occupancy rates, and takings from accommodation for each month by statistical division, by principal tourist areas and for Albury-Wodonga statistical district. Persons employed by type of establishment and statistical division.

8602.2 CENSUS OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS, 1973-74
Irregular; new publication; latest issue: 1973-74; 19 pp.

Hotels, motels, and guest houses showing capacity and takings by size and type of establishment and statistical division; hotels, motels, and guest houses showing employment, wages and salaries by statistical division; caravan parks showing capacity and takings by statistical division. The next census is planned for 1979-80.

87: *Building and construction*

8701.2 BUILDING APPROVALS

Monthly; 8 pp.

Series commenced with April 1959 issue.

Value of private and government building approvals classified according to type of building in the Melbourne Statistical Division and the rest of Victoria; number of new houses and other dwellings approved according to statistical division. Total new dwelling approvals published on an original and seasonally adjusted basis.

8702.2 BUILDING APPROVALS BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

Quarterly; 15 pp.

Series commenced with June quarter 1967 issue.

Number of new houses and other dwellings and value of new houses, other dwellings, commercial, industrial, and other building approved by statistical division, statistical district, and local government area.

8703.2 BUILDING APPROVALS BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

Annual; latest issue: 1976-77; 15 pp.

Series commenced with 1968-69 issue.

Number of new houses and other dwellings and value of new houses, other dwellings, commercial, industrial, and other building approved by statistical division, statistical district, and local government area.

8704.2 BUILDING OPERATIONS: NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND OTHER DWELLINGS: PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES

Quarterly; 4 pp.

Series commenced with June quarter 1955 issue.

Estimates of number of new houses and other dwellings approved, commenced, completed, and under construction. Seasonally adjusted figures for total new dwellings for Victoria.

8705.2 BUILDING OPERATIONS

Quarterly; 29 pp.

Series commenced with June quarter 1950 issue.

Number of new houses and other dwellings and value of different types of new buildings commenced, under construction, and completed in Victoria; value of work done during period on different types of new building; number of houses and other dwellings commenced and completed by statistical division and local government area; details of houses commenced according to material of outer

walls. Seasonally adjusted figures for total new dwelling approvals and total value of work done during the quarter.

Stock of dwellings by local government area each June quarter.

9 : *Transport*

93 : *Stock of motor vehicles*

9301.2 MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS

Monthly ; 4 pp.

Series commenced with July 1955 issue.

New motor vehicles registered by type of body, type of engine, transmission, and motive power ; total new registrations by make ; new trucks registered by gross vehicle weight and load capacity ; and total motor vehicles on the register.

From 1 July 1976 a new body type classification came into effect, based on the classification used in the 30 September 1976 Motor Vehicle Census. Also "model" was dropped from the make description.

9302.2 MOTOR VEHICLE CENSUS

Irregular ; new publication ; latest issue : 30 September 1976 ; 24 pp.

Motor cars, station wagons, utilities and panel vans, trucks, buses, and motor cycles on register, each classified by tare weight. Also shows number of tractors, plant and equipment, caravans and trailers on register.

94 : *Motor vehicle accidents*

9401.2 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES

Quarterly ; 8 pp.

Series commenced with June quarter 1952 issue.

Number of accidents and persons involved ; type of road user involved and extent of injury ; type of accident and extent of injury ; road character by traffic controls ; type and age of road user ; type of vehicle, age and sex of drivers involved in casualty accidents ; time of occurrence by day of week ; extent of injury by location of accident.

9404.2 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES

Annual ; latest issue : 1976 ; 23 pp.

Series commenced with 1952 issue.

Number of accidents and persons killed and injured by nature of accident, feature of roadway, extent of injury, type of road user, location of accident, zone speed limit, road conditions, atmospheric conditions, number of vehicles involved, movements of vehicles involved, licence details and age of drivers, type of vehicle and age and sex of drivers, and time of occurrence by month and day.

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NOTE. T denotes reference to a statistical table.

- A.B.C. *see* Australian Broadcasting Commission
- A.C.T. *see* Australian Capital Territory
- A.C.T.U. *see* Australian Council of Trade Unions
- A.E.C.C. *see* Australian Export Commodity Classification
- A.I.C.C. *see* Australian Import Commodity Classification
- A.N.S.U.A. *see* New Start for the Underachiever Association
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SUPPLEMENT

CONSTITUTION AND PARLIAMENT

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Members of the Victorian Parliament

A by-election for North Eastern Province was held on 24 June 1978 due to the retirement of the Hon. Archibald Keith Bradbury on 12 April 1978. William Robert Baxter was declared elected as the new member for North Eastern Province.

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Victorian representation in the Commonwealth Parliament

Senate

The following table lists the Senators for Victoria at 1 July 1978 together with the party affiliation and year of retirement of each Senator. Political party affiliations are indicated thus :

- (AD) Australian Democrats
- (ALP) Australian Labor Party
- (LP) Liberal Party of Australia
- (NCP) National Country Party of Australia

AUSTRALIA—SENATE : VICTORIAN MEMBERS AT 1 JULY 1978

Senator	Retires
Button, John Norman (ALP)	1984
Chipp, Hon. Donald Leslie (AD) (a)	1984
Evans, Gareth John (ALP) (a)	1984
Guilfoyle, Hon. Margaret Georgina Constance (LP)	1981
Hamer, David John D.S.C. (LP) (a)	1984
Lewis, Austin William (NCP)	1981
Melzer, Jean Isabel (ALP)	1981
Missen, Alan Joseph (LP)	1984
Primmer, Cyril Graham (ALP)	1981
Webster, Hon. James Joseph (NCP)	1981

(a) Elected on 10 December 1977. Term of service commenced on 1 July 1978.

House of Representatives

The following table lists the Victorian members of the House of Representatives elected on 10 December 1977 together with the party affiliation and electorate of each member :

AUSTRALIA—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES : VICTORIAN
MEMBERS ELECTED ON 10 DECEMBER 1977

Member	Division
Aldred, Kenneth James (<i>LP</i>)	Henty
Baillieu, Marshall (<i>LP</i>)	La Trobe
Bourchier, John William (<i>LP</i>)	Bendigo
Brown, Neil Anthony (<i>LP</i>)	Diamond Valley
Bryant, Hon. Gordon Munro, E.D. (<i>ALP</i>)	Wills
Burns, William George (<i>LP</i>)	Isaacs
Cameron, Ewen Colin (<i>LP</i>)	Indi
Cass, Hon. Dr. Moses Henry (<i>ALP</i>)	Maribyrnong
Falconer, Peter David (<i>LP</i>)	Casey
Fisher, Peter Stanley (<i>NCP</i>)	Mallee
Fraser, Rt. Hon. John Malcolm, C.H. (<i>LP</i>)	Wannon
Holding, Allan Clyde (<i>LP</i>)	Melbourne Ports
Howe, Brian Leslie (<i>ALP</i>)	Batman
Innes, Urquhart Edward (<i>ALP</i>)	Melbourne
Jarman, Alan William (<i>LP</i>)	Deakin
Jenkins, Dr Henry Alfred (<i>ALP</i>)	Scullin
Johnson, Leonard Keith (<i>ALP</i>)	Burke
Johnston, James Rodger (<i>LP</i>)	Hotham
Jones, Barry Owen (<i>ALP</i>)	Lalor
Lloyd, Bruce (<i>NCP</i>)	Murray
Lynch, Rt. Hon. Phillip Reginald (<i>LP</i>)	Flinders
Macphée, Hon. Ian Malcolm (<i>LP</i>)	Balaclava
Nixon, Hon. Peter James (<i>NCP</i>)	Gippsland
Peacock, Hon. Andrew Sharp (<i>LP</i>)	Kooyong
Scholes, Gordon Glen Denton (<i>ALP</i>)	Corio
Shipton, Roger Francis (<i>LP</i>)	Higgins
Short, James Robert (<i>LP</i>)	Ballaarat
Simon, Barry Douglas (<i>LP</i>)	McMillan
Snedden, Rt. Hon. Sir Billy Mackie, K.C.M.G., Q.C. (<i>LP</i>)	Bruce
Staley, Hon. Anthony Allan (<i>LP</i>)	Chisholm
Street, Hon. Anthony Austin (<i>LP</i>)	Corangamite
Willis, Ralph (<i>ALP</i>)	Gellibrand
Yates, William (<i>LP</i>)	Holt

VITAL STATISTICS

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Divorce

The Commonwealth *Family Law Act* 1975 came into operation throughout Australia on 5 January 1976, repealing the previous Matrimonial Causes legislation which had been operative since 1 February 1961. A Family Court of Australia was established to administer Family Law, including applications for dissolution of marriage and nullity of marriage. Under this new Act, there is only one ground for divorce—that of irretrievable breakdown of a marriage (i.e., irretrievable breakdown of a marriage is established under the law if the husband and wife have separated and have lived apart from each other for a continuous period of not less than twelve months immediately preceding the date of the filing of the application for dissolution of marriage and there is no reasonable likelihood of reconciliation). The adoption of a single ground for dissolution of marriage (where fault is no longer taken into account) contrasts strongly with the previous Matrimonial Causes legislation which provided that a dissolution could be granted on one or more of fourteen grounds (e.g., adultery, desertion, cruelty, etc.).

The Act provides that all applications for nullity of marriage shall be based on the ground that the marriage is void. A void marriage is invalid because of failure to meet a legal requirement, for example, the requirement that parties must not be lawfully married to another person. The Family Law

Act makes no provisions for applications for nullity of voidable marriage, as did the Matrimonial Causes legislation.

Successful applicants for decrees of dissolution of marriage are, in the first instance, awarded a decree nisi. A decree nisi becomes absolute at the expiration of a period of one month from the making of the decree, unless it is rescinded, appealed against, or the court is not satisfied that proper arrangements have been made for the welfare of children of the marriage. Decrees nisi are not awarded in respect of proceedings for nullity of marriage.

At the commencement of the Family Law Act in January 1976, there were a significant number of pending applications for dissolution or nullity of marriage which had been submitted under the previous Matrimonial Causes legislation. Family Law legislation provided that such applications could be dealt with under either the new or the old legislation.

During 1976, 3,712 decrees were granted under Matrimonial Causes legislation and 12,919 decrees were granted under Family Law legislation in Victoria. The total figure for 1976 shows a marked increase over figures for previous years. However, caution should be used in interpreting this figure, since part of the increase may be due to deferment of applications for divorces pending the introduction of the new legislation. As well, statistics of divorces granted on an annual basis do not necessarily indicate precise trends in divorce rates as the figures may be affected from year to year by various administrative factors, for example, the occurrence of law vacations, and the availability of courts or judges (i.e., a rise in one year may be due wholly or in part to the clearing of a backlog of cases from an earlier period).

As the number of divorces granted under the Matrimonial Causes legislation in 1976 represents a considerable proportion of all divorces granted in 1976, the following tables show data separately for the two legislations.

**VICTORIA—DIVORCE : DECREES GRANTED :
DISSOLUTION AND NULLITY OF MARRIAGE, 1976**

Decrees granted		<i>Matrimonial Causes Act 1959</i>	<i>Family Law Act 1975</i>	Total
Dissolution	..	3,706	12,919	16,625
Nullity	..	6	2	8
Total	..	3,712	12,921	16,633

**VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE : DECREES GRANTED
(MATRIMONIAL CAUSES ACT 1959) : AGES OF PARTIES
(AT DATE OF DECREE), 1976**

Ages of husbands (years)	Ages of wives (years)											Total husbands
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	Not stated	
Under 20
20-24	2	76	15	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96
25-29	..	170	416	36	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	623
30-34	..	27	369	387	37	3	..	..	..	..	..	826
35-39	..	3	55	307	238	27	3	..	1	..	..	634
40-44	12	58	214	155	33	9	1	1	..	483
45-49	3	17	45	151	154	30	7	1	..	408
50-54	3	16	28	102	117	14	7	..	287
55-59	2	2	10	35	69	45	17	..	180
60 and over	1	1	2	6	11	25	46	77	..	169
Not stated
Total wives	2	276	871	814	555	380	341	250	114	103	..	3,706

**VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE : DECREES GRANTED
(FAMILY LAW ACT 1975) : AGES OF PARTIES (AT DATE OF DECREE), 1976**

Ages of husbands (years)	Ages of wives (years)											Total husbands
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	Not stated	
Under 20	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	17	1	33
20-24	32	572	67	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	676
25-29	11	1,009	1,654	166	12	6	1	..	..	..	3	2,862
30-34	..	143	1,209	1,014	98	10	3	..	..	1	1	2,482
35-39	2	29	205	789	678	78	12	5	1	3	3	1,805
40-44	..	6	27	210	580	461	90	19	5	1	2	1,401
45-49	..	2	11	61	199	447	467	97	23	10	2	1,319
50-54	..	1	6	15	51	170	360	342	87	24	2	1,058
55-59	..	1	2	5	17	31	103	234	182	59	3	637
60 and over	5	..	2	2	6	11	39	113	160	282	3	623
Not stated	..	3	9	3	..	..	2	3	..	..	3	23
Total wives	59	1,767	3,192	2,267	1,642	1,214	1,077	820	459	397	25	12,919

**VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE : DECREES GRANTED
(MATRIMONIAL CAUSES ACT 1959) : DURATION OF MARRIAGE
AND ISSUE, 1976**

Duration of marriage (years)	Number of children							Total dis- solutions	Total children
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and over		
1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	2
2	26	3	1	..	1	..	..	31	9
3	26	13	2	..	..	..	..	41	17
4	77	34	6	1	2	..	..	120	57
5	92	77	29	4	..	2	..	204	157
6	97	93	41	4	..	1	..	236	192
7	75	95	64	15	1	1	..	251	277
8	53	94	72	14	6	..	..	239	304
9	39	69	76	18	12	..	..	214	323
10	34	45	72	31	5	3	..	190	317
11	22	47	79	28	14	2	1	193	361
12	16	22	60	39	16	8	..	161	363
13	12	31	59	39	13	3	..	157	333
14	12	19	45	42	8	5	3	134	310
15-19	55	67	170	160	72	29	14	567	1,408
20-24	52	61	111	86	50	20	12	392	921
25-29	131	75	58	28	12	5	3	312	367
30 and over	200	41	9	7	1	..	1	259	90
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total dissolutions of marriage	1,023	886	955	516	213	79	34	3,706	..
Total children	..	886	1,910	1,548	852	395	217	..	5,808

NOTE : Children are those living and under 21 at the time of petition. Includes children deemed to be children of the marriage in accordance with Section 6 of the Commonwealth *Matrimonial Causes Act* 1959.

**VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE : DECREES GRANTED
(FAMILY LAW ACT 1975) : DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND ISSUE, 1976**

Duration of marriage (years)	Number of children							Total dissolutions	Total children
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and over		
1	59	6	..	1	..	..	..	66	9
2	311	76	8	1	..	..	..	396	95
3	560	184	36	3	1	..	..	784	269
4	559	298	73	7	5	..	3	945	503
5	478	350	130	12	4	..	..	974	662
6	413	293	167	19	3	1	..	896	701
7	282	258	194	44	6	1	1	786	813
8	193	207	242	60	9	2	..	713	917
9	122	149	225	72	11	2	1	582	875
10	108	130	225	68	21	3	..	555	883
11	76	107	196	94	19	3	2	497	884
12	65	70	145	84	31	6	..	401	766
13	47	57	164	93	39	9	3	412	884
14	40	39	125	75	36	13	6	334	759
15-19	186	226	467	394	209	59	41	1,582	3,726
20-24	372	338	286	133	53	27	4	1,213	1,682
25-29	623	207	84	23	13	..	2	952	508
30 and over	737	73	16	4	..	..	..	830	117
Not stated	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total dissolutions of marriage	5,232	3,068	2,783	1,187	460	126	63	12,919	..
Total children	..	3,068	5,566	3,561	1,840	630	388	..	15,053

NOTE : Children are those living and under 18 at the time of the petition. Includes children deemed to be children of the marriage in accordance with Section 5 of the Commonwealth *Family Law Act 1975*.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

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National Wage Cases, 1977-78

The increase in the Consumer Price Index for the September quarter 1977 was 2.0 per cent. After taking into consideration the state of the economy together with the economic effects of stoppages and price increases attributable to devaluation, the December national wage decision was that all award wages and salaries should be increased by 1.5 per cent.

The increase in the Consumer Price Index for the December quarter 1977 was 2.3 per cent. After discounting increased petrol prices to avoid countering Commonwealth Government fuels policy and taking into account lower income taxes, the February national wage decision awarded an increase of 1.5 per cent to all award wages and salaries up to \$170 per week which was approximately the median weekly earnings for all full-time adult employees. The increase above this level was a flat \$2.60 per week.

The March quarter 1978 Consumer Price Index increased by 1.3 per cent. The June national wage decision was to increase all award wages and salaries by the full 1.3 per cent since this increase was consistent with the continued slowing down of the rate of inflation and was the smallest percentage increase since indexation began in April 1975. It was also decided that a review of the wage fixation procedures would be held before the next national wage case i.e., before the consideration of the June quarter 1978 Consumer Price Index.

YEAR BOOK INDEX

The full index to this book appears on pages 833-86, preceding the Supplement.